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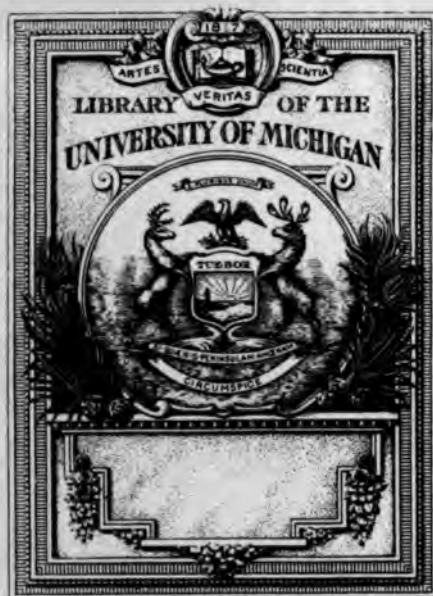
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A GAZETTEER

OF THE

ENTRAL PROVINCE OF CEYLON

(EXCLUDING WALAPANE).

BY
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL LAWRIE,

*District Judge of Kandy from 1873 till 1882,
Senior Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court of Ceylon.*

VOLUME II.

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GAZETTEER
OF THE
CENTRAL PROVINCE OF CEYLON.



PREFACE.

I HAD hoped to have completed the "Gazetteer" long ere this, but the judicial work of the Supreme Court leaves me little spare time.

A third volume will contain a short history of the Kandyan Kingdom and Constitution, a description of the town of Kandy and its temples, what I know of Kandyan Law and Customs, and also an Index and a Glossary.

December 19, 1898.

A. C. LAWRIE.



A GAZETTEER

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCE OF CEYLON.

VOLUME II.

LABUGOLLA.—A hamlet of Ramboda, in Udapone korale, Kotmale, 40-50 miles from Kandy on the Nuwara Eliya road. A small bazaar. Cattle sheds. Public Works Department bungalow.

Labukola estate, 546 acres, 5,000 ft. above sea level. Average rainfall, 139.91 in. Not in Census of 1871 and 1881. Population in 1891, 31 (20 males, 11 females). Vellalas, Moors, Tamils, Low-country Sinhalese.

Labugollakula forms part of the large extent of Crown forest above Ramboda.

LAGAMUWA.—A village in Kandupalata korale, Udunuwara, a little more than a mile from Kadugannawa on the road to Gampola, on the Four Korales side of the watershed. It adjoins Alanduwa, with which it was grouped in the Census of 1871.

Population in 1881, 211 (118 males, 93 females); in 1891, 201 (106 males, 95 females). Durayo.

In the H. L. M. about 40½ acres (20a. 1p. 3l.) were registered in the names of Hakurukumbura, Kahawatta, Godapadda, Samarappuliya, Wahunpuraya, Diyapalagoda Duraya, Udagedara, Dura Panguwa, Kongalla, Wabiyama Duraya, Palle Vihare, Gurusawatta, Gurusawatto Duraya, Hendeniya, Pallagedara, Bowlana, Padikara Lekam, Walgamuwa. Part of the lands were Ganwasam and part Lekam. Several lands were described as waste.

In 1878 about 63 acres (31a. 1p. 6l.) paddy land were registered, of which 15 acres paid Rs. 58-98.

Families.—Walgamuwa is the principal house here. Arambeye *vs.* Moormen, 2 (N. S.). Bimbarendegamuge, 80,424. Deniyepahulage, 33,310, 40,626. Diya-palagedage (*Jud. Com., 11th June, 1831*), 28,700, 32,670 (Talpot Saka 1708). Gallelegedage, 57,161. Godatalage, 38,310. Gurusawattege, 16,858, 51,808, 78,227. Hapukottege, 45,380. Hendeniyege, 51,808, 78,227. Hetiyawattege (*Jud. Com., 11th June, 1831*), 1,066, 28,700, 32,670, 41,113, 44,597, 57,161 (Talpot Saka 1708). Kongallege, 15,580, 80,124. Manage, 11,597. Opanage, 33,310. Test, 289. Pallege, 51,808, 82,342, 83,170, 78,227, 97,478, 331 (N. S.). Ranhotige, 51,808, 52,312, 55,170. Samarappulige, 46,958. Sudahakuruge, 45,380. Talgahawattege, 67,378, 834 (N. S.). Udage, 2 (N. S.). 4,878 (N. S.). Watanwattege, 33,310, 40,626.

A coffee estate (Lagamuwa) belonged to Mr. H. D. André (41,113).

LAGAMUWE VIHARE.—Built about 1800 A.D.



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Population in 1881, 211 (118 males, 93 females); in 1891, 201 (106 males, 95 females). Durayo.

In the H. L. M. about 40½ acres (20a. 1p. 3½) were registered in the names of Hakurukumbura, Kahawatta, Godapadda, Samarappuliya, Wahanpuraya, Diyapalagoda Duraya, Udagedara, Dura Pangawa, Kengalla, Waligama Duraya, Palli Vihare, Gurusawatta, Gurusawatte Duraya, Hendeniya, Pallegedara, Bowlana, Padikma Lekam, Walgamaya. Part of the lands were Ganasam and part Lekam. Several lands were described as waste.

In 1874 about 63 acres (31a. 1p. 6½) partly land were registered, of which 16 acres paid Rs. 58.98.

Families.—Walgamage is the principal house here. Arambore *vs.* Moormen, 2 (N. S.). Bambarendegamuge, 89,421. Deniyepalagage, 53,310, 40,626. Diyapalagage (*Jud. Com. 11th June, 1881*), 28,700, 52,670 (Talpot Saka 1708). Gallelegodage, 57,161. Godatage, 33,310. Gurusawattege, 46,853, 51,808, 78,227. Hopukottege, 45,380. Hendeniya, 51,808, 73,227. Hettyawattege (*Jud. Com. 11th June, 1881*), 4,066, 28,700, 39,370, 41,113, 44,597, 57,161 (Talpot Saka 1708). Kengallage, 15,380, 80,424. Manage, 41,501. Opanage, 33,310. Test, 289. Pallegage, 51,808, 62,342, 57,170, 78,227, 97,978, 331 (N. S.). Ranhotige, 51,808, 52,312, 55,170. Samarappuliage, 46,853. Sudahakuruge, 45,380. Talgahawatt *vs.* 97,378, 331 (N. S.). Udage, 2 (N. S.), 1,875 (N. S.). Wahanwattege, 33,310, 40,626.

A coffee estate (Lagamuwa) belonged to Mr. H. D. André (41,113).

LAGAMUWE VIHARE.—Built about 1800 A.D.

LAGGALA PALLESIIYA PATTUWA.—The eastern division of Matala East.

It contains 155½ square miles. It is bounded on the east by the Mahaweli-ganga, on the south by the Hin-ganga, on the west by Matala Udasiya pattuwa, Laggala Udasiya pattuwa, Gangala Udasiya pattuwa, and by the Amban-ganga, north by the Amban-ganga and by the North-Central Province. It is about 30 miles from north to south and 6 to 8 miles from east to west.

Roughly speaking, it is the valley of the Kalu-ganga from its source to near its junction with the Amban-ganga and the forest and almost uninhabited country lying between the left bank of the Mahaweli-ganga and the range of Eluwana hills.

In this large area there were in 1871, 1,660 inhabitants (875 males, 785 females); in 1881, 1,686 (844 males, 792 females); in 1891, 1,956 (1,069 males, 887 females).

It is a secluded district, cut off from Matala and Dumbura by high ranges of hills.

There is a bridle path from Rattota: Rattota to Bodikotuwa 0.50 mile (bridge over the Rattota-oya), Nikula-oya 0.25, Dankanda 2.75, Hukkumbura 0.12, Pallegama 8, Guruwela 6.

Another bridle path from Guruwela to the north: Guruwela to Madumana-ela 3.50 miles, Weliwita 0.3, stream 1.80, Akarabediya 0.2, Kalu-ganga 2.90, stream 3, Yakkala 0.80, path to Puwakpitiya 3, Province boundary road to Dastota 2.30.

A road from Pallegama to Elahera.

The oldest tradition is of the slaughter of Kuwoni and other Yakku by King Wijaya at Halmuniya.

Almost all the inhabitants are descended from Veddō, especially in Hanwella, Kelanwela, Ranamuro, Galgediwela, Maraka, Himbiliyakada, Oggomuwa, and Uduwelwala.

There is a Government school at Pallegama. In 1894 average number on the list 61.54; average daily attendance 36.7.

The food supply is bad, from the scarcity of water, from the lack of enterprise and industry of the people, whom poverty and bad food have weakened and depressed.

The rainy and most healthy season is in the north-east monsoon, November to April. During the south-west monsoon the weather is hot and dry. September and October are unhealthy months; water in the streams and wells fail. The people suffer much from fever.

Often in the forest and close to the small villages are to be found the remains of former prosperity. There are ruins at Attulantota, Halmuniya, Kalupana, Weliwita, Akarabediya, Lel-oya, Kuruwalagala-diwela, Oggomuwa, Uduwelwala, Talakolawela, Kapuruwedu-oya. These have not been carefully examined, nor the inscriptions copied nor translated. There are many broken canals and tanks, notably the Minipe-ela, which stretched across the pattuwa from the Hin-ganga to the Amban-ganga. The country through which it passed is now entirely forest, and the line of the ela has not been surveyed.

Tradition says that 4,000 acres were formerly under paddy and very fertile, watered by the Dasiri ela (*Vol. I., p. 153*).

Laggala was of old a rāta or division and gave a title to the Disava of Matala. In 1773 A.D. Ratwatte was chief of Laggala (*Vol. I., p. 193*). In 1792 Erawwawela was chief of the gravets of Laggala. In 1805 Ehelepola, junior, was chief of Laggala (*Vol. I., p. 201*). In 1828 Halmugoda was Ratamahatmaya of Laggala. Afterwards Laggala and Gangala and Matala Pallesiya pattuwa were joined as Matala East under a Ratamahatmaya.

Laggala Pallesiya pattuwa is under a Korala. There are ten Arachehi-wasam: Pallegama (including Siyanabalagawela, Gonawela, and Attulantota); Halmuniya (including Kinigama and Hanwella); Imaduwa (including Kelanwela and Kirindiketiya); Ranamuro (including Pinnawella and Kaduwela); Naran-gomuwa; Karagana (including Hulugune, Kiwulewadiya, Kuruwalagala-diwela, Batdawatta, and Mahola); Guruwela (including Madumana-ela); Akarabediya (including Galgediwela, Weliwita, and Amunewela); Lel-oya (including Dago-wella and Pabalawadiya); Wilgomuwa (including Maraka, Himbiliyakada, Iriyagala-ulpota, Moragala-ulpota, Uduwelwala, Oggomuwa, and Talakolawela).

Starting from Gonawela, 20 miles from Rattota, on the left bank of the Kalu-ganga, a poor village, the next place reached is Attulantota, which is abandoned and in ruins.

Pallegama is the next village, 400 ft. above the sea. Average rainfall, 156.76 in. It lies on both sides of the Kalu-ganga. An anicut across the river formerly conveyed water to the fields. The inhabitants are comparatively prosperous. Here there are a dispensary, a school, and a post office.

Government, about 1890, granted 5,000 acres to Mr. Gordon Reeves and others: bounded on the north by the Maha-oya, on the east by the Kalu-ganga, on the south by a straight line from Haltota amuna on the Kalu-ganga to a point on the road from Lel-oya to Kamburugama, on the west by a straight line from the last point to Etambagolle-ela on the Elahera-Pallegama road. A beginning has been made in the cultivation of this large property: there have been many difficulties, but the prospect of success is good.

Going south from Pallegama, about 2 miles, Halumina is reached. It has a ruined vihare. Three-quarters of a mile further south is Hanwella, with a dewale. Half a mile south-east is Kinigama, where there is a Wesleyan Mission. The people suffer from want of water in the dry season. A mile south-west of Kinigama is Karagama, 2½ miles south-east of which is Kiwule-wadiya, and further east lie Batalawatta and Karuwakagala-diwela, a scattered group of poor low caste villages, with an ignorant and distressed decaying population. Returning to Karagama and going south-east is Ranamure, a comparatively prosperous village, with a vihare and a dewale. Two miles west of Ranamure is Narangomuwa, which is the largest and healthiest village in the pattuwa. There is a dewale and a natural tank. About 2 miles from Pallegama is Iuraduwa, with a bana maduwa and dewale, and the connected villages of Kelanwela and Kirindiketiya. Down the valley of the Kalu-ganga is Lel-oya on the left bank of the river. Two and a half miles north of Pallegama down the valley of the Kalu-ganga is the Haltota amuna, where the Kalu-ganga runs into two narrow channels divided by a huge reef of rock. The old work was of very large dimensions. It is obviously possible to irrigate an immense tract of country. To the north of Lel-oya is Guruwela, 2 miles from Pallegama on the road to Dastota. Three and a half miles north-east of Guruwela is Madumana-ela. On the right bank of the Kalu-ganga to the north-east of Guruwela lies Akaraliediya, on the southern slope of the range which separates the valley of the Kalu-ganga from the broad valley of the Mahaweli-ganga. Near Akaraliediya are the small villages of Amunuwela, Weliwata, and Galgawela. On the other side of the Eluwakunda range, in the forest, on the plain of the Mahaweli-ganga, are a few scattered poor villages. Wilgomuwa, with Moragahanpota 4 miles to the south, and Maraka 8 miles to the north. Maraka seems to have been formerly a place of some little importance. There are inscriptions on a rock.

Talakolawela 8 miles north of Maraka, Himbiliyakada 5 miles from Talakolawela, and Oyyomuwa 8 miles from Himbiliyakada, are all small poor places, inhabited by the descendants of Veddo, and in each there are the ruins of buildings.

Major Forbes describes a visit to the pattuwa. He slept the night at Kambarawa (*Vol. II., p. 90*):—

We started next morning for Pallegama, and on our way crossed a precipitous and elevated range of wooded hills which separates Gangala from Laggala. An opening caused by the falling of some decayed trees on the top of this rocky range of hills enabled us at last to extend our view beyond the surrounding jungles to the forest-encumbered valleys of Laggala, over which grassy slopes and wooded summits of mountains rose to a height of 6,000 ft. Advanced from these the rocky pinnacles of Laggala attracted our attention, and we perceived its precipices beetling over the artificial-looking crags called the Brahmin rocks. Having descended to the village of Pallegama on the bank of the Kalu-ganga.....we proceeded by a rocky path through several small but prettily situated villages to Narranganma. This is a large village, and from its proximity to the mountain as well as its elevation above the sea combines the advantages of a pleasant climate and picturesque situation. Amidst its bright green rice fields several masses of rocks were surrounded by watch huts. Around the margin of the cultivated lands a few of the houses might be distinguished, and the presence of the coconut trees showed the position of the remainder of the villages scattered near the base of Laggala.

In the morning we commenced ascending the mountain, and after passing the last clear stream which flows from it entered a small level plain covered with rich black mould. This place preserves the name of Uyanganma-tenua-wewa (lake of the garden flat); and here the growth of underwood is prevented by the

thick shade of forest trees and by the circumstances of the ground being occasionally inundated. Into this rock-enclosed basin huge masses of stone, which occasionally detach themselves from the Matala peak, plunge with a tremendous crash.

In 1878 there were registered 884 acres of paddy land (442a. 0p. 7l.), of which 625 acres were commuted and paid Rs. 1,359.18 as tithe. No lands were registered as temple fields.

LAGGALA UDASIYA PATTUWA.—A division of Matala East. Bounded on the east by Laggala Pallesiya pattuwa, south by Udasiya pattuwa, west by Matala Pallesiya pattuwa, north by Gangala Udasiya pattuwa. It contains 31½ square miles.

The korale is very hilly. Two rivers traverse it, the Kalu-ganga and the Telgana-ganga, and a large number of small streams. No field depends entirely upon rain; some of the streams, however, fail in dry weather. The only product the villagers carry out of the korale is rice, two bushels of paddy going to one of rice. Their markets are Rattota and Matala. For rice they can get Rs. 4 a bushel. Paddy and kurakkan they never carry out of the korale for sale. Purchasers come into the korale for it. Paddy is sold for from 87½ cents to Re. 1.25 a bushel. The korale produces no betel nor tobacco.

Crops suffer greatly from the wind, which blows severely from April to October. Population in 1871, 1,597 (807 males, 790 females); in 1881, 1,521 (850 males, 671 females); in 1891, 1,629 (928 males, 701 females).

At Hakkumbura there is a Gansabluwa court and a post office.

There are five Aracheli wasams:—(1) Pitawela, including Galapalla and Medaola; (2) Etanwala, including Amunehena, Walpolanulla, and Ratninda; (3) Mahalakotuwa, including Polonnana, Telgama, Karakolagastenna; (4) Kaha-gala, including Hakkumbura, Pubboruwala, Kukulamalpotha; (5) Rambuk oluwa, including Batadanduwala.

About two miles from Batandukanda are the Pitawela and Etanwala putanas, remarkable for the beauty and grandeur of the scenery.

In 1878 were registered a little above 688 acres of paddy land (344a. 2p. 5l.), of which 319a. 1p. 5l. were commuted and paid Rs. 1,561.24 as tithe, 21a. 0p. 3l. uncommuted, and 4a. 0p. 7l. were redeemed.

Laggala Estates.—Brao Group (including Brao, Dell, Foyers, Lauragalla, Hattanwella, Rock Park, and Managala) 1,648 acres, Cinchona (forest) 87, Delaford 241, Gonakanda 120, Essalkanda 70, Kalupana and Galapalla 406, Laggala 600, Mousheria 464, Nugatalawa 180, Pallogama 5,014, Pitiwella 219, Puswelkotija 251, Telgama 212, Telgama (New) 231, Yailarisimally 119.

LAMASURIYAGAMA.—A village in Gangapalata korale, Upper Hewaheta, which owes its existence and its name to Mr. C. J. B. Le Mosurier, at one time Assistant Agent at Nuwara Eliya, an able public servant.

Mr. Le Mosurier in his Administration Report for 1889 wrote:—

In my Administration Report for 1888 I gave the details of a scheme for encouraging the villagers, who had lost their lands, by sales for default of tax, to take up lands under the Bodi-ela in Uda Hewaheta. This scheme was carried out in 1889, and is now in full progress. Between 200 and 300 families have taken up lands and are now cultivating them with kurakkan, Indian corn, cotton, tobacco, &c. In anticipation of the water of the Bodi-ela being available by August next, when the lands will be all sown and irrigated.

The people are receiving advances of rice, tools, seed, &c., to be repaid with 5 per cent interest in kind of the harvest, not more than a quarter share of their crops being taken in repayment at any one harvest, until their debt is paid off. The crops this year did fair to be good, and it is not unlikely that the whole of the advances will be paid off in many cases from the first harvest in March and April next. The experiment is a very interesting one, as, if successful, it will be the forerunner, I hope, of similar attempts elsewhere.

I have not received much in the way of public subscriptions. I regret to say; but Government having voted Rs. 5,000 towards the relief of distress in Uda Hewaheta, a portion of the money was devoted towards helping all who were

in distressed circumstances to take up and cultivate lands at the new settlement. Already I have had applications for more lands from those who left their villages some years ago to work on Mr. de Soyza's lands in Kuruwiti korale, and I trust ere long that these people will be in a position to return and settle down again in their native district.

In 1890 he wrote :—

The new village at Lamasuriyagama is *un fait accompli*, and there are now between 200 and 300 acres of land ready for cultivation directly the water comes. The people had the land all ready at the end of the year in anticipation of the water, which had been promised them by the end of August, but owing to various causes the channel could not be completed in time; and it was further delayed by the enormous damage caused to it by the very heavy rains at the break of the north-east monsoon.

In 1893 he wrote :—

The new channel, which follows the trace pointed out to me in 1891 by the natives, has been completed and supplies ample water for all the requirements of the settlement. It can be extended considerably, and its cost has been under Rs. 4,000.

The only hindrance to the progress of the village is the presence of the paupers who have been established at the place from its commencement. I am convinced that very few of them were even genuine cultivators who were ruined by the paddy tax. They may have owned land, but I do not believe that they cultivated it. At Lamasuriyagama they have had every possible opportunity given them—land free with advances of food and of seed paddy—and yet only a very few of them have done any real work on the land.

The land allotted to these imposters should be sold to others who will make a good use of it. The lots which had been taken up on quarter-share were readily purchased at Rs. 10 per acre, and the remaining lots were sold by auction at high rates.

In the Census of 1891 the population is given as 164 (105 males, 59 females). But when Mr. Moir, the Government Agent, visited the village in November, 1891, he found only 13 families there, 82 people in all, of whom 70 were on the sick list receiving aid.

Mr. Le Mesurier, in his *Gazetteer of Upper Hewaheta*, said :—

Paddy Cultivation.—A large extent is being now cultivated.

Irrigation Works.—Extent under cultivation :—

			A.	P.	K.
Happawara-ela ...	...	...	10	0	0
Bodi-ela ...	...	...	200	0	0
Total ...			210	0	0

Estates.—None.

Chena Lands. about 270 acres; *Garden Lands*, a small area.

Crown Lands, about 500 acres.

Village Cattle.—None.

Hazara.—None.

Roads.—Village path from Munwatta to Lamasuriyagama; and three bridle paths from Munwatta to Pannala and to Rikillagag-ela, and from Lamasuriyagama to the Lower Belulla road.

Churches, Temples, &c.—None.

Rites and Customs.—Kandyan Sinhalese (i.e., Vellala, Tom-tom Beaters, and Blacksmiths).

Agriculture.—Paddy, kurakkan, cotton, Indian corn, tobacco, maize, fodder grass, coconut, plantain and fruit trees, and pineapple.

Manufactures.—None.

Lamasuriyagama was founded on faith in the reconstruction of the Bodi-ela. Water reached the village only on one day; the next day, from engineering difficulties, the reconstruction broke down.

The village lost its only chance of being a success. It has been a failure.

Families.—Kekulandara Mudiyan-elage Pallegge &c. Ulapanege. 10,543 (N. S.).

LANDUPITA *alias* **LADUPITA**.—A village in Pallegampaha korale, of Maturata, Upper Hewaheta, near Wetekgama, 24 miles from Kandy on the Lower Maturata road, 3 miles from Padiyapokilla, 1 mile from Munwatta.

Population in 1841, 201 (113 males, 88 females); in 1891, 160 (86 males 74 females). Vellalas, Diobias, Tom-tom Beaters, Durayo.

Annals.—Bajjala Mudiyane, litigation for his estate, 713 and 677, D. C. N. E. 4,310, 24,167. (Talpois Saka 1699, 1725, 1727). Dambulliyaddege, 41,174 Gaugola Koralege 67,898. Idampitiyege, 317 and 677, D. C. N. E. (Talpois Saka 1699, 1725, 1727). Migahamullige, 4,030. Nugaliyaddege *alias* Kaduruhamillage, 41,174. Rambukwelle Loku Banda, 79,863, 79,891. Walahenege, 4,310, 24,167. Welameddege, 10,624.

(1777 A.D.).—I, Idampitiye Itala, of Landupita in the Pallegampaha of Maturata, Megalathia Hewaheta, do hereby with pure affection and love, grant unto my begotten son Dingitu Hani the following property:—Hapugahamulla of 2 pels., Duketenna-dambagala-mulla 1 amuna, together with their appurtenant hen, part of Hines-agahahenna, part of the hens below the stone fence of Waralyaya, part of Kirumetiwalagawahenna, part of Etillipatanahenna, Gonawetiam ellehena, Liyang-hamuldhena, part of Yakklessige gawahenna. Witnesses who know this are Bajjala Vidanarala of Lanupita, Kuda Vidane of the same village, Annagapitiye Mudiyane, Wendaruwege Nekatralla, Hetti Appulage Unguhani, Aturuwela Korala, Nekatge Punchappu of Ukutale. With the knowledge of these witnesses this land voucher was granted to my begotten son Dingitu Hani under the constellation Uraaputupeon Wednesday, the second day of the increasing moon, in the month Nikini of the year of Saka 1699. If any of my children or grandchildren or any strangers dispute this grant, they shall be cursed but my begotten son Dingitu Hani may swear on the orleals and not suffer. Those who do justice to this shall enjoy bliss in the heavens, shall see Mahi Buddha and shall ultimately attain Nirvana.

(1803 A.D.).—The purport of a land voucher written under the constellation Mula on Wednesday, the fifth day of the decreasing moon, in the month Poson, of the year of Saka 1725. I, Idampitiyege Dingitu Hani, of Pallegampaha in Maturata korale of Hewaheta, do hereby grant in paraveni to my begotten son Menikraka the field Hapugahamulla, &c. Witnesses: Wegama Arachchila, Mutukade Herage Kalanguhani, Maratug, Appuradama, Dingirala. With the knowledge of these witnesses this was granted. If any person dispute this grant, he shall suffer the vengeance of the seven orleals, but Menikraka shall not suffer, were he to swear on the orleals. 317, D. C. N. E.

(1805 A.D.).—Thursday, the third day of the waning moon, of the month Esala, in the year of Saka 1727. I, Idampitiyege Dingitu Hani, of Landupita, in Pallegampaha of Maturata, in Hewaheta, declare that I have sold to Bajjala Muhandiam Nilame the lower 2 pels of Hapugamulle Mahahiyadda, Maussa Maditto Welangahavata 2 pels, and the hen thereto appertaining, for the sum of 58 rulis, 46 amuna of paddy, and five pieces of cloth, and the same I have received. Witnesses to this are Ambapapitiye Medage Arachchila, Wedarala of same house, Welege Kawralla, the above Dingitu Hani's son Menikraka, and for the writing Wendaruwege Nekatralla. Whoever disputes this grant shall suffer. 677, D. C. N. E.

In 1872 Mr. Harris-horne, the Assistant Government Agent, Nuwara Eliya, reported that Kiriwanamaditto-wewa of 15 acres would, if repaired, irrigate 400 acres.

Mr. T. Smith, of the Public Works Department, in 1875 was sent to report on the practicability of restoring the Kiriwanamaditto tank. He condemned it, but recommended the cutting of an ola from the Kurundu-oya to the land to be irrigated. Government sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 1,300.

LANDUPITA VIHARE and dagoba own half an acre of high land and about a pella of mud land. Watupitatonne Vihare and dagoba in good order.

LANKATILAKA VIHARE AND DEWALIE.—(Soc Rabbegomuwa.)

LAPPANEGAMA *alias* **LATPANEGAMA**.—A hamlet of Harangala in Pallegampaha korale, Kotmale. Inhabited by ten low-country Sinhalese. Minor road from Nayinkorinattota to Nawalapitiya. About 2 acres under cultivation (*Vol. I., pp. 350, 182*).

LEGUNDENIYA.—A village in Kandukara Pahala korale, Udaapalata. A mile and a half from Uda Nillambe and less than a mile from Nillambe ford on the hill above.

Stream.—Legundeniye-oya.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Uda Nillambe and Puliyadda.

Population in 1881, 218 (110 males, 108 females); in 1891, 190 (93 males, 97 females).

In 1878 70 acres (35 amunu) paddy land were registered, of which 26a. 2p. 2l. paid Rs. 244.46 tithe, 8a. 1p. 0l. redeemed, and 0a. 0p. 8l. abandoned.

Families.—De Concedao and Griffiths *vs.* F. de Silva, for an allotment of Moragollapatana of 15a. 0r. 2p., 57,062. Embilmigama Tikiri Banda *vs.* Siyambalapitiye Kiri Banda, 15,742. Atapattu Hunkirige, 6,160, 7,046 (N. S.), 2,137 (C. R. Gampola). Liyandeniyie Arachchillage, 60,791, 78,284, 82,536. Nasindeniyegge, 40,071, 71,404. Uduwola, late Ratamahatmaya, 40,071, 71,404, 74,442, 5,038 (N. S.).

This village is interesting as the place in which Knox spent a part of his captivity (*pp.* 288–91):—

We all four were brought up together into a town at the top of a mountain called Legundenny, where I and my dear friend and fellow-prisoner and fellow-latchelor, Mr. John Loveland, lived together in one house. For by this time not many of our people were as we, that is, single men; but seeing so little hopes, dispaired of their liberty and had taken wives or bed-fellows.

At our first coming into this town we were very much dismayed, it being one of the most dismal places I have seen upon that land. It stands alone upon the top of a mountain and no other town near it, and not above four or five houses in it: and often times into this town did the king use to send such malefactors as he was minded suddenly to cut off. Upon these accounts, our being brought to this place could not but scare us: and the more, because it was the king's special order and command to place us in this very town.

But this our trouble and dejection (thanks be to God) lasted but a day. For the king seemed to apprehend into what a fit of fear and sorrow this our remove would cast us, and to be sensible how sadly we must needs take it, to change a sweet and pleasant country, such as Handapandown and the country adjacent was, for this most sad and dismal mountain. And, therefore, the next day came a comfortable message from the king's own mouth, sent by no less man than he who had the chief power and command over those people who were appointed to give us our victuals where we were.

This message, which, as he said himself, he was ordered by the king to deliver to the people in our hearing, was this, "that they should not think we were malefactors..... but men whom His Majesty did highly esteem and meant to promote to great honour in his service, and that they should respect us as such and entertain us accordingly....."

This kind order from the king coming so suddenly did not a little comfort and encourage us: for then we did perceive the king's purpose and intent not to punish us, but that we might be his instruments to plague and to take revenge of that people who it seems had plundered the king's palace at Nillambe in the times of the late rebellion when he left it and fled: for this town lies near unto the same, and their office lying about the Court they had the fairer opportunity of plundering it. For the service they are to perform to the king is, to carry his palanquin when he pleaseth to ride therein and also to bring milk every morning to the Court, being keeper of the king's cattle.

In this town we remained some three years, by which time we were grown great weary of the place, and the place and the people also grown weary of us, who were but troublesome guests to them, for having such great authority given us over them we would not permit or suffer them to domineer over us. Being thus tired of one another's company, and the king's order being of an old date, we used all means we could to clear ourselves of one another: often repairing unto the Court to seek to obtain a license that we might be removed and placed anywhere else: but there was none that durst grant it, because it was the king's peculiar command and special appointment, that we must abide in that very town.

During the time of our stay here, we had our victuals brought to us in good order and due season: the inhabitants having such a charge given them by their governor, and he from the king, durst not do otherwise: so that we had but little to do, only to dress and eat and sit down to knit.

[Knox then describes his buying land and building a house at Eladetta in Uduuwara (*p.* 293).]

Though I had built my house, yet I durst not leave my old quarters in Leggenny, but wait till a more convenient time fall out for that purpose; I went away, therefore, to my old home and left my aforesaid three English neighbours to inhabit it in my absence.

Not long after I found a fit season to be gone to my estate at Elledat: and upon my going the rest left the town also, and went and dwelt elsewhere, each one where he best liked: but by this means we lost a privilege which we had before; which was that our victuals were brought unto us and now we were forced to go and fetch them ourselves, the people alleging (true enough) that they were not bound to carry our provisions about the country after us.

LEL-OYA.—A village in Laggala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East. The wasam includes Lel-oya, Palle Lel-oya, Pahalawadiya, and Dagewilla. About 4 miles north of Pallegama. It suffers from want of water.

Pahalawadiya is now uninhabited.

Stream.—Lel-oya. The village derives its name from this stream, which flows through it, and in which lulu fish abound.

Hill.—Etikukulakanda.

In Census of 1871 Pahala Lel-oya and Ihala Lel-oya: the united population 58 (33 males, 25 females); in 1881, 65 (36 males, 29 females); in 1891, 77 (52 males, 25 females). Vellalas, descendants of slaves, Washers.

About 41 acres under paddy in 1878.

Nagolle Dagoba in ruins.

There are stone pillars of a vihara.

LENADORA.—A village in Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North, 7 miles north of Nalanda, 21·20 miles from Matale, 37·50 from Kandy, and 7·50 from Dambulla. The wasam includes Paunanpitiya, Udawela, and Wattegammella.

Population in 1871, 302 (221 males, 81 females); in 1881, 411 (218 males, 193 females); in 1891, 423 (210 males, 213 females). Vellalas, Paunayo, Washers, Tamils, Smiths, Fishers, Pattiwala.

The village was founded in the reign of King Abayagiri (Walagam Bahu).

Lenadorakanda, a fine rocky peak, is conspicuous, rising from the plain. To the south-west is the larger mountain Menikdenakanda.

Lenadora or Embul-ambu school, in 1894, 59 boys on the list; 41½ average daily attendance.

Streams.—Minidanda-oya, Nimmala-ela.

Hills.—Lenadorakanda, Menikdenakanda.

MENIKDENENUWARA.—Is about 3 miles from the Government Agent's resthouse at Lenadora, midway between Nalanda and Dambulla. In the jungle are the ruins of a palace and a dagoba. There is an inscription in Sinhalese: "Pacina raja puta raja Abayaha puta Tissayaha lene agata anagata catudisa sagara." "The cave of Tissa, the son of King Abaya, son of the King of Pacina to the priesthood of the four quarters present and future."

There are two more inscriptions, which are only partially preserved.

Müller (*Ancient Inscriptions*, p. 35):—

It [the palace] is surrounded by a ditch, in which are the remains of what were apparently locks or water stops. The jungle is full of ruins: at one place there are twenty-four monoliths, the remains of a vihara.

Of the inscription only four lines are preserved, beginning and end destroyed; in the remaining part mention is made of a temple called Mulgama Wehera, which may be identical with Mulanagama.

Forbes (*Vol. II.*, p. 51):—

In returning from Trincomalee I ascertained the site of an ancient town called Menikdena Nuwara, the ruins of which are in a forest 8 miles from Dambulla, and between the former precipitous path which led to Nalanda through the Andagala Pass, and the new road which winds round the mountain

of Lenadora. At Menikdena Nuwara are the remains of two tanks, the ruins of a dagoba, a vihare with numerous stone pillars, a stone bed (one end of which rests upon a rock, the other extremity being supported by pillars); there are also stone steps and foundations of houses to show that this was at one time a station of some importance. The three inscriptions I procured from Menikdena Nuwara appear to be a mixture of the Nagara with the most ancient form of Cinhalese letters.

"The mountain of Nikwalla or Hiridewatekanda rises behind these ruins, and a plain near its summit has apparently been a place of retreat in times of danger, as it is strewed with fragments of pottery, and various kinds of fruit-trees, not commonly found wild, still flourish on this bleak plateau. A pond, which contains water at all times of the driest seasons, must have been the great attraction of fugitives to this natural stronghold. Such ponds, however remarkable, are not uncommonly to be met with near the top of the highest mountains, and even on the summit of the bare and elevated rocks of Ceylon.

"The traditions regarding Menikdena Nuwara assert that it was a residence of the King Sri Sangabo, but that it was greatly improved in the beginning of the fourth century by Sri Danta Kumara, the royal importer of Buddha's tooth."

In 1878 134 acres (66a. 3p. 9l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 116½ acres paid Rs. 223-2 tithe; the rest were uncommuted.

Families.—Lenadora Unnanse *vs.* Don Hendrick de Silva, for a gold bird set with pearls and precious stones, 3,346. Lenadora Dharmarakkhita Unnanse (*l.c.*, i. pp. 103, 353-55). Lenadorage Sirala and James Alexander Herat *vs.* Homapola Menikrala, 33,305. Opalgulage *vs.* Talakotuwe Udage, 36,996.

LENAWA.—A village in Wagapanaba Pallosiya pattuwa, Matale North, in Kumbuk-kandawala-wasam.

Stream.—Nika-atta-ela, Lenawa-oya.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 88 (45 males, 43 females); in 1891, 96 (43 males, 53 females). Vellalas.

In 1878 23½ acres (11a. 2p. 8l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 23 acres paid Rs. 34-14; the remaining half an acre uncommuted.

There is a cave in the hill.

Lenawewa: in it is a big rock called Lenawa-gala.

LENAWALA.—A village in Udugoda Pallosiya pattuwa, Matale North. The wasam includes Nirangomuwa, Hewawewela, Padu-anga, Elamalpota, Yatiwebera, Oligama, and Miriskuttawa.

Stream.—Mala-oya. Tradition says that King Bhuwaneka Bahu washed his blood-stained sword in this stream.

Hill.—Welikanda.

A small tank, Lenawala-wewa.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Nirangomuwa. Population in 1881, 134 (81 males, 53 females); in 1891, 128 (66 males, 62 females). Potters, Cinnamon Peelers, Mudaliperuwo, Blacksmiths, Jaggery caste, Parawas, &c.

In 1878 79 acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 14a. 0p. 2l. (paid Rs. 56-28); uncommuted 24a. 1p. 4l.; redeemed 0a. 3p. 0l.; sold by the Crown 0a. 1p. 2l.; total 39a. 1p. 8l.

VIHARE.—A small vihare built by Lenawala Tanhankara Unnanse about 1839; a former one had fallen into ruin.

Abesinhabahu Mudiyanseelage Banda, Ratamahatmayalage Banda, Liyangahawattege Banda, and Pahalage Kiriya are registered as owners of a Ninda Panguwa (4a. 2p. 1l. garden). Tenants: Gurunnehelage. Services: to present a penuma of one arecanut cutter or some similar trifle; to make mamoties and catties for the landlord on being supplied with iron and charcoal, not more than five mamoties and five catties in the year.

Wedarallage: to present at the walawwa every new year a massa (8d.) and a kevilipettiya. Henayalage: to wash for the proprietor and to put up cloths at the walawwa on festival days; they receive from the proprietor at harvest time five labas of paddy and a kude of paddy, and a kude of kurakkan if a hena is cultivated. Balitiyannalage: to present forty leaves of betel, three korawal of vegetables, and four tuttu (2d.). Gurunnehelage (Moormen): to present forty

betel leaves and two neli of salt once a year. Durayalage : to present forty leaves of betel, two piriwehi of vegetables, and four tuttu (2*d.*) once a year. Gurunnohelage : to give forty leaves of betel and three piriwehi of vegetables once a year. Arambege or Yakdeanage : to give forty leaves of betel, three kerawal of vegetables, and four tuttu (2*d.*) at the old year. Kombukotuwe Panguwa.—Tenant : Alutge Naido. Services : to present forty betel leaves at the old year and a walankada. Arachchillage Panguwa.—Tenants : Kolongahage Naidos. Services : to present forty betel leaves at the old year and a walankada.

The DAMBULU VIHARE claimed Diyatalawa (10*a.* 3*p.* 0*l.*), Galagawa (0*a.* 1*p.* 5*l.*), Gedarakotuwa (0*a.* 2*p.* 7*l.*), and gardens and hen. Lenawala Saranankara Unnanse claimed partly for the vihare, partly for his own behoof. The Temple Land Commissioner held that the land was not vihare land, but the Unnanse's private property.

Lenawala Walawwe Dingiri Amma and her husband (Dewaranmullo Kalinga Rajakaruna Sinha Mudiyanse Ukku Banda), a very old man at the time of the Service Tenures Commission, the other tenants Kolongahage, Gurunnohelage, Tewakaralage, Ihulage, Siyambalagahage, Honnyalage, Tulagahage, and Ihala Walawwe Kalu Banda (father of plaintiff in 54,274) [Kolongahage and Talagahage were said to be newcomers] claimed to be paraveni tenants of the temple. The evidence of the old Banda was held to be conclusive that the holdings were private property, but he was an interested witness; the priest was, I think, his son.

In 37,062 Lenawala Saranankara Unnanse of Asgiri had a litigation with Yatawatto Maha Nayaka Unnanse and Potubera Ratanapala Unnanse of Asgiri for the incumbency of Dewaraja Vihare and Maharaja Vihare in Dambulu and their endowments in Wagpanaha korale.

Lenawala Watte Kalu Banda, of Kandangomuwa, son of Kiralesse Nilame, *vs.* Atthadasa Unnanse and Pahala Walawwe Dingiri Amma, of Lenawala. Claim for Lenawalawattekumbura of 1 amuna and half of Ihala Walawwewatta of 4 kurunis. Defendants said the lands formed part of Lenawala granted by King Kumadasa to Nagolle Atthadasa Unnanse by Tudupata Saka 1648 (1726 A.D.), filed in 37,062. That Nagolle Atthadasa possessed and was succeeded by his pupil Nagolle Towakarana Unnanse, and then by Lenawala Tanhankara Unnanse, then by Lenawala Saranankara Unnanse, and then by first defendant, that the lands are a Maruveni Panguwa held under defendant. The plaintiff replied that he held the lands under the Dambulu Vihare, but the Temple Land Commissioner declared that they did not belong to the vihare, 54,274. Egoda Walawwe Ukku Banda, Arachchi, Test. 1,495.

In the Dambulu Vihare Tudupata (*Vol. I., p. 126*) it is said :—

King Senarat (1601-1634 A.D.) standing on the semi-circular step of the Maharaja Vihare directed Abesinha Mudiyanse to have dormitories built in the village Lenawala, and allowed him for the expenditure 30 amuna of seed paddy from Akuramboda, 30 pieces of iron, 10 buffaloes from the fold of Dumbukolagama, 10 oxen which were brought laden with sacks of seed from Kandalama, 10 cows with calves from Bowatta, and 10 she-buffaloes with calves from the gabada village Kaduruwela. The dormitories being completed, and in addition 300 coconut plants received from Akuramboda being planted, and the necessary ditches, &c., opened by the people of Pullipola, the king was informed of the same, on which he granted the said building, together with the village Lenawala, to Kahawandala Tanhankara Unnanse, settling the inheritance thereof on the succession of his pupils, to enjoy the benefits for the four priestly requisites. Kahawandala Tanhankara continued to enjoy the produce of this village and officiated at the vihare and died, leaving Angoda Dhammadassi Unnanse, his nephew, and Koholane Sobhita Unnanse, his pupils, to possess the benefice in common. These two priests having continued in the performance of the rites and ceremonies left the benefice to Angoda Dewarakkhita Unnanse, younger brother of Dhammadassi Unnanse, and to Kendawala Saranankara, nephew of Sobhita Unnanse, novices; the latter having been beheld at the same time with Dewamitta Unnanse, with whom he was residing, the former continued to perform the rites and ceremonies in the vihare alone.

LETIHENA *alias* **LETIYAHENA**.—A village in Kohonsiya pattuwa, Matala South, in Tenne-walam, between Kirimetiya and Watagoda.

Population in 1871, 80 (41 males, 39 females); in 1881, 59 (30 males, 29 females); in 1891, 59 (29 males, 30 females).

LEWELLA.—A village in Udagampaha korale, Lower Dumbura, under the Sirimal-watte Arachchi, about a mile south-east of Kandy. King Narendra Sinha had a bathing-place here (*see Vol. I., p. 137*).

River.—Mahaweli-ganga.

The inhabitants of Harispattu and of the hither part of Dumbura furnished boats for the ferry. The ferry now belongs to the Kandy Municipality.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 174 (84 males, 90 females); in 1891, 112 (54 males, 58 females).

In the H. L. M. 35½ acres (17a. 3p. 5l.) paddy land were registered.

In 1878 10½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 4a. 2p. 7l. (paid Rs. 30-57); redeemed 0a. 1p. 4l.; sold by the Crown 0a. 1p. 4l.; total 5a. 1p. 5l.

Families.—Dalukewelege, 17,086. Gamage, 56,872, 63,783, 63,871. Pansale-wattege, 17,086. We-anke-ge, 56,872, 63,783, 63,871.

LEWULA.—A village in Gangawata korale, Yatinuwara, part of Nuwara Dodanwela, near Haloluwa.

River.—Mahaweli-ganga.

Dodanwela, Lewula, and Wattarantenna are grouped together in the Census of 1871. Population, 363 (194 males, 169 females). In the Census of 1881 and 1891 it is included in the Kandy Municipality.

Families.—Atapattu, 48,701, 51,744. Hinagamage, 46,455, 48,701, 51,744, 78,827, 78,898, 89,368, 90,400, 95,957, 98,135, 5,698, 6,212 (N. S.). Kotika-ambege, 48,701, 51,744. Kurukula Arachchige, 78,898, 89,368. Lewulege, 33,934. Mahakumburege, 33,954. Moora and Chetties, 42,725, 43,461, 46,455, 46,866, 49,796. Pitakande Mudiyanse Arachchi, 6,212 (N. S.). Ranawana Vedarallage, 78,898, 89,368. Welapolagamage, 91,796.

LEWULA.—A village in Gandahe korale, Lower Hewaheta.

Hills.—Aspokuna, Delpitiye, Egodahele, Etakiriya-kandura, Gala Idurunatena, Kiriwanaketiya, Kowilpitiya, Moraluwaka, Mudugas-ella, and Pupalekanda.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Kotawala, Ankendagolla, and Koshinna.

Population in 1881, 199 (122 males, 77 females); in 1891, 70 (41 males, 29 females).

Families.—Chetties, 48,218, 51,646, 55,001. Gamage, 48,218. Hunkirige, 38,591. Kotte Disava's wife (Galpottege), 10,459. Lewule Duggannarallage, 25,827, 28,847, 38,591. Lewule Mudiyanse-lage, 25,827. Lewule Naidelage, 2,345. Marasamage, 10,459 (Talpot Saka 1731). Provincial Road Committee, action against, 38,591. Tamils, 51,646, 55,001.

(1809 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1731, in the month Poosa, on Monday, the fifteenth of the increasing moon. The paraveni property belonging to me, Hiralu Rala, of Hippiola, in Megolatihe of Hewaheta, viz., Yatidaskara 1 pela, 1 pela at Iriyagahamalitta which I myself have soweddumized, and Milligahayatabena, Aspokunemadittazawahena, Tennebena, Wahugala-gawahena, &c., the dwelling garden, 2 coconut trees, the coconut tree which is in the field, two couples of she-buffaloes, one couple of he-buffaloes, 5 jak trees standing on the garden Lewulewatta, and one pewter dish, have been given as dowry to my daughter Etana. Witnesses who know the same are Wira-ekara Arachchila of the village, Kulatun Arachchila, Samarakon Arachchila, Mapahami of Batagalla, Arachchi Appu of the same village, Ampitiye Samarantunga Mudiyanse. With the knowledge of these persons this land voucher has been granted. These lands have been offered to Ilupendeniye Unnanne; consequently if any one dispute this either in word or deed, he shall suffer from the ordeals, but Etana shall not suffer although she swear by the five ordeals, and those who will dispute this either in word or deed shall enter the eight hells, where they will suffer for ever, and those who assist in supporting this will enter the six celestial mansions and enjoy divine happiness. 10,459.

LEWULA.—A hamlet of Tenna, in Kohonsiya pattuwa, Matale South.

The inhabitants are Wahumpurayo.

In 1878 3½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 0a. 2p. 4l. (paid Rs. 3-18); redeemed 0a. 0p. 5l.; temple land 1a. 0p. 5l.; total 1a. 8p. 4l.

LINDULA.—In Udapone korale, Kotmale, 49.48 miles from Kandy, 26.25 miles from Nawalapitiya, 2½ miles from Talawakele, 15.86 miles from Nuwara Eliya. It is not mentioned in the Census of 1871.

Population in 1881, 391 (289 males, 102 females); in 1891, 468 (294 males, 174 females).

There is a bazaar, police station, church, hospital, and schools.

The Lorne road to Nuwara Eliya branches off from the road up the Dimbula valley to the Agras, &c., and crosses the river on an iron lattice bridge of 60 ft. span.

Proclamation, 8th February, 1888, defining the rural district of Dimbula and Lindula under "The Police Ordinance, 1865."

LINIPITIYA.—A village in Matale Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, in Andawala-wasam.

River.—Amban-ganga.

A man from Lini Vohera came to this place and formed the village and fields.

In the Census of 1871 Linipitiya and Akarabaduwa are grouped together. Population, 161 (77 males, 84 females). It is not in the Census of 1881. In the Census of 1891, Linipitiya, 12 (5 males, 7 females). Tom-tom Beaters.

Proclamation, 14th February, 1888, that 139 allotments of land in Andawala, Linipitiya, and Kumbaloluwa be made a reserved forest. Bounded on the north by Ambana and Talayaye-ela; on the east by the villages of Opalgala and Nagolla and Nagolla estate; on the south by Gammaduwa estate and the Crown forest Dambulagalla; and on the west by the Crown forest Talayaya, Kahata-gahamulayaya, Paragolleyaya, Warakagashenamukalana, Nagolleyaya, the temple land described in title plan 647,257, and Kumbaloluwa village, and containing in extent 1,693 acres 3 roods and 8 perches.

LIYANDENIYA.—A village in Kandukara Pahala korale, Udaipalata, in Doluwe Arachchi-wasam. It is not mentioned in the Census of 1871.

Population in 1881, 47 (21 males, 26 females); in 1891, 62 (32 males, 30 females).

Family.—Liyandeniye Arachchillage, 8,076, 60,731. Messrs. George Wall & Co. vs. S. M. S. Molyappa Chetty, for an allotment of land of 51 acres, 47,888, 52,229, 54,374.

LIYANGASWAGURA.—A hamlet of Attaragalla, Udagampaha korale, Lower Dumbura.

Population in 1891, 85 (41 males, 44 females).

LIYANWELA.—A village in Munwatto-wasam, Pallegampaha korale of Maturata, Upper Hewaheta, south of Munwatta.

Streams.—Egodakumbure-ela, Daranda-ela, Kalukele-ela, Kandekumbure-ela, Otonne-ela.

Population in 1871, 301 (154 males, 147 females); in 1881, 344 (179 males, 165 females); in 1891, 273 (136 males, 137 females). Smiths, Durayo, Dhobias. About 190 acres (95 amunu) paddy land.

A great part of the village is planted with tea. Liyanwela estate, 335 acres.

Family.—Dewatapadige, 35,258, 65,291. Egodage, 32,263, 32,717. Gan Acharige, 19,702 (Talipot Saka 1728, 1746). Gonnagaha-arawage, 778, D. C. N. E., 32,263 (Talipot Saka 1727, 1753). Medakumburege, 523, D. C. N. E., 21,980, 40,390 (Talipot Saka 1710). Pahalage, 778, D. C. N. E., 19,702, 19,759, 32,268 32,717, 35,258 (Talipot Saka 1717, 1727, 1728, 1746, 1753).

(1788 A.D.).—On Monday morning, the fifteenth day of the month Wak, in the year of Saka 1710, I, Medakumburege Sellappu, of Liyanwela, in Pallegampaha of the Maturata korale, Megoolthibe, Hewaheta, have bequeathed and granted unto my son Palippuwa the field Alawatupitiya of 3 peles, the bema near the banyan tree, a cotton bema, the garden Kammalewatta with 4 jak trees, 2 coconut trees, and a dwelling-house. Witnesses who know this are

Wetakolumaditte Loku Appuhami, Pahalage Appakutti, Ukku Naide, Udagamaya, Huduhakura, Dadavedda, Unagolle Gammabe, Munwatta Kalu Henaya, Udalumaditte Duraya. Talpot written by Kalu Henaya. May the curse of ordeals fall on those who violate this grant. My Palippuwa has right thereto. 528, D. C. N. E.

(1805 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1727. The following are the portions of land attached to Huduhakuruge Gan-Panguwa of Liyanwela in Megodatihe, Hewaheta:—1 amuna of Gedarakumbura, Kalukelotenna 5 pelas, Motihakawohena, Gedaragawahena, 5 jak trees, and the dwelling garden. These properties were transferred by Huduhakura to Pallege Ungappu. Witnesses: Mahakote Ukkuwa, Dina of the same house, Amanduwa, Madumana, Apulanna, Bogahawatte Et Duraya, Udage Huduhakura, Bilinda Et Duraya, Munwatta Panditaya, Munwatta Kapurala. In the presence of these witnesses Huduhakura transferred his landed property to Pallege Ungappu. If any person dispute this he shall suffer from the seven ordeals, but Ungappu shall not suffer even if he were to swear upon the ordeals. He who renders justice to this shall attain Buddhahood.

The 2 pelas of Hapugahayatakumbura and 16 lahas of Kandekumbura were also given. 778, D. C. N. E.

(1805 A.D.).—The purport of the land Talpot caused to be written and granted in this year of Saka 1728, in the month Durutu, on Wednesday, the second of the increasing moon, when Mula was the constellation, transfer by me Pallege Dingawa Naide, of Liyanwela, within Pallegampaha of Maturata korale, in Megodatihe of Hewaheta of the under-mentioned portions of land, to wit, the upper 1 pela of Gedarakumbura, as well as the lower 1 pela, the piece of garden, the 2 jak trees, and the 2 hen appertaining thereto. Assistance has been rendered during three years to the proprietor of the lands, a debt of 80 amunu of paddy has been paid, a debt of 105 (ridis) in cash has been paid. That these portions of land have been transferred in paraveni by me, Dingawa, to my daughter Kombihami. Witnesses who know the same are Appukutti Naide, Unga Naide, Medakumburege Unga Naide, Pahalage Ukku Naide, Menik Appu of the same house, Medakumburege Kalu Naide, Medakumburege Kubara. With the knowledge of so many persons I have caused this land Talpot to be written and granted to Kombihami to possess in paraveni. I have declared for the first, second, and third time that Kombihami has right to the lands and can swear on the four ordeals in support of her right. For the writing Batgala Mudiyane.

1824 A.D. (Saka 1746).—Transfer of the above lands by Kombihami to her sister Wairan Etana. Witnesses: Ambagaspitiyego Kewrala, Korala of the same house, Gammahelage Sirala, Kowwattege Sirala, Illiyaddo Appu, Willawaya, Welege Appu, Donikege Punchirala, Pahalage Naide, Hapupe Menik Appu. Talpot written by Mullege Arachchila at the maduwa of Ebelamalpe Sarawana Vidanelage Maduwa Appu. 19,702.

DEWALA.—There are two, which are caves, known as Kitulgollo-awuda Gallena and Kevili Gallena, both dedicated to Dewata Bandara Dewiyo, which contain weapons of the gods. The latter is believed to have been originally designed and excavated by giants, for a Buddhist Vihare.

There are annual festivities, celebrated by dancing of Gammadu, invoking health and prosperity, mostly at harvest time.

LOLUGASWELA.—A hamlet of Madawala-wasam, Gampahaniya pattuwa, Matale South. In the Census of 1871 it is grouped with Madawala.

Population in 1881, 23 (12 males, 11 females); in 1891, 8 (6 males, 2 females). Vellalas.

LUNUGAMA.—A village in Medapalata korale, Udunuwara. In the Census of 1871 it was grouped with Giragama, Wannipola, and Talawatura.

Population in 1881, 154 (85 males, 69 females); in 1891, 176 (93 males, 83 females). Goldsmiths.

In the H. L. M. 15 acres (7a. 1p. 9l.) of paddy land were registered in the names of Sellappu Gamaya, Pananwala Gamaya, Achariya, Ukkuwa Gamaya, Lunugama Gamaya, Alagolle Gamaya, Tumpelo Gamaya, Pol-ange Gamaya, Pahalage Naide.

In 1878 21½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 3a. 0p. 0l. (paid Rs. 56-45); redeemed 5a. 2p. 6l.; temple land 2a. 0p. 4l.; total 10a. 3p. 0l.

Families.—Lands here held by Hatnagoda Gammabe's family for the service of furnishing onions for the king's kitchen (*Jud. Com., 9th August, 1822*). The Potter of Hanwella in Uda Dumbura held lands for the service of supplying chatties to the people of Lunugama to prepare saltpetre (*Jud. Com., 30th June, 1817*). Alugollela, 16,317. Ekanayaka Mudiyanselela, 8,695 (N. S.) Hatnagodage, 21,293. Mangamaga, *Jud. Com., 30th January, 1823* (Talpota Saka 1709-10-11), 21,293. Kotakedeniye *alias* Karawilakobe Ukku Banda, son of Nugawela Mahatmeyo, sister of Gannewo Batwadana Nilame, owned land here, 16,317 (Talpot Saka 1567). Liyanaga, 38,562. Moormon, 8,693 (N. S.) Patabendalaga, 21,727. Udahaga, 38,562.

(1645 A.D.).—These lands situate at Lunugama, in Medapalata of Uduuwara Sinduruwanabata: the field Tora-anga 1 amuna, Alugolla 3 pelas, the three hen thereto appertaining, the dwelling-house, garden, 12 cocoanut trees, and 3 jak trees; these lands which Minuwangoda Udiri Appu Pihanarala obtained in paraveni from His Highness the King by loyal service, he gave to his daughter Siriwelliam, together with the furniture of three rooms, also the two jackets with buttons, the gift of the king, 1 knife, 2 waist strings, 1 pair bangles, (kadiyan walalu), 1 cap (jagalat toppiya), 1 gun, 1 dagger (kastane), all these movables and the lands, in the year of Saka 1567, in the month Poson, the eighth day of the increasing moon, being Tuesday, this deed conveying land was written and granted in knowledge of the following witnesses:—Aludeniyē Ummawse, Miwaladeniye Arachchila, Lunugama Achariya, Sellappu of the same village, Embulpure Hittara Naide. If any other of my relations or strangers dispute this, I declare that the lands do not belong to them, but to my daughter and her descendants, and persons who derive title from them will suffer no calamities when they swear the five orical oaths. Those who dispute or contest this shall fall into the eight principal hells and shall not be able to get out, but those who plead or judge in favour of this shall be born in the seven worlds of gods called Chatum Maha Rajaka and enjoy divine felicity. May it prosper. 16,317.

THE EMBEKKE DEWALE has two pangu here:—

1. **Lekam.**—Tenants: two Vellalas. Hold $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres fields, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres gardens, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre hon. Services (commutable for Rs. 47-10): to attend on Wednesday and Saturday in each week and to keep an account of the offerings; to go to Kandy to obtain wattoru of each of the festivals and perahera; to supply axes and koti for works; to construct an ornamental anamestrage for perahera; to supply clay for tiles; to supply laths; to have the muttettuwa paddy dried on the threshing-floor; to supply five bundles straw; to receive and disburse paddy and money on account of the dewale; at each of the festivals to present a kemapettiya and betel.

2. **Etukattalo Nila.**—Tenants: four Vellalas. Hold 2 acres fields, $\frac{3}{4}$ acre garden, and half an acre hena in two shares. Services (commutable for Rs. 20-60): No. 1 share to cultivate 4 laha and No. 2 two laha of muttettuwa from preparing the ground to storing the paddy and straw, seed paddy, buffaloes, and nolun-wi at one laha per laha being supplied; each share to construct an ornamental anamestrage for perahera; to supply firewood to bake tiles, and catjans for covering the kiln; to whitewash and decorate the dewale for the festivals and perahera; one man in alternate years to carry the mutukudo at the perahera; to repair the dewale and supply lath and timber; to give 400 betel leaves to the dewale monthly; at each of the festivals to present betel to the Basunayaka Nilame.

MABERIYA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Matale South, formerly in Udasiya pattuwa. It adjoins Manaboda and Paragahawela. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Ukuwala railway station, on the road to Elkaduwa, at the junction of the road to Wariyapola.

Population in 1871, 223 (120 males, 103 females); in 1881, 75 (41 males, 34 females); in 1891, 53 (30 males, 23 females). Moora.

A mosque built by Marukona Mudiyanse.

MABOLA.—An abandoned village in Laggala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, in Karagama-wasam, between Karagama and Kiwulewadiya. Said to have been founded by Mahabala Terunnanse.

MADADENIYA.—A village in Galasiya pattuwa, Harispattu.

Stream.—Malwarakawe-oya.

Hill.—Telanolekanda.

Kandeyaya Bandara had a walawwa at Madadeniya. Metibembiye Rala, a man of lower rank, but of greater influence, solicited the Bandara's daughter, who to prevent the marriage left Madadeniya and went to Ketatenna on Dunuwilakanda. After Metibembiye Rala lost his influence, the Bandara returned to Madadeniya, the family of Dunuwilagedara is descended from him.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Warakadeniya. United population 228.

Population of Madadeniya in 1881, 230 (112 males, 118 females); in 1891, 259 (127 males, 132 females).

In 1878 38 acres of paddy land were registered, of which commuted 4a. 0p. 4l. (paid Rs. 46-89); 14a. 3p. 8l. were redeemed; total 19a. 0p. 2l.

The Arachchila of Madadeniya a witness in 1662 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 85*).

Land here dedicated to Bohamigoda Vihare (*Vol. I., p. 10*).

Grant by Keppitimudunge Tikiri Etana of Madadeniya in 1782 (*Vol. I., p. 257*).

WALAWWA.—A daughter of Ellepola Nilame married to Madadeniya (*Vol. I., p. 191*).

Families.—Dunuwilagedara Walawwa *vs.* Delliwala Mudiyanse, 8,831. (N. S.)

MADAKUMBURA.—A village in Pallosiya pattuwa, Matale East, between Polwattekanda and Weralugastenna, south-east of Rattota, near Kabaragala. In the Census of 1871 grouped with Weralugastenna.

Population in 1881, 157 (90 males, 67 females); in 1891, 150 (71 males, 79 females). Vellalus, Nilamukkarayo, Tamils.

In 1878 27 acres of paddy land were registered, of which commuted 8a. 1p. 4l. (paid Rs. 37-02); uncommuted 0a. 2p. 5l.; redeemed 4a. 2p. 5l.; total 13a. 2p. 4l.

MADAKUMBURA.—A village in Udaipone korale, Kotmale, on right bank of the Kotmale-oya. The wasam includes Madakumbura, Kadadorapitiya, Halpola, Gabbela, Pundalu-oya, Karagahapatana-yalatenna, Dunukedeniya.

Streams.—Kahatabul-oya; Nilakannehoge-ela, Ugulwetiye-ela, Welikade-ela, and Udama-ela from Kunukanduro-ela in Meddekumbura estate; Nayamediriye-ela.

There is an abandoned tank, Galoruwe-wowa, on Meddekumbura estate.

Population in 1871, 144 (76 males, 68 females); in 1881, 510 (284 males, 226 females).

In 1891 Madakumbura, 486 (244 males, 242 females); Madakumbura Dunekedeniya, 58 (27 males 31 females); Madakumbura Gabbela, 7 (4 males, 3 females); Madakumbura Karagahapatana-yaltonna, 41 (22 males, 19 females); total 592. Vellalas, Smiths, Tom-tom Beaters, Moormen, Low-country Sinhalese, Potters, Paduwo.

There are large tea estates in the village: Wewahena, Harrow, Kaipugalla, Sheen, Fernlands, South Pundalu-oya, Dunsinano, Meddekumbura, Kalu-oya. In 1878 136 acres of paddy land were registered, of which commuted 67a. 0p. 9l. (paid Rs. 570.39); redeemed 0a. 2p. 1l.; abandoned 0a. 1p. 4l.; total 68a. 0p. 4l.

It is said that a Kandyan King resided at Maliga pelessa in this village. Some of his subjects not liking him sought to kill him by stratagem. Now, there was a lake in which the king used to bathe; in this they planted some sharp-pointed stakes; but on coming to his bath the king observed a fly seated in an unusual place on the water, and being curious to know on what the fly was sitting, made a close inspection and found the stakes in the bottom of the lake, and so the subjects suffered and not the king. (*Le Mesurier*.)

VIHARE.—An old temple built by villagers; has a garden of an acre in extent, and about 1½ amuna of paddy land; in fair order. (*Le Mesurier*.)

MADAMPITIYA.—A village in Gandeke korale, Upper Dumbara, between Munamalpelessa and Udawala.

Stream.—Totapola-ela.

Not mentioned in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 32 (17 males, 15 females); in 1891, 35 (20 males, 15 females).

In 1878 about 2½ acres paddy land were registered, of which commuted 9a. 2p. 7l. (paid Rs. 40.52); the rest, 5a. 0p. 0l., sold by Crown; total 14a. 2p. 7l.

MADANWALA.—A village in Diyatilaka korale, Upper Hewahota. In olden days when certain Rahat priests were passing, a breakfast (mahadane) was offered to them by the neighbours, who eventually called the locality Mahadanewela, i.e., Madanwala.

Streams.—Arawo-ela from Walalawelakandura; Kahatageto-ela, Panankada-ela, and Radawela-ela, all from Pansala-langa-kandura; Kiralkandure-ela.

A private road to Alutwatta or Wewetennawatta.

Koeruppe-wewa, an abandoned tank; if restored, the fields now uncultivated for the yala could be cultivated.

Population in 1871, 118 (60 males, 58 females); in 1881, 236 (120 males, 116 females); in 1891, 170 (55 males, 65 females). Vellalas, Low-country Sinhalese, Dhobies.

In 1878 80 acres of paddy land were registered, of which, commuted 31a. 1p. 3l. (paid Rs. 189.77); redeemed 3a. 1p. 3l.; uncommuted 4a. 1p. 6l.; abandoned 1a. 0p. 0l.; total 40a. 0p. 2l.

VIHARE.—Notices of priests of the vihara (*Vol. I., p. 324*).

Grant of the Vihara by Dhammamitta Bikshu to Damunumeya Vihara in 1763 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 324*).

Le Mesurier says: "Two Vihara at Madanwala, both in good condition, containing a large image and two smaller ones. Own a pela of mud land and 4 acres high land. One of these vihara is a small rock cave existing from the time of the Kandyan Kings, and has a pansala attached to it."

Madanwala Dissa Ralahami mentioned in a deed 1729 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 365*).

Gedarakumburego (*Vol. I., p. 207*).

The MADANWALA VIHARE has two Service Pangu here:—

1. Godapita Arawo (0a. 2p. 0l. field).—Tenants: Walalawelage Jayasekara Mudiyanasolage, Koeruppe Kadakananke Hewaradage. Services (commutable for Rs. 6): to weed and clear the maluwa four times a year; to weed and cowdung the vihara and pansala; to assist in putting up a ramba-torana for pinkama; to give yearly four bottles of oil to the vihara; to pay yearly a fine of Rs. 10 in default of service. The vihara paid the tax.

2. Korawaggala (1a. 1p. Ol. field; 0a. 0p. 8l. garden).—Tenant: Viharege. Services (commutable for Rs. 21): to superintend the repairs of the vihare and pansala, &c.; to accompany the priest on one journey a year to Kandy; to superintend the cultivation of the muttettu and storing of the crop; to assist in putting up a ramba torana for pinkama; to take charge of the vihare and pansala in the absence of the incumbent.

The HANGURANKETA MAHA DEWALE has two Service Pangu:—

1. Randeniye.—Tenant: Ratnayaka Mudiyansele. Holds 0a. 3p. 6l. field. Service (commutable for Rs. 11): to carry the paliha during the fifteen days of the perahera at Hanguranketa.

2. Randeniyekumbura.—Tenant: Wele Gurunnehelage. Holds 0a. 1p. 4l. field. Services (commutable for Rs. 4-50): at the perahera to give the dewale a wahumketta, a hiramane, a mamoty, and an arecanut cutter, also to give the Basnayaka Nilame and the Vidane each an arecanut cutter; to give twelve hiwel for the muttettu; to work for the dewale as a blacksmith seven days in the year, iron being supplied.

The DEGALDORUWE VIHARE has five Pangu:—

1. Millameyekumbura. — Tenant: Millameyage. Holds 0a. 3p. Ol. field; 0a. 0p. 1l. garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 9): to be in mura at the vihare forty-five days a year, fifteen days at a time, to supply flowers for the malpujawa, and to sweep the maluwa twice a day.

2. Millameyekumbura. — Tenant: Narandeniyewattege. Holds 0a. 2p. Ol. field. Services (commutable for Rs. 6): same as No. 1, but for thirty days a year.

3. Millameyekumbura. — Tenant: Millameyage. Holds 0a. 1p. Ol. field. Same as No. 1, but only for one turn of fifteen days.

4. Maruwena.

5. Nila.—Tenant: Millameyage. Holds 0a. 0p. 1l. garden. No service.

MADAWALA.—A village in Udagampaha korale, Lower Dumbura, 7 miles from Kandy, on the road to Panwila. Here the road divides on the right to Panwila, on the left to Teldeniya.

Population in 1871, 418 (225 males, 193 females); in 1881, 392 (194 males, 198 females); in 1891, 278 (136 males, 142 females).

MADAWALA MADIGE.—Population in 1881, 302 (163 males, 139 females); in 1891, 335 (168 males, 167 females).

Sannas to Sonmatdara Wikrama Achariya, of Madawala, for land in Talawinna, Saka 1627 (1705 A.D.).

The lands of Moormen in Madawala and Polgolla confiscated in King Kirti Sri's reign and given to the Maduwe Department (7,949).

Families.—Yapa Mudiyansele, 6,971 (N. 8.).

The DALADA MALIGAWA has one Service Panguwa here:—

Awuda-suddakarana (a field of 1 pula). — Tenant: Medage Kiri Naide. Service (commutable for Rs. 2): once a year to clean the tools in the Maligawa store.

MADAWALA.—A village in Gampahasiya pattuwa, Matale South, near Rajjamma. The waram includes Madawala, Lolugawola, Wadagolla, Talgasyaya, and Hapugahalanda.

WADAGOLLA is a hamlet newly founded by the inhabitants.

Population in 1891, 131 (63 males, 68 females).

MADAWALA DEMALABAGE.—Population in 1881, 104 (53 males, 51 females); in 1891, 85 (43 males, 42 females). Vellalas, Pannayo, Wanhers.

In 1878 about 180 acres of paddy land were registered, of which commuted 68a. 2p. Ol. (paid Rs. 273-19); uncommuted 12a. 2p. 7l.; redeemed 7a. 1p. 6l.; temple 1a. 1p. Ol.; total 89a. 3p. 2l.

There is a tradition that a Vedda named Horat Bandara formed this village.

MADAWALA *alias* **MADAWALATENNA**.—(See Galagedara.)

Families.—Bogabalande Vedarala (*Vol. I., p. 246*). Henegge (*Vol. I., p. 263*). Kulatun Mudiyanneilage (*Vol. I., p. 29*). Muhandirama (*Vol. I., p. 245*). Pahalewattege (*Vol. I., p. 246*). Wirakon Mudiyanneilage (*Vol. I., p. 246*).

MADILIGAMA.—A village in Kandupalata korale, Yatinuwara, near Godigomuwa.

Stream.—Ketigana-elo-ela.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Amunupura and Balana.

Population in 1881, 128 (64 males, 64 females); in 1891, 152 (85 males, 67 females).

In 1878 96½ acres of paddyland were registered, of which commuted 8a. 0p. 2l redeemed 37a. 3p. 1l.; abandoned 1a. 2p. 4l.; sold by the Crown 1a. 0p. 8l. total 48a. 2p. 2l.

Madiligama Rala, a witness in 1777 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 291*).

Madiligama Kirala, a witness in 1800 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 402*).

The DALADA MALIGAWA has a Mura Panguwa here (3 pelas fields and kurunis garden). Tenants: Konarage. Services (commutable for Rs. 6): 1 bo in mura at the Maligawa for three mura of fifteen days each. The tenant or duty has to do the work of a high-caste domestic, and to go on messages required. The tenant is entitled to rations when on duty. The service of the panguwa has always been commuted, at the rate of four shillings a mura.

MADIPOLA.—A village in Udugoda Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North. It adjoins Wehera and Wegodapola.

In the Census of 1871 it is grouped with Kendangomuwa.

Population in 1881, 53 (25 males, 28 females); in 1891, 53 (29 males, 24 females). Moormen, Vellalas.

A Brahmin, named Madiya, formed this village, so tradition says.

In 1878 about 31 acres of paddy land were registered, of which commuted 10a. 3p. 9l. (paid Rs. 48-22); uncommuted 3a. 3p. 8l.; abandoned 0a. 3p. 0l. total 13a. 2p. 7l.

MADUGALLA.—A village in Gampaha Korale East, Upper Dumbura.

Population in 1871, 670 (366 males, 304 females); in 1881, 372 (203 males, 169 females); in 1891, 222 (108 males, 114 females).

Population of Madugalla Udagammedda in 1891, 100 (54 males, 46 females). In 1878 about 86 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 34a. 2p.; (paid Rs. 136-86); abandoned 1a. 2p. 7l.; redeemed 6a. 2p. 8½l.; total 42a. 3p. 8½l.

Madugalle Muhandiram Nilame was the father of Madugalle Haluwada Nilame; a nephew of the Muhandiram Nilame was Madugalle Wannaku Nilame. His sons were the Welasse Disava and the Ganjanayaka Nilame.

Karunatilaka Jayasundara Wikramasekara Rajapaksa Wahala Nayaka N Mudiyanse, Madugalle Gabada Nilame, Disava of Wellasse. His mother was Peradeniya Walawwe Alattiye Muppu Nilame Mahatmeyo. His sister, Madugalle Dingiri Amma, married Madugalle Haluwadana Nilame. He married the daughter of Halangoda Disava of Nuwarakalawiya. He was imprisoned in Jaffna, and was pardoned on the Prince Regent's birthday, 12th August, 1817.

He joined the rebellion and was beheaded in Kandy on 26th November, 1817 (*Rec. Com., 8th and 15th August, 1817; Jud. Com., 19th September, 1820; 22 February, 1822*), 1,564, Test. 1,566, 6,024.

His lands were confiscated (*Jud. Com., 18th September, 1820*). His widow and four children were sent to Kalutara, and his mother and sister to Colou (*Rec. Com., 19th and 21st December, 1818*), 1,564, Test. 1,566.

Part of the lands were restored to his family (*Rec. Com., 19th May, 1820*).

His widow married Kotuwegedara Lekam (1,564, Test. 1,566).

His sons were: (1) Ellepola Madugalle Loku Banda, who was Basnay Nilame of the Kataragama Dewale in Kandy 1821 (19,222); assessor 1825-6

Basnayaka Nilame of Wegiriye Dewale 1829; Basnayaka Nilame of Pattini Dewale and of Gandolabe Dewale 1831; Padikara Lekam 1832-33. He died in 1833 (*Vol. I., p. 311*).

(2) **Medduma Banda, a Notary in Udispattuwa, 1,284, (N. S.).**

(3) **Tikiri Banda.**

The brother of the Disava of Welassa, Madugalle Gajanayaka Nilame, was Ratemahatmaya of Dumbara about 1805 (*Jud. Com., 25th August, 1825*).

Dulowe Disava recollected being present about 1806 when the king was talking to the chiefs. He asked Madugalle Gajanayaka Nilame if he had had his dinner that day, when he replied that he had not coconuts enough for his curry, when the king directed Pussolle Gabada Nilame to give Madugalle some of the coconut trees in the "purappadu" garden at Polgolla (*Jud. Com., 22nd June, 1827*).

The Gajanayaka Nilame joined the rebellion. He was a prisoner at Colombo in 1819 and 1820, in Jaffna in 1820, and at Galle in 1821 (*Rev. Com., 1st March, 1819, and 16th October, 1821*). He was released on 20th December, 1822, and was ordered to appear before the Resident at Kandy in fourteen days and to give security for good behaviour, and he and his son were, alternately, to reside in Kandy (*Rev. Com., 22nd December, 1822*). His lands, which had been confiscated, were restored (*Jud. Com., 6th August, 1823*). His widow died in October, 1851. Will proved by her son, the Ratemahatmaya of Udunuwara (Test. 78).

Madugalle Gajanayaka Nilame had three sons: (1) Madugalle Wannaku Nilame, who was imprisoned with him in Colombo and Galle. A witness, in 1823, he stated that he had sold a house to Mampitiye Maha Lekam for 675 rida. (2) Madugalle Basnayaka Nilame of Pattini Dewale 1832-41, Ratemahatmaya of Udunuwara 1853-58; (3) Madugalle Ratemahatmaya of Dumbara. He brought actions against the tenants of the Ninda village Naranwala in Udunuwara (31,889-31,895). When he died there was a contest for administration (18,152, D. C. S.). These two brothers were associated husbands of one wife, Haliela Kumarihami. The Ratemahatmaya of Dumbara afterwards married (1) Makuloluwe Kumarihami; (2) the widow of Ratwatte Adigar at Amunugama, 38,475 (*Vol. I., pp. 51, 53*). He had a daughter married to Palipana (91,299).

The son of the Udunuwara Ratemahatmaya was Basnayaka Nilame of Bintenne Saman Dewale, then Ratemahatmaya of Uda Dumbara, and, lastly Basnayaka Nilame of Maha Dewale (50,892, 51,676, 60,870). He married a daughter of Iriyagama Basnayaka Nilame (90,886, 91,299). They had children: a daughter married to Wijesinha Proctor, another daughter married to Kehelpannala. A son of the associated marriage of the two Ratemahatmayas was Madugalle Banda, who married in bina Gama Walawwe Medduma Kumarihami, of Wattegama (she died in 1885), and had several children (96,930), of whom Medduma Banda married in bina first at Haliyadda and then in Mediwaika.

Madugalle Bandara Menika and her husband Palipana Banda *vs.* Madugalle Karunatilaka Jayasundara Wirasekara Rajapaksa Wahalanayaka Nisi Mudiyanse, Ratemahatmaya of Udunuwara. First plaintiff, Ratwatte Tikiri Menika, and Tikiri Banda were the children of the deceased Madugalle Ratemahatmaya of Dumbara, who was the brother of the defendant. Plaintiff claimed one-third of her father's landed estate, the whole consisting of 86a. 3p. 6k. of paddy fields, situate in Bintenna and Dumbara, 25,936.

Madugalle Unnanse in 1817 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 367*).

Madugalle Wannaku Nilame, a witness to Dehigama's will in 1822 A.D.

Madugalle Walawwe Loku Banda had land at Motiwalatenna (48,926).

Madugalle Basnayaka Nilame of Saman Dewale in Bintenna in 1853.

A daughter of Madugalle Muhandiram Nilame married Talaguna Wannaku Nilame, who was banished and died of cholera at Mauritius in 1819. His grandson is Nilawature Banda at Hanguranketa.

Madugalle Medduma Banda, plaintiff in 1,208, D. C. M. (*Vol. I., p. 480*).

Madugalle Banda, a paravoni tenant of the Dalada Maligawa in Kahambiliyawa (*Vol. I., p. 365*).

Madugalle Payindakarana Nilame (*Vol. I., p. 437*).

Families.—Kalawalage Arachchillage Ukkurula *vs.* Medage Panchi Menika, Kirala, and Panchirala, for a field and garden in Madugalla and Dewahandiya, 18,681, 37,493. Kalawalage Appuhami *vs.* Madugalle Ratemahatmaya, and Galagama Unnanse, Intervient. Plaintiff said his father Wannu Bala purchased land upon Talpot Saka 1727 Intervient said land belonged to the Madugalle Vihare, 18,681.

MADULKELA—16.50 miles from Kandy, 4.25 miles from Panwila. Near Madul-kela the road to the Knuckles branches to the right and the road continues to Kelebokka.

Post Office, hospital, &c.

MADULLA.—A hamlet of Haliyadda (*Vol. I., p. 314*).

Madulle Muhandiram got land from King Kirti Sri. He owned land in Eramuduliyadda (*Vol. I., p. 227*). He had a daughter Lama Etana, who married Mulgampola Rala. Their children were Lekamalage Mulgampola Appu Korala and Imbulmade Dingiri Menika (89,999).

MADUMANA-ELA.—A village in Guruwela-wasam, Laggala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, on the minor road from Guruwela to Talakolawela.

Stream.—Madumano-ela, Guruwela.

Population in 1871, 146 (71 males, 75 females); in 1881, 96 (52 males, 44 females); in 1891, 114 (60 males, 54 females). Vellalas.

In 1878 14 acres (6a. 3p. 9l.) commuted paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 33-10.

MAGALLEWA.—A village in Matale Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East.

In 1871 the population of Kumbaloluwa and Magallewa was 149 (70 males, 79 females). It is not in the Census of 1881 nor of 1891.

MAHA-ASWEDDUMA.—A village in Kandapahala korale, Upper Dumbura. It adjoins Gurulupota and Pallewatta.

Stream.—Ratnello-oya.

Hill.—Ratnello-olla.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 18 (8 males, 10 females); in 1891, 19 (12 males, 7 females).

The MAIYANGANA VIHARE has a Rajakaridena Panguwa here (4a. 2p. 0l. fields and 15 amunu lion) held by Gulahitiyawo Senewiratna Banda, Kirala Gammaha, Gabbala Pancha, and Ukkuwa, to pay yearly at the rate of two shillings for each pola of mud land. Services commutable for Rs. 18.

MAHA DEWALE.—(See Kandy.)

MAHAGAMA *alias* GAHALAGAMBODA EGODAGAMA AND MEGODAGAMA.—Villages in Pallegampaha korale, Lower Dumbura.

Population in 1871, Egodagama, 338 (162 males, 176 females); Megodagama, 414 (228 males, 186 females).

Population in 1881, Egodagama, 491 (239 males, 252 females); Megodagama, 526 (293 males, 233 females).

Population in 1891, Egodagama, 413 (199 males, 214 females); Megodagama, 469 (230 males, 239 females).

In 1878 there were registered in Egodagama 61 acres paddy land, of which not more than a fourth paid tithe. In Megodagama 54 acres were registered, of which only 13 acres paid tithe. The rest of the fields in both villages were redeemed.

These villages are inhabited by low-caste people, Gahalayo. They are prosperous and comparatively rich. The men are noted as thieves, and the women as prostitutes.

In the Kandyan times they were not allowed to cross the river to Kandy, nor could they enter high-caste villages, nor were they admitted into temples.

They had no vihara of their own, and though they were supposed to be Buddhists no Buddhist priest could perform any office for them.

These restrictions have been relaxed of late years, and now the Gahalagamboda people lend money to their higher caste neighbours, purchase lands in other villages, come to Kandy when they please, and even make offerings in vihara.

Families.—Alawattogodage, 888, 31,017 (Talipot 1797-1815 A.D.). Bogas-angage, 17,739 (a genu pangawa), 31,017, 41,757, 43,013. Dimbulgetege, 32,317, 36,463. Doragomuwege, 8,561. Dunumadalawege, 43,815. Galapotadeniyage, 30,057. Galtunage, 46,831. Godapelege, 30,057, 33,057. Godapolage, 9,138 (N. S.). Henagehuwelage, 390 (*4th February, 1834*), 37,654, 37,998. Hewadurayalage, 30,037. Kowilakumburege, 31,017. Lewulewalage, 44,528. Maha-asweddumege, 37,998. Medagammeddage, 390, 8,561 (Talipot 1795 A.D., 1814 A.D.). Mudunage, 888, 32,317, 36,463. Niyraketiyege, 31,900. Palkadege, 33,051. Pepolege, 33,057. Pawatina Durayalage, 31,900, 46,831. Pitiyege, 33,136. Polgollege, 41,757, 43,013. Polgaskotuwege, 43,814. Rada-ango Wattuwa Maha Duraya, 43,814, 44,528, 48,789. Ratnayaka Mudiyanwelage, 9,138 (N. S.). Udapitawelage, 32,704. Udawattege, 33,130. Uduwelage, 42,138. Yapa Mudiyanwelage, of Kanawana, 43,814, 48,789.

(1795 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1717, on Wednesday, the increasing moon, in the month Poson, under the constellation of Uthrapala. I, Wattuwa Duraya, have granted to my wife, Horatali, Gethahodideniya 3 pelas 5 lahas 7 hen, a house and garden. Witnesses: Kuda Kaluwa, Pawatinala Kira, Oliyale Silpa, Garumtiyalaye Tisarana, Kahalle Sembara, Lewulewalaya, Kahalle Rattarana, Balitiyanna, Haliele Nanduwa, Haliele Sundara Duraya, Henagehuwela Dingitta. With the knowledge of these witnesses this Talipot has been granted. When the Nilames went to the Coast, Wattuwa Duraya granted this Talipot and proceeded along with them. Should any person dispute this transfer he will suffer, but Horatali or her heirs will be in no danger by swearing the seven oaths. 390 (*Jud. Cvm. Diary, 4th February, 1834*).

(1814 A.D.).—Transfer caused to be written and granted in the year of Saka 1736, in the month Wak, the tenth day of the waning moon, being Sunday, under the constellation Uthrahala, purporting as follows:—The upper 2 pelas of Millanga and the garden and other high and low lands appertaining thereto were given to Ungu, the daughter of Kalu, the younger sister of Millange Ukkuwa, and received assistance from her. Ungu nursed and attended on Ukkuwa for six months while he was ill with dysentery, and when he was at the point of death he gave this, saying, "Those who descend from me shall suffer calamity at the seven ordeals, but the niece of Ukkuwa, Ungu, shall suffer no calamity when she swears at the seven ordeals." The witnesses to this are Bolagoda Temmattaya, Godapele Watupelaya, Sundara of the same house, Guai of the same house, Millange Somira, Galapotadeniyo Unguwa, Millange Ukkuwa, Haliele Ungu, Rada-ango Hulawaliya, Medagammedde Kalingu, know to bear witness about this. And the writer of this deed, Embul-ambe Vedarala, knows it. 8,561.

MAHAITYAWA.—(See Kandy.)

MAHAKUMBURA-GAMMEDDA.—A hamlet of Alutgama, in Pallegampata korale, Lower Dumbara (*Vol. I., p. 24*).
Population in 1891, 188 (100 males, 88 females).

MAHALAKOTUWA.—A village in Laggala Udaasiya pattuwa, Matale East. The wasam includes Mahalakotuwa, Polommana, Telgamuwa, and Karakolagastenna. In the Census of 1871 grouped with Karakolagastenna.

Population in 1881, 184 (102 males, 82 females); in 1891, 177 (95 males, 82 females). Vellalas: descendants of the Vidanes of the Migastenne Walawwa, Washera, Paduwo, Tom-tom Beaters.

In 1878 about 60 acres of paddy land were registered, of which commuted 29a. 2p. 4l. (paid Rs. 129-07); uncommuted 0a. 3p. 2l.; total 30a. 1p. 6l.

There is a vihara.

MAHARA OR MAHARAGAMA.—A village in Kandukara Pahala korale, Udapalata, in Narauwita Arachchi-wasam, near Naranwita. It adjoins Angammana. In the Census of 1871 it was grouped with Naranwita, Andiyakadawara, and Udawela.

Population in 1881, 30 (12 males, 18 females); in 1891, 35 (18 males, 17 females).

In 1878 about 7 acres (3a. 2p. 2l.) of commuted paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 23-98.

MAHARA-GAMMEDDA.—A hamlet of Udagama, in Udagampaha korale, Lower Dumbara.

MAHAWALA.—A village in Gampaha Korale East, Upper Dumbara, 14·18 miles from Urugala; a mile and a half from Maditte Ambalama, where travellers to Bintenna rest; a mile from Belungala Gap (*Vol. I., p. 101*), where the road descends to the low country.

Stream.—Gotulagolle-oya, a rocky stream. A difficult ford in floods.

Hills.—Galkande-ella, Buluwekanda, Belungalekanda.

Population in 1871, 212 (105 males, 107 females); in 1881, 185 (94 males, 91 females); in 1891, 163 (86 males, 74 females).

In 1878 about 58 acres of paddy land were registered, of which commuted 28a. 2p. 0l. (paid Rs. 103·82); 1 pela abandoned; 7a. 0p. 1l. redeemed; total 35a. 3p. 1l.

MAHAWATTA.—A village in Udagampaha korale, Lower Dumbara, near Attaragalla.

Population in 1871, 420 (225 males, 195 females); in 1881, 478 (249 males, 229 females); in 1891, 395 (194 males, 201 females).

In 1878 26 acres of paddy land were registered, of which commuted 9a. 0p. 9l. (paid Rs. 81·79); redeemed 3a. 2p. 4l.; abandoned 0a. 0p. 6l.; total 12a. 3p. 9l.

Families.—Ruwan Durago *vs.* Digalage, 5,766 (N. S.).

MAHAWELA.—A village in Agiri Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale South, near Divilla. A wasam, including Mahawela, Galaliyadda, Motibawa, Ratalawewa, Kawudu-pelulla.

Population in 1871, 151 (89 males, 62 females); in 1881, 226 (131 males, 95 females); in 1891, 186 (98 males, 88 females). Vellalas, Fishers, Hangarammo, Welli Durayo.

In 1878 72 acres of paddy land were registered, of which commuted 27a. 1p. 6l. (paid Rs. 128·07); uncommuted 0a. 3p. 5l.; redeemed 7a. 3p. 5l.; total 36a. 0p. 6l.

MAHAYAYA.—A village in Udugoda Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North, near Kandewatta and Kosgolla. Not mentioned in the Census of 1871.

Population in 1881, 27 (14 males, 13 females); in 1891, 4 (1 male, 3 females).

MAILAPITIYA AND PALLE MAILAPITIYA.—Villages in Hewawissa korale, Lower Hewahota. These two adjoin each other and form one wasam. Not in the Census of 1871.

In 1881 the population of the former was 304 (184 males, 120 females), and of the latter 193 (119 males, 74 females). In 1891 the population of Palle Mailapitiya 255 (138 males, 117 females), Uda-Mailapitiya 258 (142 males, 114 females).

Galagoda Basnayaka Nilame owned a tract of land here of 540 acres and 3 roods by purchase from the Crown in 1841 (28,523).

A tract of land of 120 acres constituted a reserved forest called Kakkotu Maditta *alias* Ma-oya-ella, bounded on the east by Ma-oya, south by Ihaketiya-kandura, west and north by private property (3rd June, 1887; 18th February and 8th December, 1883).

K. N. Sivanayam Chetty owned the Mailapitiya coffee estate (68,446). He litigated with Kawrala and others for land leased by Galagoda Basnayaka Nilame (65,729, 67,760, 67,763).

Families.—Arawege, 28,523. Daluwattege, 57,478. Mailapitiya Mudiyanse had a Sannas, Saka 1687 (1765 A.D.), which was destroyed by fire, 28,523. Ratnekege, 28,523. Ratnapala Unnanse *vs.* Sivanayan Chetty, 98,356.

MAKARAYEWELA *alias* **MAKIRIYAWELA**.—An abandoned village in Waganaha korale, Matale North. A Vedda named Makaraya formed this village.
Streams.—Kosagaha-ella-oya, Haduwe-ella.
Hill.—Dambulugala-kanda.

MAKEMPE.—A village in Ganneve korale, Upper Hewaheta. Minor road from Makempe to Poramadala; and village paths from Makempe to Wegama, Bambaragama, Ekiriya, and Pidurugoda, and from Agappala to Bowala.

AGAPPALA is a hamlet (*Vol. I., p. 3*).

Streams.—Tatuwel-arawe-ella, Otunmulle *alias* Nawela-ella from Nawela-oya.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Wegama. Population in 1881, 148 (73 males, 75 females); in 1891, 134 (63 males, 71 females). Vellalas, Smiths, Tom-tom Beaters, Low-country Sinhalese.

In 1878 145 acres of paddy land were registered, of which commuted 57a. 1p. 4l. (paid Rs. 296-51½); redeemed 12a. 3p. 5l.; abandoned 2a. 2p. 9l.; total 72a. 3p. 8l.

GALAPITA DEWALE.—In ruins.

The HANGURANKETA PATTINI DEWALE has one Service Panguwa:—

Uluhanapanguwa.—Tenant: Makempego. Holds one field of 3 pelas. Services (commutable for Rs. 9): to give one man to carry the randoli for the perahera; to keep five yards of the watudage in repair; when the dewale is under general repair to assist in the repairs; to give the Banayaka Nilamo an adukkuwa at the perahera, and once a year to appear before him and present forty leaves of betel and an adukku heppuwa. The dewale paid the tax (*Vol. I., p. 322*).

MAKULAMULLA.—An abandoned village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North.

MAKULANA.—A village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North, near Migakotuwa and Hatamuna. Not in the Census of 1871.

Population in 1881, 11 (6 males, 5 females); in 1891, 9 (5 males, 4 females).

MAKULDENIYA.—A village in Udasiya pattawa north, Upper Dumbura. Not in the Census of 1871.

Population in 1881, 129 (62 males, 67 females); in 1891, 85 (39 males, 46 females).

MAKULEMADA.—A village in Kohonaiya pattuwa, Matale South. It is under the Tenne Arachchi-wasam, and not far from Etipola. This is a low-caste village.

Population in 1871, 238 (129 males, 119 females); in 1881, 260 (138 males, 122 females); in 1891, 263 (127 males, 136 females). Wahumpurayo, Washers, Blacksmiths.

In 1878 about 44½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted, 14a. 0p. 9½l. (paid Rs. 111-22); uncommuted 0a. 1p. 1½l.; redeemed 4a. 2p. 2½l.; temple lands 3a. 1p. 5½l.; total 22a. 1p. 7½l.

An old annuna called Totapola.

The Tenne Walawwa family own lands here (29,741, 29,742).

AMILLES.—Abeyakon Mudliyanalage, 6,151 (N. S.). Agalage, 50,376, 52,536 (1,777, C. R. Matale). Edandagawage, 61,767, (2,485 and 2,782, O. R. Matale). Gallenahenege, 32,882. Gammanalage, 61,767, (2,485 and 2,782, O. R. Matale). Hiramahatennege, 66,424. Horagahapitiyege, 88,323. Kandage, 52,589. Kotepitiage (Vellala), 2,076, D. C. Matale. Letihene Epitahage, 53,504. Letiyahenege, 50,376, 52,536. Lowulege, Talpot Saka 1676 (1754 A.D.), 2,076, D. C. Matale. Makulemadage, Talpot Saka 1693 (1771 A.D.), 2,214, D. C. Matale. Meda Walawwa, 6,151 (N. S.). Oyagawage, 43,280, 51,105. Pallege, 29,742. Pallekumburege, 2,464 and 3,400, D. C. Matale, 52,012, D. O. K. Pallewatto Hamadiyalage, 66,424. Panalage, 60,073. Tahanchiwatage, 52,705. Udagammeddege, 52,578 (1,471 and 1,752, C. R. Matale). Ulahawata-golage, 52,705. Ududeniyege, 2,214, D. C. Matale, 53,504, D. O. K. Wadu-walage, 43,280, 51,105. Walatalawage, 29,741. Watagodage, 50,376, 52,536, 60,073.

(1764 A.D.).—Talpot written and granted on Wednesday, the twelfth day of the decreasing moon, under the constellation Weseniya, in the month of Esala, and in the year of Saka (1)676. That the land lying betwixt Badulla-gahapaduwa Gam-ima and Dambugaha, in extent 3 pelas, 1, Guwahami, do sell to Urudaya Waduwa for the sum of 12 riddis to be possessed by him in paraveni. Witnesses: Bowatte Rala, Bawoluwe Voda, and Ganegoda Nilame. 2,076, D. C. M.

(1771 A.D.).—Talpot written and granted on Friday, in the decrease of the moon in the month Wesak, of the year of Saka 1693. That the hena Kabal-kugaha-mula of 3 pelas was sold by Dingawi to Simalu for 18 riddis. Witnesses who know the same are Palukgollo Nanduwa, Dunumawa, Handuna, Tiana, Tukkiniya, all of the same village. Further, whoever disputes this sale will be born a crow, and that who-ever exerts himself to strengthen this sale will go to everlasting bliss. 2,214, D. C. M.

VIHARE.—Elle Vihare, a rock temple, built about 1787 A.D.

The DALADA MALIGAWA owns five Service Pangu here :—

1. Pihillegedarakumbura (twenty-one fields 3a. 1p. 0l.), held by Gala-udabenege, Ilukhenegge, and Nugagahamulage. Services (commutable for Rs. 68) : yearly to give at the close of Medindina, or at the commencement of Bak, 6 kat of jaggery, namely, 1 of 30 hakurugodi and 5 of 20 ; to present forty betel leaves to the Kankanama ; to give the Vidano or any other officer sent by the Diwa Nilame to the village, adukku and pehidum ; to work for the Maligawa for not more than two days at each journey, for the delivery of hakuru, when the tenant receives one kewilliheliya, a bunch of ripe plantains, and one neliya of rice.
2. Millagahamulawatta (1a. 2p. 0l. garden).
3. Epitawatta (1 pela garden).
4. Totapolewatta (3 pelas garden).
5. Gal-assakotuwe-watta (1 pela garden).

All these gardens are held by eight low-caste tenants for the services (commutable for Rs. 4, at Rs. 1 each panguwa) of each panguwa, giving one vegetable kada to the Diwa Nilame every Bakmasa.

The KANDY MAHA DEWALE owns one Panguwa :—

Lewulekumbura (five fields, 3 pelas) held by the Lewulege family. Services (commutable for Rs. 11.50) : to pay fourpence a year as panduru-mila, and to work for two days a year at the dewale ; to appear before the Basnayaka Nilame with a kada of two patta of suduhakuru and forty betel leaves, also to give the Dewale Mohottala, Wannakurula, and Kankanama a patta of jaggery and forty betel leaves each ; to give the Vidano or other dewale officer pehidum when he comes to the village.

The EMBILI VIHARE owns one panguwa.

Tenne-bamunu-kumbura (one field 1a. 1p. 0l.) held by the Kalawitigoda Bandua. Services (commutable for Rs. 18) : to give 100 seers of rice a year and ten days' labour for the upkeep of the vihare.

MIGAHAKOTUWEGE Ukku Menika and Punchirala are Ninda owners of two pangu of Lewulo (4 kurunis each), held by Asweddumegge Hapuwa and Durayalage Tisna, for the services of appearing at the new year before the proprietors, each with forty betel leaves, bringing a penumkada, one ripe plantain bunch, and five piriweli containing five sorts of vegetables to each proprietor ; to bury deceased members of the proprietors' families ; to accompany the proprietors not more than seven days at a time on three journeys a year within the Kandyan districts, carrying baggage, receiving food from the proprietors ; to attend at the wulawwas and fetch medicine if necessary on occasions of sickness in the families. Commutable for Rs. 3.30.

PALIPANA WALAWWA is Ninda owner of two pangu :—1, Dikhena (2 pelas hena). 2, Uda Muttettuwa (five fields 1a. 3p. 2l., four gardens 2a. 2p. 5l. ; five hen 10a. 2p. 0l.). No. 1 held by Gurunnehelagge Netta Gurunnehe and No. 2 by Asweddumegge, Waduge, Liyangaha-madige, Pansalage, Watagoda Payindakarayalage, Kumbure-elo Egodage, Lowuloge, and Dikhenegge. Services of No. 1 (commutable for Rs. 1) : to appear before the proprietor at the new

year with forty betel leaves and an arecanut outter ; to work at making axes, billhooks, &c., for the walawwa for not more than one day in the year, iron being supplied by the proprietor if more than one article is required. Of No. 2 (commutable for Rs. 25-20) : each family among the tenants has to cultivate a pela of the muttettu twice a year, to reap, and put the paddy into the barn ; to tie up the straw into bundles and thatch the walawwa (food being given by the proprietor when the thatching is done) ; to repair the roof of the walawwa when necessary ; to pound a pela of paddy for the walawwa on festivals ; to carry the proprietor's palanquin on important occasions, such as sickness or a marriage, not more than two days at a time ; to appear before the proprietor at the walawwa just before the expiration of the old year, with forty betel leaves and a penumkada of a ripe plantain bunch and five piriweli of vegetables and some jaggery, and the same at the beginning of the new year ; to appear at the walawwa in time of sickness and bring medicine if necessary.

KETEPITAGE Kiri Banda and Tikiri Menika are Ninda owners of three pangu. The former of Lewule (5 kurunis field and 8 kurunis garden) and Liyangahamada (6 kurunis field and 8 kurunis garden), and the latter of Egodagedara (1 pela garden). No. 1 held by Kebellagollege Setuwa, No. 2 by Kirinottiyege Kiri Honda, No. 3 by Egodage Malla. Services of all the three pangu : each to appear before the proprietors at the new year with forty betel leaves and a penumkada of vegetables and plantains ; to bury the deceased members of the family ; to assist in the cultivation of the proprietors' paddy fields twice in a year, receiving food ; to accompany the proprietors on journeys in the Kandyan districts on important occasions, not more than five days at a time carrying a pingo, not more than four times a year, receiving food. Services of No. 1 commutable for Rs. 2-10, of No. 2 for Rs. 2-30, and of No. 3 for Rs. 2.

PITIYEGE is Ninda owner of one panguwa, Lewule Aswedduma (1 pela field, 2 pelas garden), held by Asweddumage Menika. Services (commutable for Rs. 4) : same as those performed by the tenants of Ketepitage.

KALAWITIGODA WALAWWA is Ninda owner of three pangu : 1 and 2, Ambakotemada (0a. 1p. 6l. field, 1a. 3p. 0l. garden) ; 3, Liyangahamada (4 kurunis field, 1 pela garden, 1 pela hona). Nos. 1 and 2 are held by three low-caste men and a smith. Services of both commutable for Rs. 8-50. Each to appear before the proprietor at the new year with forty betel leaves and a penumkada of vegetables and plantains ; to cultivate 5 kahas of the muttettu, to reap, and store the produce in the barn ; to tie the straw into bundles and to thatch the walawwa ; to go on journeys in the Kandyan districts on important occasions not more than five days at a time, carrying a pingo, not more than four times a year, receiving food ; to carry the proprietor's iron to the blacksmith not more than twice a year, not more than seven days at a time ; to bury the deceased members of the proprietor's family. No. 3 held by Liyangahamada Hapuwa. Services (commutable for Rs. 2-50) : to appear before the proprietor at the new year with forty betel leaves and a penumkada of vegetables and plantains ; to tie up straw into bundles and thatch the walawwa ; to go on journeys in the Kandyan districts on important occasions not more than five days at a time carrying a pingo, not more than four times a year, receiving food.

The estate of the late **UDAWELA RATEMAHATNAYA** of Matale North is registered as owning a Ninda panguwa, Lewule Aswedduma (6 kurunis field, 8 kurunis garden), held by Lewulege Unga. Services (commutable for Rs. 2-50) : to appear before the proprietor at the new year with forty betel leaves and a penumkada of plantains and vegetables ; to cultivate Parahitiyawekumbura twice a year, by repairing the dams and reaping the corn and threshing it and tying up the straw ; to go on journeys in the Kandyan districts on important occasions not more than five days at a time, carrying a pingo, not more than four times a year, receiving food ; to bury the deceased members of the proprietor's family, receiving presents for doing so.

ARANHE alias EKANAYAKA ARACHCHIGE registered as owner of three Ninda pangu : 1, Kankotayedeniyekumbura (8 kurunis field, 0a. 1p. 5k. garden, 5 kurunis hona) ; 2, Melekkige-anga (field of 4 kurunis) ; 3 Nila (field of 5 kurunis). No. 1 held by Egodage Malla. Services (commutable for Rs. 4) : same as those performed by the tenant of Udawela Ratemahatmaya's estate. No. 2 held by Gal-enehene Muppuwa. Services (commutable for Rs. 1-65) :

to appear at the old and new year with forty betel leaves at each appearance; to bring one penumkada (plantains and piriwehi as usual); to attend the proprietors on journeys carrying a pingo, not more than four times a year, nor for more than seven days at a time, food being given; to assist the proprietors in cultivating their field one day in the year; to attend at the walawwa on weddings and festivals and work at such work as fetching and distributing provisions and water, being fed while so serving. No. 3 held by Waduge Kalu, Services (commutable for Rs. 1'65); to appear at the new year with betel and the usual penumkada; assist proprietor in cultivating his field two or three days a year; attend on journeys carrying a pingo, not more than four times a year, nor for more than seven days at a time, food being given; to attend at the walawwa on weddings and festivals and fetch and distribute provisions and water, being fed while so serving.

DIGALAGE is the Ninda owner of one panguwa, Nila (5 kurunis field), held by Pahalage Widiya, for the same services as performed by the tenant of No. 3 of Arambo or Ekanayaka Arachchige Panguwa. Commutable for Rs. 1'65.

MAKULGAHA-DALUPOTA.—A hamlet of Koholanwela, in Udugoda Udasaya pattuwa, Matale North.

DULLEWE Adigar owns one Ninda panguwa :—

Dalupatpanguwa. — Tenant: Alutge Wedakaraya. Holds two fields of 1a. 1p. 0l., a garden of 2 polas. Services (commutable for Rs. 12'50): to present every new year's day a tangama (4d.), betel, and a penumkada of vegetables and meat; to claim for the proprietor and carry to his walawwa the "gan-gate and pole" and his share of fish caught in the tank.

MAKULGASKOTUWA.—A village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North. In the Census of 1871 grouped with Walpolakotuwa.

Population in 1881, 28 (21 males, 7 females); in 1891, 36 (24 males, 12 females).

MAKULGASWEWA.—A village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North, in Dandubendiruppo-wasam. In the Census of 1871 grouped with Galwaduwasama.

Population in 1881, 89 (52 males, 37 females); in 1891, 105 (57 males, 48 females). Oliyo, Tamils.

In 1878 7½ acres (3a. 2p. 5l.) paddy land were registered, of which 4½ acres paid Rs. 4'30, the rest uncommuted.

TALAHAGODA Medduma Banda Mudiyanse has two Ninda pangu here :—

1. Makulgawewe (1a. 3p. 0l. field) held by Siyambalawege. Services (commutable for Rs. 17): to give forty leaves of betel and four piriwehi, two of meat and two of vegetables at the old year; tenant paid tax.

2. Kadadekewewe Dalupat (2 polas field, 1 pola garden) held by Pahalage. Services (commutable for Rs. 5): to appear once a year with forty leaves of betel, one kerawala of vegetables or meat, and four tuttu (2d.).

Families.—Ihalage, 51,889, 207, C. R. Dambulla. Yakdessalage, 51,889.

MAKURUPPE (UDA AND PALLE).—Villages in Kohoka korale, Upper Howaheta. Uda Makuruppe in Bogamuwa-wasam and Palle Makuruppe in Pallewela-wasam. Minor road to Moragolla.

Streams.—Atarandawe-ela and Poldarawe-ela in Palle Makuruppe, which irrigate 40 acres (20 amunu) paddy land.

In Uda Makuruppe 20 acres (10 amunu) paddy land watered by small elas. Panangamuwe-wewa and Rambukgete-wewa in Uda Makuruppe are abandoned. The Makuruppe Vihare is in ruins: the Panangamuwe Kovila is in good order.

Population in 1871, 228 (113 males, 115 females); in 1881, 254 (130 males, 124 females); in 1891, 216 (98 males, 118 females). Vellalas, Dhobies, Tom-tom Beaters, Tamils.

Families.—Pohaz Mudiyan-silage Medage, 8,884 (N. S.).

MALAGAMMANA.—A village in Kulagammanasiya pattuwa, Harispattu. In 1871 grouped with Dadohogama.

Population in 1881, 325 (171 males, 154 females); in 1891, 249 (122 males, 127 females).

MALAGAMMANA VIHAREGAMA.—Population in 1891, 32 (15 males, 17 females). In 1878 22½ acres of paddy land were registered, of which commuted (a. Op. 81. (paid Rs. 1-67); redeemed 11a. 1p. 2l.; total 11a. 2p.

MALAGAMMANA VIHARE.—Built in the reign of King Bhuwaneka Bahu V. It belongs to the Malwatte Establishment.

The hereditary incumbents were of the Ispitiya family, who hold it for ten generations (*Vol. I., p. 388*).

Malagammana Unnanse (*Vol. I., p. 487*).

Grant by Malagammana Mahagana Bandara, the tutor of Haluwana Rala of Ispitiya in 1651 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 488*).

Several witnesses in 1721 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 95*).

Malagammana Vidano in 1759 A.D. a witness to a Galabawa deed (*Vol. I., p. 241*).

The VIHARE has two Service Pangu in the village :—

1. Nila. — Tenants : Temmettayalage, Oli-angege, Balawatgodage. Hold 3 acres fields and 6 acres gardens. The service (commutable for Rs. 52-95) is performed in shares, each share representing 1 pela (half an acre) of mud land; each holder of a share has to cultivate 1 pela of the muttottuwa of the vihare, the vihare supplies seed paddy and buffaloes only, the tenant has to garner the crop of the muttettu pela, straw, and paddy, and to thresh the paddy with temple buffaloes; thatch the temple with about 50 bundles of muttettu straw and to thatch the atuwa and penpola; weed the maluwa six times a year; supply one wattiya of flowers morning and evening for four days in every month; convert 1 pela of temple paddy into rice once a month; assist in keeping the fence of the vihare maluwa in repair; assist in daubing with cowdung the pansala for the four festivals and pinkam days; assist in decorating the vihare for the four festivals; give a hunduwa of kekuna oil to the temple for the Katti Mangalaya; perform any domestic work at the temple for not more than eight days in the year. Rations during service: conjee in the morning, curry and rice at noon. The tenants have to carry out the deceased priest for cremation.

2. Hewisi. — Tenants : Lawulkarage, Oli-angege. Hold 1½ acre field and 1 acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 24-90): to furnish two men to beat tom-tom on poya days and the four festival days and pinkam days at the vihare, also to proceed to Gurudeniya for the Alutsal Mangalaya beating tom-tom; when on duty the tenants are entitled to conjee in the morning and curry and rice in the noon.

MALAGAMMANA PATTINI DEWALE.—Dadohogama Banda dedicated a field Paudeniya (*Vol. I., p. 117*).

Malagammana Kapurala claimed land for the dewale in Embulpure.

MALAGEKUMBURA.—A hamlet of Migammana, in Udagampana korale, Lower Dumbura.

MALANWATTA.—A village in Gannewe korale, Upper Hewaheta, in Udagammanam.

Stream.—Amunewela-ela.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 135 (73 males, 62 females); in 1891, 151 (83 males, 68 females). Vellalas, Tom-tom Boaters.

About 32 acres (16 amunu) under paddy.

MALAWANAGE HINNA.—A hamlet of Akurana.

Population in 1891, 217 (99 males, 118 females).

MALDENIYA.—A hamlet of Metagama, in Udaipone korale, Kotmale.

MALGAMMANA.—A village in Gangapalata korale, Yatinuwara. In 1871 grouped with Diyapalayoda and Kahuwatugoda. Population in 1881, 167 (82 males, 85 females); in 1891, 162 (82 males, 80 females).

In 1878 about 56 acres of paddy land were registered, of which commuted 19a. 0p. 7l. (paid Rs. 162'97); redeemed 8a. 2p. 8l.; abandoned 0a. 0p. 3l.; total 27a. 3p. 8l.

VIHARE.—Guruketiyo Vihare, belonging to the Malwatte Establishment rebuilt by the villagers about 1840.

Dharmapala Unnane *vs.* the Queen's Advocate. Plaintiff as incumbent of the Guruketiyo Vihare in Malgamnana claimed damages for the diversion of a water-course which irrigated a field, 48,548.

Land given by the king in 1784 A.D. to the people of Malgamnana for the cultivation of jumbine flowers to offer in the Maligawa and the temples in Kandy every day (*Vol. I., pp. 141, 378*).

One of the tenants whose service it was to bring flowers to the Maligawa buried a corpse, and on its being discovered that he had touched a dead body he was degraded and his land was confiscated (*Jud. Com., 3rd July, 1831*).

MALGANDENIYA.—A village in Udagampaha korale, Harispattu, near Digala and Dunuwila.

Population in 1871, 196 (98 males, 98 females); in 1881, 337 (163 males, 174 females); in 1891, 93 (33 males, 60 females).

In 1878 about 36½ acres paddy land were registered, of which commuted 2a. 1p. 5l. (paid Rs. 25'50); redeemed 10a. 0p. 3l.; total 18a. 1p. 8l.

MALHABARALE.—A village in Udapalata korale, Tampane.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Hitigoda and Walpola. United population, 164 (80 males, 84 females). It is not in the Census of 1881 nor of 1891.

MALHETGODA.—A Hanguranketa Maha Dewale village in Unantenna, in Diyatilaka korale, Upper Hewahota.

The HANGURANKETA MAHA DEWALE has eleven Service Pangu:—

1. Palle Panguwa.—Tenant: Dumbarage. Holds one field 1a. 0p. 0l.; three hen 1a. 0p. 0l. Services (commutable for Rs. 13'40): to convey a pela of paddy to the dewale from the village three times a year; to cultivate yearly 1 pela of the Unantenne muttettu from ploughing to storing, cattle being supplied; to attend at the Hanguranketa Dewale for the four festivals, proceed to Kandy, and return with the procession carrying a kodiya, to attend the Hanguranketa perahera for fifteen days a year, to carry a kodiya and assist in clearing the maluwa and in decorations; to attend the Kandy perahera for five days; to give two days to thatching, &c., and seven days to repairs at the dewale.

2, 3. Horanekaraye Nila.—Tenant: Malhotgodage. Hold two fields 1a. 0p. 0l.; two hen 0a. 1p. 6l. Services (commutable each for Rs. 6'70): the same as No. 1, except that these pangu blow the horanewa at the perahera, instead of Pita Kattale service, and also at the four festivals, instead of carrying a kodiya.

4. Walanbadaye.—Tenant: Kahuatadeniya. Holds one field 0a. 1p. 5l.; one hen 0a. 0p. 5l. Services (commutable for Rs. 4'25): to be in mura at the Hanguranketa Dewale for two months a year, thirty days at a time, and beat the tom-tom three times a day; to attend at the Hanguranketa Dewale and beat the tom-tom at the perahera for fifteen days; to beat tom-tom at the four festivals; to assist in keeping the Pattirippuwa in repair.

5, 6. Walanbadaye Nila.—Tenant: Nagutellege. Hold two fields 0a. 3p. 6l. Services (commutable for Rs. 8'25): the same as No. 1, except that these tenants carry a pandama.

7. Kideniye Nila.—Tenant: Berakarage. Holds one field 0a. 1p. 0l. Services (commutable for Rs. 2'80): to carry a pela of Hamba-wi from the village to the dewale once a year; to attend at the perahera for fifteen days and carry a kodiya, clear the maluwa, and assist in decorations; to accompany the Basnayaka Nilams from his walawwa to the dewale for the perahera; to assist in repairs for two days a year.

8. Elenpalla Nila. — Tenant: Galladdage. Holds one field 0a. 2p. 0l.; one bena 0a. 0p. 1l. Services (commutable for Rs. 6-70): to clean and repair the brass or other metal vessels, &c., of the dewale for thirty days a year; to give two days a year to thatching, &c., and seven days to repairs at the dewale.

9. Mediliye Nila. — Tenant: Mediliyega. Holds one field 1a. 0p. 0l.; two ben 0a. 3p. 0l. Services (commutable for Rs. 13-40): to be in mura at the multenge for four months a year, thirty days at a time, and cook the multen. The fine for missing a mura is a ridi a day, or £1 a month.

10, 11. No services registered.

All the tenants of this village appear before the Hasnayaka Nilame at the new year and present forty leaves of betel and small offerings of cakes or vegetables.

MALHEWA.—A village in Asgiri Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale South, in Yatawatte-wasam. In 1871 grouped with Yatawatta.

Population in 1881, 34 (15 males, 19 females); in 1891, 51 (28 males, 23 females). Kinnarayo, descendants of Kuru Mudaliya, Kalal and Mat Weavers.

In 1878 about 3 acres paddy land were registered, of which commuted 1a. 1p. 5l. (paid Rs. 8-20); uncommuted 0a. 0p. 8l.; total 1a. 2p. 3l.

MALHEWA.—A village in Udapone korale, Kotmale, in Ramboda-wasam. *Strauna.*—Ambahela-ela, Punaoya-ela.

Village path to the Ramboda-Pusulpitiya minor road.

Population in 1871, 223 (119 males, 104 females); in 1881, 217 (120 males, 97 females); in 1891, 165 (85 males, 80 females). Vellalas, Tamils.

In 1878 50 acres of paddy land were registered, of which 24a 2p. 5l. commuted (paid Rs. 239-01); the rest, 10a. 1p. 6l., abandoned.

DALADA KARANDUWA VIHARE.—Lo Mesurier says:—

During an insurrection in Kandy the tooth-relic disappeared, and was found here on a rock, Daladakaranduwegala. Some flowers were strewn over a field in the neighbourhood, which led the natives to find the tooth-relic. Here they built the vihare.

The tooth-relic is then said to have disappeared from the vihare and to have returned to Kandy after the insurrection.

The vihare was partly burned a few years ago.

Malhewa Kovila, situated in a rock on Ramboda estate, dedicated to the twelve gods, is a place where charms are used to cure diseases of cattle and men.

This kovila contains the weapons of the twelve gods, and has an image in the form of a serpent.

MALIYADDA.—See Marasingammedda.

MALLIYAPPUWA.—A hamlet of Hatton (*Vol. I., pp. 34, 334*).

MALLIYAPPUWA.—A hamlet of Maskoliya (*Vol. I., p. 34*).

MALPANA *alias* **MUTTETTU-ELA.**—A hamlet of Kengalla (*Vol. I., p. 430*).

MALULLA.—A village in Gangapalata korale, Upper Hewaheta. The wasam includes Hakurutale and Hilpenkandura.

Population in 1871, 268 (132 males, 136 females); in 1881, 118 (59 males, 59 females); in 1891, 87 (40 males, 47 females). Vellalas, Low-country Sinhalese. Malulle-wewa, in good order; Wewagedara-wewa, abandoned.

In 1878 94½ acres (47a. 2p. 6l.) of paddy land were registered, of which commuted 42a. 0p. 9l. (paid Rs. 227-60); the rest, 5a. 1p. 6l., were abandoned.

MALWATTEGODA.—A village in Udupalata korale, Tumpane. In the Census of 1871 grouped with Gunadaha. United population, 127 (71 males, 56 females). It is not in the Census of 1881 nor of 1891.

MALWATTE VIHARE.—(See Kandy.)

MANDANDAWELA.—A hamlet of Agalawatta, in Kohonsiya pattu, Matala South. It is 17 miles from Kandy. A bridge. The continuation of the main street of Matala town. Boutiques. Cattle shed. A vihare. Road to Rattota on the right; road on the left to Aluvihare. Lime kiln about half a mile from the main road (*Fyrrs*).

MANDANDAWELA.—A hamlet of Paranagama, in Pallegampaha korale, Lower Dambura.

MAMPITIYA.—A village in Gangapahla korale, Uduuwara. In the Census of 1871 it was grouped with Koliyalpitiya, Alapalawela, Kitulduniya, and Naranwala.

Population in 1881, 80 (48 males, 32 females); in 1891, 47 (26 males, 21 females).

1509 A.D. grant by Sri Senasampat Wikrama Bahu of land in Mampitiya to Galgane Vihare in Hendeniya (*Vol. I., p. 330*).

In 1878 80 acres paddy land were registered, of which commuted 3a. 1p. 9l. (paid Rs. 19.38); redeemed 9a. 1p. 0l.; temple 2a. 1p. 9l.; total 15a. 0p. 8l. 24 acres (12 amunu) of field belong to Koppitipola Banda and to Paranastella Banda (90,369).

In the H. L. M. 7 amunu registered: 3 polas to the Maligawa and 3 polas to the Galgane Vihare.

MAMPITIYE WALAWWA.—Amurtahasta Nawaratna Wikramasinha Senanayaka Pandita Wuhala Mudiyanse. This family was of the highest rank during the eighteenth century. It was descended from Abasin Bandara of Alapalawela.

In 1721 Mampitiye Ralahami, Disava of the Three Korales and of the Seven Korales, met the Dutch Ambassador, Van den Cassier, at Sitawaka (*Valentyn, p. 352*). He had a daughter married to Koppitipola; another married Pahalawela Diwa Nilame (3,544).

His son, Mampitiye Disava of Wellassa (Uva?) and Diwa Nilame, married a daughter of Kondadeniye Ellepola Adigar. He was Disava in 1760. It is said that he had a son, Ratemahatmaya of Uduuwara, who lived at Eladetta; and another, Ramawana Nilame (*Vol. I., pp. 100, 112, 147, 359, 355*), who married Kitulgoda Kumarihami and had a son, Ramawana Ratemahatmaya.

The Disava's daughter, Mampitiye Dugganna Unnanse (Yakada Doli) was the favourite mistress of King Kirti Sri, to whom she bore two sons and six daughters. After King Kirti Sri's death she was the mistress of his successor, King Rajadhi Raja Sinha (28th November, 1825; 5th April, 1819; 6th December, 1816).

Her daughters married Tamil relations of the king. One daughter is said to have married Dalawa Kumarasami Nayakar Unnanse, nephew of the king, and to have had two sons, Mampitiye Loku Disa Mahatmaya and Mampitiye Kuda Disa Mahatmaya. Another daughter is said to have married Buddasami Nayakar Unnanse, a relative of the king, and to have had a son, Gonawala Basnayaka Nilame, and a daughter, Mampitiye Kumarihami, who married Golahela Nilame.

Another account of these six daughters of the king is: (1) married to Narayana Nayakar; (2) to Sokkanadu Nayakar; (3) to Sikkel Nayakar; (4) and (5) to Galibilo Nayakar; (6) to Kannu Nayakar.

Of the sons of the Dugganna Unnanse, Mampitiye Loku Wahala Bandara married a daughter of Migastenne Adigar. He succeeded to Kondadeniya as great grandson of Kondadeniye Disava, but when he was disgraced and banished to Mampitiya, the Kondadeniya lands were confiscated and were given to a vihare and to the Pattini Dewale. Arawe Adigar attempted to dethrone the last King of Kandy and to place Mampitiye Bandara on the throne. The people

of Uduuwara joined the rebellion. After it was suppressed, Mampitiye Bandara was cut to pieces at Hunukotuwa in December, 1812. (*D'Oyley's Diary*, 29th January, 1812, and 14th January, 1813).

He had an only daughter born in 1793, who married both the Molligoda Adigars, brothers. The first Adigar died 26th October, 1823. They had two daughters: (1) Molligoda Kumarihami, to whom her mother gave a deed, 16th June, 1836 (see 20,182); and (2) Mampitiye Tikiri Kumarihami (28,221), who died in 1859 (Test. 338), having married (1) Elapata Basnayaka Nilame; (2) Yalogoda Basnayaka Nilame (9,112); and (3) Ranwala Banda, and she left no issue. Her estate was administered by her aunt, Molligoda Loku Kumarihami of Beligamuwa (33,585, 33,672).

On the execution of the Loku Bandara, the whole property, except a field which an ancestor had obtained from a wandiya (or fine) in the reign of King Narendra Sinha (31st May, 1817), was confiscated. Though Mampitiye was restored to the Loku Bandara's mother, the rest of the lands were given to Maduwa people and to one of the king's band of singers (13th January, 10th August, 1827), others to Malabara and to the king's drummers.

After the British accession the Mampitiya lands were restored to Mampitiye Loku Disava and Kuda Disava.

1. Mampitiye Loku Disa Mahatmaya endowed Siyambalagoda Vihare in 1815. He was Ratemahatmaya of Uduuwara in 1816 and 1817. He was imprisoned in September, 1818, but was restored to favour and was a Disava in 1819 and Basnayaka Nilame of the Embekke and Wegiriye Dewala in 1826-28.

He married: (1) Louke Kumarihami, whom he discarded in 1828; (2) Pilima Talawwe Kumarihami; (3) Kanunale *alias* Wanduragala Mahatmeyo (18th June 1831). He had no children. Decree against him, 11th July, 1826, for tithe due to Government.

He sold land in Talawinna to an Unnanse in 1827 (8,708). He died before 18th June, 1831. His widow, Wanduragala Kumarihami, as administratrix, brought action 8,088, and was sued in 5,490 (27th February, 1835).

Mampitiye Kuda Disa Mahatmaya of Seven Korales endowed Siyambalagoda Vihare in 1800 and 1805. Emancipated his slaves in 1820 (4,038). He was in prison on 21st September, 1818, defendant in an action (4th July, 1817) for taking forcible possession of Pihilikumbura belonging to Rankonde Arachehi. Owned land in Andurubobila (8,180, 8,662). Basnayaka Nilame of Ambokke Dewale, Matala, 1831-35 (887, D. C. M., 11th July, 1826.) Maha Lokam 1815-28, Ratemahatmaya of Uppur Dumbura 1837-44, of Udapalata 1846.

He lived at Bowala in Udapalata and died 9th January, 1847 (20,080, 20,182) at Ranawana in Yatinuwara, leaving two widows, sisters. To one of these administration was granted (20,080), he had a son Tikiri Banda (38,468), who died unmarried.

The descendants of the Mampitiye family became extinct on the death of Molligoda Tikiri Kumarihami in 1859, when her paternal aunt, Molligoda Loku Kumarihami, succeeded her, and she conveyed the Mampitiya lands to Unambuwe, late Ratemahatmaya, by whom they were sold to Parunatella Banda and to Keppitipola Ratemahatmaya.

Diwelgama Basnayaka Nilame had the golden Sannas which the Bandara got from King Kirti Sri. The Bandara had also a golden Buduge, a small shrine, as a toy to play with when he was young. It was in the possession of a chief priest of Angiri, who deposited it in the Mayyangana Dagoba.

DIGGALPOTA VIHARE.—This vihare was built by the Mampitiye family to have a place near the walawwa at which to worship. There was no pansala. It is close to the burial place of the family, near which is a bo-tree and an ambalama, which commands a view of Kandy (*Temple Land Com.*, 3rd March, 1867).

Wahala Bandara offered a field Karatekumbura to Diggalpota Vihare, and gave charge to Kumbalkumbure Unnanse of Galgane Vihare.

The vihare fell into disrepair long before 1858; Kumbalkumbure Unnanse, of Galgane, a descendant of the original grantee in 1867, said he officiated at a small pilimage which had recently been built. The Temple Land Commissioners rejected the claim on the ground that the vihare had ceased to exist.

KUTTANGALA VIHARE mentioned (10th August, 1827) as being now abandoned. Bokumbure Siddharte Unnanse occupies a pansala in the neighbourhood.

Badagoda Sottana Nekat Duraya vs. Bokumbure Siddharta Unnanse. Land belonging to Mampitiye Dugganna Unnanse. On her death her son Bandara Mahatmaya got possession. He was put to death and his lands confiscated, and the field was given to one of the king's band of singers; it was restored by the English to his brother Mampitiye Disava. Dispute as to the rights of Kuttan-gala Vihare as to the land. (13th July, 1827, 10th August, 1827.)

MAMUDAWELA.—A village in Kandupalata korale, Yatinuwara. Ranmugoda is a hamlet.

Hills.—Dummaladeniyo-kandureliya, Kuniaragalleno-kanda.

Population in 1871, 291 (139 males, 152 females); in 1881, 354 (173 males, 181 females); in 1891, 293 (144 males, 149 females).

In 1878 about 97 acres paddy land were registered, of which commuted 8a. 0p. 2l. (paid Rs. 61.10); redeemed 37a. 3p. 1l.; abandoned 1a. 2p. 4l.; sold by Crown 1a. 0p. 5l.; total 48a. 2p. 2l.

The people held land for the service of watch at Balane kadawata.

Families.—Edirisingo Kaluwa, of Mamudawela, dedicated land to Illadara Vihare (Vol. I., p. 412). Mamudawela Paniwilakaraya Liyanna, 1693 A.D. (Vol. I., p. 132). Mamudawela Jasinhaya and Maguruanga, 1796 A.D. (Vol. I., p. 472). Kosbokkege, 1.179 (N. 8.).

MANABODA.—A Moorish village in Medaniya pattuwa, Matale South.

A mosque.

In the reign of King Wijayapala, Marukona Mudiyanse formed the Manaboda tank. About 1888 the villagers repaired it.

Population in 1871, 248 (141 males, 107 females); in 1881, 283 (156 males, 127 females); in 1891, 217 (94 males, 123 females). Moormen, Sinhalese, Tamils.

In 1878 about 13 acres paddy land were registered, of which commuted 2a. 3p. 0l. (paid Rs. 18.14); uncommuted 1a. 1p. 1l.; redeemed 3a. 1p. 2l.; total 6a. 1p. 3l.

MANAHINDA.—A village in Bambaragaswowe-wasam, in Kandapalla korale, Matale North, between Nilagama and Bambaragaswowa.

Streams.—Hewanello-oya, Maha-ela.

Hill.—Boliyakanda.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Andagala, Nilagama, and Bambaragaswowa. Population in 1881, 89 (46 males, 43 females); in 1891, 36 (20 males, 16 females). Blacksmiths, Painters.

In 1878 about 6 acres (2a. 3p. 8l.) of uncommuted paddy land were registered.

The DALADA MALIGAWA has three Service Pangu:—

1. Ihala.—Tenants: Vedago, Palhalage. Hold one field 0a. 3p. 0l.; two gardens 0a. 0p. 5l. Services (commutable for Rs. 7): the service is to appear yearly before the Diyawadana Nilame with an arecanut cutter; to give a wahun-ketta to the multengo of the Dalada Maligawa; to appear before the Vidane yearly with a penuma of a horn comb or two brass rings, one man of the village to serve as blacksmith in Kandy for five days a year whenever the Maligawa is under repair.

2. Meda.—Tenants: Ihalage, Hittarage. Hold two fields 1a. 1p. 0l.; two gardens 0a. 0p. 7l. Services (commutable for Rs. 11.90): same as No. 1.

3. Palhala.—Tenants: Hittarage. Holds one field 0a. 3p. 8l.; two gardens 0a. 0p. 4l. Services (commutable for Rs. 9): same as No. 1.

MANAKOLA.—A village in Udagampaha korale, Upper Hewabeta.

Streams.—Galpilhille-ela *alias* Kanawilrawe-ela, Kandekumbure-ela, Manakola-ela, Ratnindekandure-ela, Sowandelpata-ela, Watagoda-ela.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Idampitiya and Maratuwala. Population in 1881, 219 (118 males, 101 females); in 1891, 204 (109 males, 95 females). Durayo connected with the Durayo of Kumbaloluwa, Low-country Sinhalese.

About 100 acres (50 amunu) of paddy land are under cultivation.

DIDDENIYE VIHARE founded in the time of Masa Kumara of Mandara Nuwara.

Families.—Sakkarapodige *alias* Muna-inhago *vs.* Puscellege *alias* Uyanwattege, 6,706 (N. 8.).

MANGALAGAMA.—A village in Gangapalata korale, Yatinuwara.*Stream.*—Dehigama-ela.

In 1871 grouped with Gettapola and Dehigama.

Population in 1881, 129 (65 males, 64 females); in 1891, 140 (73 males, 67 females).

In 1878 about 47 acres of paddy land were registered, of which commuted 5a. 3p. 8l. (paid Rs. 44-96); redeemed 14a. 0p. 6l.; temple 3a. 2p. 0l.; total 23a. 2p. 4l.

Grant of land (in 1344) to Gadadeniya of 3 polas in Mangalagama (*Vol. I., p. 236*).Galabitiyawe Kuda Banda had land in Mangalagama (*Vol. I., p. 51*).Mangalagama Mahatmeyo gave land to a smith family in Mangalagama (*Vol. I., p. 173*).Sale of land in 1759. Grant by Ambagama Duraya of Mangalagama in Gangapalata of Yatinuwara (*Vol. I., p. 281*).

The WERAGALA VIHARE in Dehigama has one Service Panguwa here. About 3 acres of field held by Morawelage Dingiriya, Sema Lobbe, and Ratanajoti Unnansu. Services (commutable for Rs. 23-50): to keep the vihare (which is tiled) in repair and to decorate it with 10 kumba and 5 tender coconut leaves for the four festivals, keep the maluwa clean and free of weeds, and to maintain the paths to the vihare 50 fathoms long. Each share has to give, as penuma, after the new year one danpettiya of curry and rice and forty leaves of betel.

MANGODA.—A village in Udasiya Pattuwa South, Upper Dumbura.*Hills.*—Galpotu-ela, Puwakhalakandura.

In 1871 grouped with Namadagala.

Population in 1881, 148 (75 males, 73 females); in 1891, 102 (49 males, 53 females).

In 1878 a little more than 54 acres of paddy land were registered, of which commuted 25a. 1p. 14l. (paid Rs. 159-77); redeemed 0a. 2p. 7l.; abandoned 1a. 1p. 5l.; total 27a. 1p. 34l.

MANINGOMUWA.—A village in Udugoda Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North. The wasam includes Dewaramulla, Galahitiyawa.

In the reign of King Raja Sinha a man of the Katupulle caste took in his arms a daughter of a high caste woman; the mother, saying that the child was polluted by the touch, dashed her on a stone in the presence of the king and killed her. The king thereafter named this village Mane-gama, saying that the people are full of self-respect.

Streams.—Napiritte-ela, Maningomuwa-ela.

Population in 1871, 205 (104 males, 101 females); in 1881, 221 (110 males, 111 females); in 1891, 183 (92 males, 91 females). Mudaliperuwa, Vellalaa, descendants of Brahmans, Potters, Washers, Paduwo, Tom-tom Beaters, Katupulle.

In 1878 about 77 acres of paddy land were registered, of which commuted 20a. 0p. 94l. (paid Rs. 99-21); uncommuted 3a. 2p. 8l.; abandoned 1a. 1p. 3l.; redeemed 8a. 0p. 9l.; sold by Crown 5a. 0p. 6l.; total 38a. 2p. 54l.

In 1781 A.D. Balawatwala Muhandiram Mahatmaya, of Alutgama, gave his granddaughter lands in Maningomuwa (*Vol. I., p. 25*).Keppitipola Loku Banda had land in Maningomuwa (*Vol. I., p. 368*).Uda Walawwe Banda, of Maningomuwa, Ratamahatmaya of Gangala and Laggala, 42,057 (*Vol. I., p. 5*).Maningomuwe Upatissanam Wahala Atapattu Mudiyanse, Basnayaka Nilame of Ambokke Dewale 1841-42; Ratamahatmaya of Matale East, 1844-48, 42,057 (*Vol. I., pp. 5, 100*).

Maningomuwe Pallo Walawwa, 1,317, D. C. Mat.

Pallo Walawwe Loku Kumarihami is registered as owner of three Ninda Pangu here:—

1. Siyambala Munwewa (a garden of 0a. 1p. 64l.) held by Yakdemalage. Services (commutable for Rs. 3): to thatch the walawwa once a year; to supply firewood and water whenever there is a wedding in the walawwa; to repair the

madugewal of the walawwa when one of the proprietor's family dies ; to appear before the proprietor on new year's day and to present him a pingo of vegetables and forty betel leaves.

2. Malindawatta (a garden of 0a. 1p. 4k.) held by Panditayalage. Services (commutable for Rs. 2) : to bring a pingo of pots and chatties to the walawwa once a year.

3. Kambarangawatta (a garden of 8 kurunis) held by Maduragoddayalage. Services (commutable for Rs. 2.50) : to carry the proprietor's luggage on journeys for not more than five days at a time or not more than four times a year, the tenant receiving food while so employed ; to work one day in the year at tying up straw into bundles if called on by the proprietor, the tenant receiving food at the walawwa when so employed.

Upatissanm Wahala Atapattu Mudiyanse Banda, owner of two Ninda Pangu :—

1. Gedarawela (a field of 5 kurunis and a garden 1 pela) held by Ihilage. Services (commutable for Re. 1.25) : to pound 1 pela of paddy and to give rice thereof to the proprietor ; to go on journeys with the proprietor for not more than twice a year, not more than five days at a time ; to work six days in the walawwa, and to beat tom-tom when required. The proprietor paid the tax.

2. Gedarawela (a garden of 1 kuruni) held by Balitiyannalage. Services (commutable for Rs. 4) : to pound 5 labas of paddy yearly, to work three days at the walawwa, and to beat tom-tom when required.

MAPANAWATURA.—A village in Gangawata kornle, Yatinuwara. It is about a mile from the town of Kandy between Mahaiyawa and Wattarantenna.

River.—Malaweli-ganga.

In the king's government the public executioners lived here.

Population in 1871, 190 (103 males, 87 females). In the Census of 1881 and 1891 it is included in the Kandy Municipality.

Land held here under the old Asgiri Vihara (*Vol. I., p. 69*).

Families.—Aswedduwege, 7,593 (N. S.). Harmanis Appu, 5,288 (N. S.). Kandahene Udage, 9,864 (N. S.). Karunapellige, 9,864 (N. S.). Moormen, 7,593 (N. S.). Ratwatte, A., 5,288 (N. S.). Mapanawature Unnanse (*Vol. I., p. 316*).

In the Ehelepola Sannas it is stated that the Mudiyanneho "caused a new city to be built at a place called Hapugastenna, situated in a delightful locality, and thus with great faith, loyalty, sincerity, and affection served the Great Gate."

Dullewo Adigar writes to me :—

Hapugastenna is situated on the suburbs of Kandy, on the border of the Mahaweliganga, between Haloluwa and Palle Mapanawatura.

It now forms part of the Wattarantenna estate, and the storehouse is built on the site of the palace. The stone facings in the front still exist, although broken in some parts for the sake of the stones.

The story I have heard about it is, that three days previous to the day fixed for its occupation by the king a kabargoya entered the intended royal bedchamber. On hearing this, the king, taking it as an ill-omen, abandoned his intention of residing in it.

Some years after King Kirti Sri caused it to be pulled down, removed the materials to Kandy, and built the Malwatte monastery (for the Siamese monks, who brought the Upasampada ordination), with the exception of the two doors and frames of the royal bedchamber, which were used in building the Dalada relic room of the Maligawa.

The DALADA MALIGAWA has a Murakarana *alias* Hamudawale Panguwa in this village (½ acre of field and 2½ acres of gardens) held by Gange Durayalage to perform two mura each for a period of fifteen days and nights of menial work at the Maligawa in every year. The first mura is to be performed in January, the other may be undertaken at any time within the year. The tenant is at liberty to commute a mura by a payment of four shillings to the Diwa Nilame ; under any circumstances he must present to the Diwa Nilame, soon after the new year, a pingo of vegetables. The tenant is entitled, while on duty at the Maligawa, to a meal of curry and rice in the morning and to a bunduwa of raw rice in the evening. Services commutable for Rs. 3.20.

The GANGARAMA VIHARE has two Service Pangu :—

1. Mullen.—Tenant: Palkadege Mudiyanse Muhandiram. Holds 2½ acres field, 1 acre garden, and 2 acres hena. Services (commutable for Rs. 29.45) : to perform four mura of fifteen days (except from noon till 4.30 p.m.) and nights at the Gangarama Vihare in each year, and then and there to cook the early conjee and the mahadane (curry and rice offerings) ; present a penuma of sweetmeats and forty leaves of betel to the incumbent of the vihare on an auspicious day after the new year. The tenant to be supplied during his mura with a ration of conjee in the morning and a good meal of curry and rice in the forenoon.

2. Rajakariya.—Tenant: Viharewattege. Holds a garden of about half an acre to pay a rent of 4s. 6d. to the incumbent of the Gangarama Vihare on the 1st January every year.

MAPANAWATURA.—A village in Udagama-wasam, Gannewo korale, Upper Hewaheta. Not in the Census of 1871.

Population in 1881, 36 (20 males, 16 females) ; in 1891, 33 (16 males, 17 females).

Gammuhe of Mapanawatura in 1800 A.D. (*Vol. I, p. 270*).

The HANGURANKETA PATTINI DEWALE has twenty-two Service Pangu here :—

1. Dura.—Tenant: Damburege. Holds one field 1a. 2p. 0l. ; one garden 0a. 0p. 6l. ; one hena 1a. 2p. 0l. Services (commutable for Rs. 18) : to superintend the felling, preparing, and removing of timber by the Nilakarayo for any work at the dewale ; to accompany the Basnayaka Nilame on journeys and superintend the Nilakarayo in carrying baggage and palanquin ; to appear twice a year (at the perahera and at the new year) before the Basnayaka Nilame, and each time present five baskets of vegetables with forty leaves of betel ; also at the perahera to give 6 ridi (4 shillings) ; when the dewale requires repair, to give money to bring tiles and chunam ; to give the Basnayaka Nilame yearly three pebidum, each consisting of 4 seers of rice, one cocoanut, five sorts of vegetables, one hunduwa of oil, and sufficient lunu, kahamiris, &c.

2. Dura.—Tenant: Maduwege. Holds one field 1a. 1p. 0l. ; one garden 0a. 0p. 5l. Services (commutable for Rs. 15) : same as No. 1.

3. Dura.—Tenant: Idisinge. Holds one field 1a. 1p. 0l. ; one garden 0a. 0p. 4l. ; one hena 0a. 2p. 0l. Services (commutable for Rs. 15) : same as No. 1.

4. Dura.—Tenant: Uguressege. Holds one field 1a. 1p. 0l. ; one garden 0a. 2p. 0l. Services (commutable for Rs. 15) : same as No. 1.

5. Nila.—Tenant: Idisinge. Holds two fields 1a. 1p. 0l. ; one hena 1a. 0p. 0l. Services (commutable for Rs. 15) : to attend at the dewale for the fifteen days of the perahera and hold kodi ; to attend at the four festivals ; to assist in decorations and in repairs ; to thatch the gabadage, multonge, and pilimage ; to weed and clear the maluwa ; to repair five yards of the watadage ; to carry the Basnayaka Nilame's palanquin and baggage on journeys for five days a year ; to present two penum of betel leaves, one at the perahera and the other at the new year ; to carry to the dewale yearly from the village one amuna of hamba-wi and to carry yearly one load of rice from the village to the Basnayaka Nilame's walawwa ; to attend to all the muttettu works from beginning to end and store the crop. For this the tenant receives 2 lahas of paddy.

6. Nila.—Tenant: Uguressege. Holds two fields 1a. 1p. 0l. ; two gardens 1a. 3p. 0l. ; one hena 0a. 2p. 0l. Services (commutable for Rs. 15) : same as No. 5.

7. Nila.—Tenant: Damburege. Holds two fields 1a. 1p. 0l. ; one hena 1a. 0p. 0l. Services (commutable for Rs. 15) : same as No. 5.

8. Nila.—Tenant: Polwattege. Holds two fields 1a. 1p. 0l. Services (commutable for Rs. 15) : same as No. 5.

9. Nila.—Tenant: Pahalage. Holds one field 1a. 2p. 0l. ; one hena 0a. 2p. 0l. Services (commutable for Rs. 18) : same as No. 5.

10. Mura.—Tenant: Damburege. Holds three fields 1a. 0p. 4l. ; one garden 0a. 0p. 1l. ; one hena 0a. 0p. 5l. Services (commutable for Rs. 12) : to be yearly in mura at the dewale for one month and fifteen days, and while in mura to clear the maluwa and fetch firewood for the multonge ; to present yearly two penum of betel each to the Basnayaka Nilame. On coming to the dewale for the mura to present forty leaves of betel to the Kapurala.

11. Mura. — Tenant: Maduwege. Holds one field 0a. 3p. 0l.; one garden 0a. 0p. 1l.; one hena 0a. 0p. 5l. Services (commutable for Rs. 9): same as No. 10.
12. Mura. — Tenant: Polwattege. Holds two fields 0a. 3p. 0l.; one garden 0a. 3p. 1l.; one hena 0a. 3p. 0l. Services (commutable for Rs. 9): same as No. 10.
13. Mura. — Tenant: Polwattege. Holds one field 0a. 1p. 8l.; one garden 1a. 0p. 0l. Services (commutable for Rs. 4): to be in mura at the Basnayaka Nilame's lodgings when he visits Hanguranketa, and while in mura to fetch the fuel and water.
14. Malumura. — Tenant: Uguressege. Holds one field 0a. 1p. 6l.; one garden 1a. 0p. 0l. Services (commutable for Rs. 4): to supply daily for two months a year five vegetable curries uncooked and talukola (plantain leaves, &c., used for plates); to go twice a year before the Basnayaka Nilame and present a penuma of forty leaves of betel.
15. Malumura. — Tenant: Udawalage. Holds one field 1a. 0p. 0l. Services (commutable for Rs. 12): to supply daily five vegetable curries for four months uncooked and talukola; to go twice a year before the Basnayaka Nilame and present a penuma of forty leaves of betel.
16. Mutukudo. — Tenant: Ganemankadage. Holds one field 0a. 3p. 0l.; one hena 0a. 0p. 3l. Services (commutable for Rs. 9): to hold the mutukude for the perahera and for the four festivals; to go to Kandy for the wattoru; to present two penum to the Basnayaka Nilame, each penuma consisting of a kevilipettiya and forty leaves of betel; to give three adukku to the Basnayaka Nilame when he visits Hanguranketa for the perahera; to perform any special services required at the dewale for not more than seven days a year.
17. Navan. — Tenant: Gurunnehelage. Holds one field 0a. 1p. 0l.; one hena 0a. 0p. 3l. Services (commutable for Rs. 3): to give a kitchen knife and a coconut scraper for the perahera; to give an arecanut cutter for the dalmura heppuwa; to present a penuma of an arecanut cutter to the Basnayaka Nilame, also to give an arecanut cutter to the Vidane and one to the Kapurula; to do blacksmith's work in connection with any repairs of the dewale when required; to make mamoties and ploughshares for the muttettu, iron and charcoal being supplied by the dewale. The tenant is fed when working at the dewale.
18. Wi-kotana. — Tenant: Idisinge. Holds one field 0a. 3p. 0l.; one garden 0a. 0p. 3l.; one hena 0a. 3p. 0l. Services (commutable for Rs. 9): to pound paddy for the dewale for four months in the year, that is 6 pelas a month, or 1 pela every five days; to present two penum to the Basnayaka Nilame, each consisting of three baskets of vegetables and forty leaves of betel.
19. Asweddum. — Tenant: Maduwege. Holds two fields 1a. 1p. 0l.; one hena 0a. 0p. 4l. Services (commutable for Rs. 15): the four Asweddum Pangu (Nos. 19-22) give a man to be in mura at the dewale for four and half months a year. The man while in mura to supply firewood for the multenge and clear the maluwa.
20. Asweddum. — Tenant: Idisinge. Holds one field 1a. 1p. 0l.; one hena 0a. 1p. 0l. Services (commutable for Rs. 15): same as No. 19.
21. Asweddum. — Tenant: Bawulanage. Holds one field 1a. 1p. 0l. Services (commutable for Rs. 15): same as No. 19.
22. Asweddum. — Tenant: Uguressege. Holds three fields 1a. 2p. 0l.; one garden 0a. 0p. 3l. Services (commutable for Rs. 15): same as No. 19.

MARADURAWALA.—A village in Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, between Kuruwawa and Ma-usagolla.
Population in 1871, 141 (75 males, 66 females); in 1881, 184 (98 males, 86 females); in 1891, 111 (60 males, 51 females).

MARAGOMUWA.—A village in Gangala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East.

Stream.—Gama-oya.

Hills.—Galwalekanda, Kumarayalakanda.

Population in 1871, 90 (49 males, 41 females); in 1881, 106 (58 males, 48 females); in 1891, 108 (56 males, 52 females). Vellalas, Washers.

In 1878 38 acres of paddy land were registered, of which commuted 9a. 3p. 5l.

(paid Rs. 44-26); uncommuted 7a. 2p. 9l.; redeemed 1a. 2p. 0l.; sold by Crown 0a. 0p. 5l.; total 19a. 0p. 9l.
A school here opened in 1891.

MARAKA.—A village in Laggala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, in Wilgomuwewasam, eight miles north of Wilgomuwa. Not in the Census of 1871 nor of 1891.

Population in 1881, 36 (21 males, 15 females). Descendants of Veddo. Occupation hunting. Very poor.

Called after Mahara Mudiyanse, who first settled here.

Ruins of Karuwalagollegoda Dagoba and some granite pillars. A ruin on a rock in the middle of a field. Inscriptions on some of the pillars. The tradition is that it was a palace.

The bund of the Radunne-wewa is broken.

MARASINGAMMEDDA *alias* **MALIYADDA.**—A village in Gangapalata korale, Upper Hewaheta, in Karalliyadde-wasam. Not in the Census of 1871.

Population in 1881, 118 (60 males, 58 females); in 1891, 62 (30 males, 32 females). Vellalas, Low-country Sinhalese.

MARASSANA.—A village in Hewawissa korale, Lower Hewaheta.

River.—Mahaweli-ganga.

Streams.—Ma-oya, Kiul-linda-oya, Marawana-oya.

Hills.—Tittiragodakanda, Lunuwellekanda, Kudabandara-yaya-kanda, Kakul-hungakanda.

Population in 1871, 201 (111 males, 90 females); in 1881, 160 (86 males, 75 females); in 1891, 166 (83 males, 83 females).

In 1878 86 acres paddy land were registered, of which commuted 19a. 2p. 1l. (paid Rs. 141-81); redeemed 5a. 0p. 9l.; temple land 14a. 0p. 0l.; sold by Government 4a. 0p. 0l.; abandoned 0a. 1p. 5l.; total 43a. 0p. 5l.

Marassana Punchirala witness in 1806 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 46*).

Marassana Palihonarala witness in 1809 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 353*).

Horatge Arachchila, of Marassana, a witness in 1800 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 370*).

Talawo Viharegama (Marassana) held by Yatanwala Maha Nayaka of Asgiri Vihare (*Vol. I., p. 70*).

Dr. Davy says (*p. 441*):—

Mar-ena, where we spent the night, is 10 miles from Kandy. Its neat wihare, enclosed by a white wall, is a conspicuous object. We found it occupied by a detachment of Bengal Sepoys, who in the figure of Boodhoo recognise their Maha Deo, and worship it as such.

MARATUGODA.—A village in Galasiya pattuwa, Harispattu, near Kotinkaduwa.

Stream.—Ankelihinne-oya.

Population in 1871, 260 (128 males, 132 females); in 1881, 326 (167 males, 159 females); in 1891, 340 (164 males, 176 females).

In 1878 about 76 acres of paddy land were registered, of which commuted 5a. 2p. 9l. (paid Rs. 67-90); redeemed 31a. 1p. 6l.; temple land 1a. 0p. 5l.; total 38a. 1p. 0l.

Maratugoda Raterala witness in 1680 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 84*).

Maratugoda Unnanse (*Vol. I., p. 10*).

Maratugoda Punchirala witness in 1767 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 356*).

Dadohogama Mudiyanse's wife gave her lands in Maratugoda, which she inherited from her second husband, to her daughters on deed 1791 A.D.

The DALADA MALIGAWA has a Mura Panguwa in this village (1½ acre fields, one acre garden, and one-fourth of an acre hena). Tenant: Ranwadange Appuhami. The service consists of two mura at the rate of one mura for each pela of paddy land. While on duty tenant remains at the Maligawa for fifteen days and fifteen nights. When on duty to sweep the digge early in the morning,

and again after ude and maha dana tewawa ; to remove the flowers which had been offered at the tewawa, and also to do any other domestic service at the Maligawa which is not contrary to his caste, and while on duty the tenant is entitled to two rations of curry and rice in the morning and forenoon and a hunduwa of raw rice in the evening. The tenant is also liable to be sent on messages to any distance by the Diwa Nilame. When so employed the tenant is entitled to three good meals of curry and rice. The panguwa has to give a penuma yearly of a box of sweetmeats and forty betel leaves. The service of this panguwa has been habitually commuted at the rate of four shillings per annum per pola of paddy land. Commutable for Rs. 5.20.

MARATUWELA.—A village in Udagampaha korale, Upper Hewaheta, near Idampitiya, on left bank of Bilihul-oya above Padiyapelella. In the Census of 1871 grouped with Idampitiya and Manakola.

Population in 1881, 214 (124 males, 90 females); in 1891, 212 (121 males, 90 females). Durayo.

The Durayo are connected with the people of Kumbaloluwa in Kotmale.

Families.—Gedakumburege, 738, D. C. N. E. (Talpot Saka 1672). Arawege Madaguru *rs.* Kanakko Vidanelage, 970, 2,696 (N. S.).

MARAWANAGODA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Harispattu.

Stream.—Kalamaduwa-oya.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Dimbulkumbura. Population in 1881, 285 (141 males, 144 females); in 1891, 230 (124 males, 106 females).

In 1878 about 56½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 8a. 3p. 8l. (paid Rs. 102.80); redeemed 18a. 2p. 2l.; temple land 0a. 3p. 0l.; abandoned 0a. 0p. 2l.; total 28a. 0p. 7l.

Families.—Attanagama Kanatege Ukkurala *rs.* Batubeddege Dingirala *alias* En-oruwa Vidane, for a field said to have been held by plaintiff's ancestors for Ulpengo service; but twenty years ago (1801) defendant falsely stated that plaintiff had buried his father's corpse, which incapacitated him from Ulpengo service; that the defendant had given Bulatu-urulu to the chiefs and had got the land. Defendant said he had got the land for his faithful service as Arachchi of the Ulpengo on the recommendation of Kapuwatto Diwa Nilame (*Jud. Com., 3rd February, 1824*).

Hettiyakumbura Punchi Naide *rs.* Marawanagoda Nachchire. Land which had been confiscated on account of Dingawa's treason in the Dutch war, and which had been given to Bowatte Badde Vidane (a man much in favour with the king), but the lands had been restored to Dingawa's son (*Jud. Com., 7th and 12th February, 1821*).

Morangoda Kiriya *rs.* Pattunyalage Pakir Tambi. Plaintiff and his father were attacked with smallpox the year after the rebellion. In consideration of the assistance rendered by defendant's father during their illness, they gave 2 pelas of a field to him to enjoy during his life, and in token of this agreement they gave him an old Divi Sittu and a knife (*Jud. Com., 1st September, 1825*).

Ganage (Potters), 111, D. C. Mad. (Talpots Saka 1500, 1716, 1736). Ganage Anagi Rala, 22,999 (Talpots Saka 1687, 1703-11-23-24-52). Hangidige, 25,970, 32,153, 63,222. Hatkoralege, 19,107 (Talpot Saka 1736). Hettiyakumbure *alias* Baddege, 56,393. Hewa Baddehalaya of Marawanagoda, witness in 1717 (*Vol. I., p. 355*). Hunuge, 59,613, 68,329. Kobbekaduwege, 22,999. Marawanagodage, 1,276, D. C. Mad. (Talpot Saka 1703). Marawanagoda Tettuwa Panditaya in 1578 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 9*). Marawanagoda Hangidiya, 7,436, D. C. Mad. (see Medagoda, Harispattu, Talpot Saka 1692). Molugodage, 39,129. Test. 648. Niyangoda Marawanagoda Hangidiya witness in 1578 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 9*). Owisage, 212 (N. S.). Ratnayaka Mudiyanelage, of Niyangoda, owned land here, 69,229. Tennege, 114, D. C. Mad. Walakumburege, 212 (N. S.). Wattege, 56,393. Wattege Panditaya witness in 1771 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 282*).

(1765 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1687, in the month Durutu, the twelfth day of the increasing moon, being Wednesday. The field Hewananga of 2 pelas, situate at Marawanagoda in Medasiya pattu of Harispattu, which I, Rammal Etana, have received from my ancestors and have possessed, I have given the same to my grandson Dingirala. The witnesses to this are Bamunuge Vidane, Kuda Appu of the same village, Hewanpolage Appu, Kobbekaduwege Vidane, Angoda Kapurala, Boliya Duraya of the same village, Ambalandore Borakaraya. Known to these witnesses this land voucher was

granted. If there be any who shall dispute or contest this, they shall suffer calamities at the ordeal oaths for three times, but neither my grandson Dingirala nor his sons or grandsons shall suffer any calamities when they swear at the five ordeal oaths. If there be any persons who shall aid this by speaking or pleading in its favour, they shall enjoy the felicities of the seven world of gods.

[Endorsement.]

The land which I, Dingirala, have received from my grandmother and possessed I have given unto Randiligama Mudiyanse. The said Mudiyanse shall suffer no calamities when he swears the five ordeal oaths, but whoever shall go to law against it, whether any of my descendants or a stranger, he shall suffer calamities at the ordeal oaths. The debts incurred by me will be paid. 22,999.

(1781 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1703, on Saturday, the third day of the increasing moon, in the month Durutu, under the constellation Siyawasa, this land ola has been written. I, Marawanagoda Gammaha, of Welapalata, in Medasiya pattu of Harispattu, state:—My grandfather Meddumhami having possessed, gave to his son Tenhami, my father. And Tenhami, my father, having possessed, transferred to me Kalinghami. What I state is: That as my son Tikirala rendered me much assistance, I hereby transfer to him the fields Puwaklandawa 1 anna and Kahata-anga 2 pelas, together with the high ground Kahata-angehena 1 pela and the hena above the house in the garden 3 pelas and the dwelling garden. Should any person venture to dispute this, vengeance of oath will fall upon him three times. Tikirala, my son, or his children and grandchildren can freely take the oaths even to the third time. The witnesses hereof are Kandekumbure Arachchila, Werellagama Muhandiramalage Kuda Appu, Hitige Danturala, Welatege Vedarala who wrote this Talpot, Marawanagoda Hangidiya, Kiralamaduwo Yakdessaalage Siriya Duraya, Golegaimmana Duraya, Angoda Kapurala, Angoda Dewaleya. Should any infringe or disturb this, they shall be subjected to great distress. Should any so help and justify this, they shall be entitled to receive the blessings of the six heavens and see Maitri Buddha. 1,276, D. C. Mail.

(1789 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1711, the month Nawan, the tenth day of the decreasing moon, being Wednesday, under the constellation Puwwele, this voucher was written and granted. I, Girihamage Dingirala, of Niyambepola, in Medasiya pattu of Harispattu, having been reduced to great distress, I have incurred debts to the following amount, to wit, 75 anna of paddy and 521 ridis, and whereas I am not able to perform the Rajakariya, the field Hewan-anga of 2 pelas situate at Marawanagoda and the garden in which I reside I have finally transferred, in paraveni, unto Randiligama Mudiyanse to be possessed by him, paying the said debts of paddy and ridis and performing the Rajakariya. If there be any of my descendants or strangers who shall contest or dispute this by going to law, they shall suffer calamities at the ordeal oaths for seven times, but unto Randiligama Mudiyanse there shall befall no calamity when he swears at the five ordeal oaths for the first, second, and even the third time. Witnesses to this are Udage Alagoda Gammaha of Marawanagoda, Pallege Appuhami, Welatege Vedarala, Hewahetage Hiralarala, Wasge Kirala, the Gurunneho of this village, Galapitige Gurunneho, Siriya Panditaya, Tikiriya Hunu Duraya, Hamunuge Mudiyanse, Niyambepola Pallege Rala, Hewanpolage Punchirala, Uja-aka Appu, Angoda Kapurala, Pihiliange Yakdessa Atalage Gedarmaya, Pitiwe Puncha Duraya, Gadamunnege Duraya, Henegama Duraya, Pallakotuwe Ambalandure Mahakumbura, Dawulkaraya, and besides thirteen females. In presence of these witnesses, at the three-hing-floor of Udahevan-anga, this document was given. Don't drive away my boy from the garden. 22,999.

(1794 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1716. I, Pulinguwa Panditaya, of Aladeniya, in Medasiya pattu of Harispattu, do hereby declare to have transferred on Wednesday, the fifth day of the decreasing moon, of the month Bak, under the constellation Rehana, to my daughter Ukku on my deathbed, the field Galadeniye Ambakote of 2 pelas, together with the garden Hitinawatta, in consideration of the assistance rendered to me during my illness. Declaring whoever shall make any complaint regarding the lands, shall have to suffer the curse of oaths, but the said Ukku shall not suffer. Witnesses who know the same are Wasge Arachchila, Welatege Vedarala, Aladeniye Patgetenne Gammaha, Medduma Gurun Hami, Hedeniye Dantu Naide, Kurukule Menika, Dimbulkumbure Kalinguwa, Hunu Duraya, Kurukule Horanokara Duraya, 114, D. C. Mad.

(1801 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1723, of the month Il, the eleventh day of the decreasing moon, being Monday, under the constellation Ade, this document

was granted. Randilige Mudiyanse received 200 ridis from Galagedara Panikki Mudiyanse and gave the land Girihagamayawatta of 2 pelas extent. The witnesses to this are Nuga-ango Rala, Idamegama Hangidiya, Gamage Nekatrals of Marawanagoda, Egodage Hangidiya of the same village, Megodage Hangidiya, Kurukudo Duraya, Pancha Duraya. 22,999.

(1802 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1721, the fourteenth day of the sun in the sign of Kumbha Ravi, in the month Navan, the seventh day of the increasing moon, being Friday, under the constellation Akilae, this land voucher was granted. The field Hewananga of 2 pelas, situate at Marawanagoda, in Medasiya pattu of Harispattu, and the garden Girihagamayawatta, situate at Niyambepola, which I, Galagedara Panikki Mudiyanse, purchased for 200 ridis; and having possessed the same have given them, in paraveni, to my wife Gamage Kiri Etana. If any of my descendants or strangers should contest or dispute this, they shall suffer calamities at the seven ordeal oaths, but neither my lady Kiri Etana nor any of her descendants shall suffer any calamity when they swear at the five ordeal oaths for the first, second, and third time. The witnesses to this are Ihala Bamunuge Mudiyanse I know it, Pahala Bamunuge Danturals I also know it, Gamage Nekatrals I also know it, Nuga-ango Rala I also know it, Angoda Kapurals I also know it, Idamegama Hawaliya I also know it, Marawanagodage Hangidiya I also know it, Kurukudo Duraya I also know it, Molagodage Panditaya I also know it. Known to so many persons this land voucher was given. Any who shall properly plead for this shall enjoy the felicity of the worlds of gods, and those who do any injustice to this shall fall into hell. 22,999.

(1814 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1736, on Wednesday, the twelfth day of the increasing moon, of the month Durutu, under the constellation Mula, I, Dingavi, who was the wife of Gomagodage Pulinguwa Panditaya, of Hedeniya in Medasiya pattu of Harispattu, had obtained the field Ambakote of 2 pelas from my said husband, rendering him assistance, and continued to possess the same. As I have received no assistance from my daughters, I, the said Dingawi, give, in paraveni, the said field Ambakote of 2 pelas, with the houses, gardens, and trees appertaining thereto, to my grandson Tenenge Sirimala, having received assistance from him for a space of ten years. Those who would disturb this shall suffer by oaths, but there shall be no curse of oaths to the said Sirimala and to his descendants. Witnesses who know the same are Hedeniyage Tikiri Naide, Madampege Appu Naide, Marawanagoda Badde Vidane, Kalinguwa Panditaya of the same family, Kurukudo Duraya, Watapattenne Koiya Dawulkaraya, and Bulaya Temmettaya of the said family. With the knowledge of the above witnesses this deed was written by Alakola-ango Vela. Signed thus X. 114, D. C. Mad.

(1830 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1752, in the month Esala, the first day of the increasing moon, being Thursday, under the constellation Ma, this land voucher I have got written. The land Hewananga of 2 pelas and the garden Niyambepola Girihagamayawatta, situate at Marawanagoda, in Medasiya pattu of Harispattu, were by me, Ran Menika, the daughter of Galagedara Panikki Mudiyanse, sold to my niece Mutu Menika, daughter of my elder uncle Nekatrals, of Marawanagoda. I, Ran Menika, having received the sum of 200 ridis and 9 annams of paddy, have got these lands written and granted, in paraveni, unto Mutu Menika. The witnesses to this are Galmote Tappal Arachchila, Wel-atage Vedarala, Angoda Kapurals, Wirasinge Vidane, Welapahalage Unga Henaya. Known to these persons this land voucher was granted. This land voucher was written by me Hitige Nekatrals I also know it. To the descendants, relations, persons who belong to or hold part of the said estate of me, Ran Menika, they shall suffer calamities at the ordeal oaths for the first, second, third, and seventh time. I have given this saying that neither my cousin Mutu Menika nor any of her descendants shall suffer calamities when they swear the five ordeal oaths. (This was given.) 22,999.

The ANGODA PATTINI DEWALE has a Kapu Panguwa hore, a field of half an acre, held by Kulatun Mudiyanselego Appuhami Arachchila. A part of this panguwa is in Angoda, and does service with it. This panguwa is commuted at Rs. 7-35 (Vol. I., p. 58).

Ratnekego Ukku Banda owned a Ninda Panguwa :—

Nila. — Tenant : Maturatage Ungu Naide. Holds $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre of field and $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 13-30) : to supply tiles for the roof of the proprietor's walawwa at Niyangoda when required and keep it in order. When on service tenant receives food.

Kapuwatte Kumarihami owned a **Ninda Panguwa** :—

Nila.—Tenants : Polkotu-angege and Kurukudege. Hold 2½ acres fields and 1½ acre gardens. Services (commutable for Rs. 33-25) : to cultivate the mut-tettuwa of 6 polas at the rate of 2 polas for each share for the maha harvest. If cultivated for yala, tenants receive half share, the proprietor supplying all requisites except ploughs. Tenants receive 1 amuna of paddy for sustenance, viz., 2 polas for ploughing-time and 2 polas for weeding-time ; to remove all the grain and 200 bundles straw to the Arambegama Walawwa and thatch it ; to convert 1 amuna and 4 lahas paddy into 2 polas of rice in the year ; to carry baggage and palanquin ; each to give a ponnum of vegetables after the new rice festival, and another after the new year. four ponnum. When employed on journeys tenants receive meals.

To a Gettapola deed of 1771 A.D., Wattege Panditaya, Hathkoralege Panditaya, and Nanduwa Hunu Duraya, of Marawanagoda, are witnesses (*Vol. I., p. 282*) ; to a Hedeniya deed of 1717 A.D. Hewa Badahelaya of Marawanagoda is a witness ; and to a deed of 1719 A.D. Badde Rala of Marawanagoda is a witness (*Vol. I., p. 335*).

MARUBALA.—An uninhabited village in Laggala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East. In 1874 8 acres (4a. 0p. 1l.) of paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 22-01.

MARUDDANA.—A village in Galasiya pattuwa, Harispattu. It adjoins Gallala and Mullegama. In 1871 grouped with Urawala. Not in the Census of 1881.

Population in 1891, 82 (39 males, 43 females).

Maruddana Bandara dedicated land to Dolangastenne Vihare (*Vol. I., p. 288*).

Maruddanayalage Horatala Duraya, a witness in 1794 A.D. and 1802 A.D. (*Vol. I., pp. 257, 258*).

Watagolage Bodiya Duraya, of Maruddana, a witness in 1807 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 331*).

MARUKONA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Matale South, 1½ mile from Ukuwala railway station on the road to Imbulpitaya. The waram includes Marukona, Udattawa, Kuriwela, Kandankotiya, and Rayitalawa.

Stream.—Duvili-ela, Marukona-oya.

Hill.—Hunnagiriya.

Population in 1871, 247 (135 males, 112 females) ; in 1881, 161 (93 males, 68 females) ; in 1891, 185 (98 males, 87 females). Vellalas, Carvers, Silver, and Gold Workers, Smiths, Moormen, Wahumpuraya, Tom-tom Beaters.

In 1878 26 acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 4a. 1p. 8l. (paid Rs. 26-13) ; uncommuted 1a. 0p. 3l. ; redeemed 6a. 3p. 4l. ; temple land 6a. 2p. 6l. ; total 13a. 0p. 1l.

Land here, given to Weligala Vihare Unnanse (*Jud. Com., 8th and 18th May, 1819*).

Families.—Marukona Naide *ra.* Uluima Pulle Arachchi. Talpot Saka 1616 given by Migunkattuwa Duraya to his daughter Ungu (*Jud. Com., 13th March, 1820*).

The Crown against Marukona Wahala Mudiyanse Ukku Banda, Korala, for not accounting for collections of commutation tax, 57,623.

Marukona Korala (*Vol. I., p. 381*).

R. A. Bayford and another *ra.* Badal Mudiyanse, 5,599, (N. S.).

Marukona Wijeratna Mudiyanse in Rambukwella (*Vol. I., p. 356*).

Ellipola Kiri Banda, grandson of Atapattu Rala, 22,619 (Talpot Saka 1748).

Galgannalage Dingiri Naide's estate. Test. 597.

Holloway, J., 9,147 (N. S.).

Kaduvela Udupihillege, 22,619.

Kendawallage, 43,012.

Koralege Dingiri Menika, widow of Koralege Muhandiram Nilame, 28,394.

Medage, 43,012.

Mudiyanse, 46,923, 54,521.

Niyarapola Badal Mudiyanse, 46,923, 54,521.

Patti Vidanage Ukku Banda, son-in-law of Koralege Muhandiram Nilame, 28,394.

Weligala Walawwa, 9,147 (N. S.).

Yatawara Mudiyanse, 91,021, 1,653 (N. S.).

(1821 A.D.).—Deed of transfer dated Friday, the first day of the month 11, in the year of Saka 1743. I, Atapattu Rala, do hereby acknowledge to have made over, in paraveni, to my grandson Kiri Banda the field Marukona Welagedara-kumbura of 2 polas, with the garden and high and low grounds attached

thereto, situate at Marukona, of the Kohonsiya pattuwa in Matale korale. Witnesses who know the same are Calahitiyagama Duggannarala, Maningomuwa Banda, Maningomuwa Muhandirama. With the knowledge of the said witnesses this deed was granted. 22,619.

MARUKONA VIHARE.—In ruins.

GALLENA VIHARE.—Was built in the reign of King Walagam Bahu.

MASKELIYA.—A village in Ambagamuwa korale, Upper Bulatgama.

Population in 1881, 355 (286 males, 69 females). Maskeliya road bazaar, 42 (28 males, 19 females).

In 1891, Maskeliya, 476 (352 males, 124 females); Maskeliya Akkarawatta, 75 (55 males, 20 females); Maskeliya Malliyappuwa, 88 (59 males, 29 females); exclusive of coolies on estates.

MASKELIYA DISTRICT.—What is now the planting district of Maskeliya was of old the remotest part of the Wilderness of the Peak, an unbroken forest traversed only by the pilgrims.

In the upper part of the district several streams come from Bogawantalawa and from the slopes of Adam's Peak; lower down these unite and form the Maskeliya river, which is one of the parent streams of the Kelani river.

Coffee estates were opened in 1866 or 1867; the first tea was planted about 1880. The first coffee estates opened were Glentilt, Brownlow, Bunyan, and land. Mr. Tom Gray, Mr. J. W. Marshall, and Mr. W. Jardine were the earliest planters in the district.

In 1897 there were 72 tea estates in Maskeliya, extending to 24,000 acres, of which 19,000 acres were in cultivation, and the estimated tea crop for the year 1897 was 7,143,000 lb.

There is now a resthouse for travellers to the Peak, a hospital, post office, &c. The road to Maskeliya branches off to the right at Norwood bridge, from which it is 6·13 miles to Maskeliya and 10·33 miles to Cruden gap.

Distance from Hatton to Maskeliya bazaar 12 miles, to Laxapana 14 miles, to the Maskeliya Club 14½ miles.

Heights.

	ft.		ft.
Adam's Peak	7,352·9	Laxapana precipice	4,367·8
Batgala	5,962·7	Pilgrims' junction	4,236·3
Mahanilu	5,032·7	Maskeliya Hospital	4,200
Decside	4,928·7	(Rainfall 130·02)	
Katukitulgala	4,923·3	Queensland	4,000
Rutherford	4,909·3	(Rainfall 110·01)	

The names of the estates and their acreage are :—

	Acrea.		Acrea.
Adam's Peak	742	Elfindale	640
Alton	458	Ella-oya	210
Annandale	295	Emelina	205
Beaconsfield	168	Fairlawn	297
Bargrove	207	Forres and Warburton	390
Bitterne	170	Frome (late Midford)	184
Blairavon	186	Frogmore	208
Blantyre	243	Gallawatta	176
Braemar	150	Gangawatta	185
Brownlow and Tarf	573	Gartmore (including Bevy's and Larchfield)	612
Brunswick and Bloomfield	518	Geddes	198
Bunyan	308	Glencoe	202
Caskielon	207	Glenugie	389
Cleaveland	184	Glentilt	467
Corfu	250	Gonravilla (including Upper Cruden and Nilganga)	706
Cruden, Lower	196	Hamilton & Arnasalamwatta	505
Dalhousie (including Situlganga)	564	Hapugastenne	601
Decside	442	Kelaniya	197
Dotala	108	Kincora	246
Dunnottar	187	Kintyre	288
Ekolsund	810		

	Acres.		Acres.
Ladbroke ...	208	Mottingham ...	258
Lammermoor ...	187	Mousakolle ...	278
Lanka and Craighill ...	200	Nyanza ...	397
Laxapana, Upper and Lower ...	864	Ormidale ...	350
Laxapanagala ...	359	Ovoca ...	255
Luccombe (including Rutherford and Elstree) ...	917	Queensland ...	291
Mahagala ...	290	Ranjamolley ...	134
Maha Nilu ...	290	Rickarton (including Leas-ton) ...	596
Maskoliya ...	370	Scarborough ...	276
Merria Cotta ...	399	St. Andrew's ...	321
Midlothian ...	244	Stockholm ...	286
Mincing Lane ...	194	Strathspey ...	236
Minna ...	268	Suluganga ...	155
Mocha ...	585	Surinkanda ...	221
Moray and Valladolid ...	461	Theberton ...	206

MASWELA.—A village in Pallepone korale, Kotmale, below and south of the Peacock, on the right bank of the Kotmale river.

Population in 1871, 227 (120 males, 107 females); in 1881, 279 (157 males, 122 females). In 1891, Maswela, 58 (26 males, 32 females); Pallegammedda, 116 (68 males, 48 females); Udagammedda, 109 (59 males, 50 females).

Nagahapihilla, in Pallegammedda, an ancient spout, where King Dutugemunu is said to have knelt.

King Dutugemunu is said to have owned a range of fields called Rayitalawa. These were sold by the English Government.

In 1878 154½ acres of paddy land were registered, of which 87½ paid Rs. 300-75 42 were redeemed, 11 uncommuted, and 13 acres temple fields.

Land in Maswela held for Disavano service, changed for service at the king's bath; the owner was a goldsmith and could not do that, so Uduwaka Sattambi took possession of the land and did service (*Jud. Com.*, 9th November, 1827).

WELEGEDARA WALAWWA.—Yapahami having no children made over his lands, upon Talpot Saka 1608, to his nephew Badde Vidane; after his death his son Mudiyanse succeeded him; and after Mudiyanse's death his son Appahami, the father of Welegedara Sattambi (391, D. C. N. E.).

It is stated that Welegedara Sattambi was a favourite of the last king (*Jud. Com.*, 11th February, 1817).

Welegedara Yapa Mudiyanse lago Kiri Banda, Ratamahatmaya of Kotmale 1846-49.

Deed of gift 8th November, 1855, from Kiri Banda, Ratamahatmaya, to Dingiri Amma, daughter of Yulegoda Bandara Mahatmaya, and her son Yapa Mudiyanse lago Dingiri Banda.

Welegedara Yapa Mudiyanse lago Ukku Banda was Ratamahatmaya of Upper Hewaheta, and died 28th March, 1871, leaving an estate worth £5,000.

His son was Welegedara Deyyanwela Nawaratna Yapa Mudiyanse lago Dingiri Banda, Ratamahatmaya of Kotmale, who was appointed the administrator of the estate (*Test.* 936).

Welegedara Yapa Mudiyanse Ralahami Kiri Banda, Ratamahatmaya of Kotmale, died 20th December, 1870, at Tawalantenna, leaving issue: Dhammapala Unnanse, Niyan-gandora Bannekge Yapa Mudiyanse lago Dingiri Monika Kumarihami, and Yapa Mudiyanse lago Puchi Banda.

The property of the deceased was appraised at Rs. 13,488, including valuable jewellery and two suits of state dresses said to have been given by the last Kandyan king (*Test.* 926). (Mr. Worms is said to have offered £500 for a ruby ring.) The priest threw off robes after his father's death and was in 1875 called Mutu Banda. The daughter married in diga.

The younger son Puchi Banda was appointed the administrator of the estate; the priest was held to have forfeited his right.

The family had lands in Maswela, Mawela, Morape, Kotagapitiya, Tispane, Wataddora, Hapugastalawa, Handapangama, Gankewela, Panangammama, Deluntalamada, Kumbal-oluwa, Halpola, Meddekumbura, Dimbula, Madakumbura, Nugotola, Medagoda, Malhawa, Rambukpitiya—56a. Op. 41, in all.

A marriage contract dated Maawela, 6th December, 1888, between Samasta Wikrama Karunatilaka Abayawardhana Buwanasakara Jayasundara Mudiyanse Balahami Tikiri Bandara, of Panabokke Walawwa, residing at Elpitiya in Udapalata, Lokam Mahatmaya of Udapalata, and Welegedara Tikiri Kumarihami of Kotagopitiya, adopted daughter of the Ratomahatmaya (*Vol. I., p. 476*). Kiri Banda Ratomahatmaya agreed to give them one-fourth of his estate, see Test. 1,357 (*Vol. I., p. 476*).

Families. — Banneke, 891, D. C. N. E. Dehintalawege, 41,223. Ilaperumage, 31,018. Kaluwawattege, 31,013. Lathawadige, 31,233. Maawela Unnanse, incumbent of Uda Aludeniyi Vihare (*Vol. I., pp. 18-20, 149*). Munasinge, 31,233. Nissange, 30,945. Patunuge, 30,945. Tennage, 69,990. Wiyelamunage, 30,987.

YATURUGEHULIYADDA VIHARE. — Named from a winnower thrown on the threshing-floor by King Dutugemunu. The vihare was built by Welegedara Walawwa Aramudale Kankanam Nilame about 1843, and contains five images. A very large bo-tree grows by the vihare.

The Morapo Kataragama Dewale has several Service Pangu here. (See Rantantalawa.)

MATALAPITIYA.—A village in Angiri Udasiya pattuwa, Matala South, in Embitiyawwasam.

Population in 1871, 249 (134 males, 115 females); in 1881, 268 (144 males, 124 females); in 1891, 249 (124 males, 125 females). Haugurammo, Washera, Low-country Sinhalese.

In 1878 49½ acres (24a. 3p. 6l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 43½ acres paid Rs. 137-06, the rest were uncommuted.

Families.—Pallege, 4,123, D. C. M. (Sittu Saka 1721, Talpota Saka 1725, 1728). Pallemullege, 43,358. Ratwatte, Shroff, and Wikramasakara, Notary, jointly owned land here, 30,917, 68,331. Udumullege, 22,984, 30,917, 68,331 (Talpota Saka 1731).

SITTU (1799 A.D.).—Gawtappa and Wahumpuraya disputing right to the field Hapugahamulla of 1 pela which belonged to Matalapitiye Binduwa Duraya of Udagiriya in the Angiri korale of Matala Disavane, came and appeared before me. I investigated the matter according to law: as the defence on the side of Gawtappa was insufficient, and as Wahumpuraya is entitled by law, and as a Talpota has been given at the approach of death, the right to this 1 pela is decided in Wahumpuraya's favour. This Sittu is granted on Monday, the fifteenth day of the increasing moon, of the month Nikini, in the year of Saka 1721, by Pillima Talawwe Wijesundara Rajakaruna Nawaratna Attanayaka Bandaranayaka Mudiyanse Balahami, holding the office of Disava, Maha Lekam, Wikadde Lokam, Maha-madige of Matala, Gangala and Laggala, Gantune, Kirioruwa, Bogambara, and the gravets at Nalanda. 4,123, D. C. Mat.

(1803 A.D.).—On Sunday, the second day of the increasing moon, of the month Wesak, in the year of Saka 1725, under the constellation Muwasirisa. The lands belonging to Dotuwa Wahumpuraya, of Matalapitiya in Udagiriya, Angiri korale, are 5 lahass of Polpolampela out of the field Naldenapitiyekumbura. 5 lahass of Matalapitiye Hapugahamullukumbura, and the garden Polgasapitiyewatta attached thereto, a piece of the hena Ritigahalandehena, a piece of the hena Welgalkandehena, and a piece of the hena Pallekandehena. Having no assistance these are given to Mali in perpetuity, being succoured and assisted by her, who is my elder brother's daughter. Witnesses to this are Pallemulle Ukkuwa Duraya, Henegge Tikiri Paniwidarakaraya, Udagunguwe Pulinguwa Duraya, Udumulle Aruma Duraya, Pitiyege Sonda Yakkola, and Egodagammedde Sonda Wedikkaraya. Those who contest this shall incur the vengeance of oaths, declaring my Mali and her descendants shall have free recourse to the ordeals. This is granted. 4,123, D. C. Mat.

(1806 A.D.).—On Friday, the seventh day of the decreasing moon, in the month Nikini, in the year of Saka 1728, under the constellation Rehena, 5 lahass of Naldenapitiyekumbura, a piece of the hena Peragollahena attached thereto, and the houses, trees, &c., appertaining to this, belonging to Matalapitiye Pallewattage Appuwa Duraya, of Udagiriya, in Angiri korale are given in perpetuity to my daughter Mali by me Appuwa Duraya. Witnesses to this are Pallepunguwe Pulinguwa Duraya, Udapunguwe Peruma Duraya, Tengeliya Duraya, and Hapuva Godapadda of the same village. Should any one dispute this, he shall incur vengeance; Mali and her descendants shall have free recourse to the five ordeals. 4,123, D. C. Mat.

(1809 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1731, on Wednesday, the twentieth day of the month Unduwak, under the constellation Mula. On this day this land voucher was written and granted. I. Udumullege Wattuwa, of Matalapitiya, in Udasiya pattuwa of Matala korale, received from Udumullege Ukkuwa the sum of 45 ridda. Out of the hen belonging to me, Hitihaminne Kandehena, Udatenne Muruggahamullehena, Udatenne Devatagahamullehena, and Pallekele Makulamullehena, and from the garden occupied by me, ground to the extent of 4 measures of kurakkan, the said lands, I, Wattuwa, gave to Ukkuwa Duraya in paraventi. Whoever shall contest this deed shall suffer the vengeance of the five oaths. Ukkuwa Duraya can swear on the five orleal oaths with safety. Witnesses who know this are Nawala Vidanarala, Akuramboda Banduwa Mananna, Matalapitiye Tengeliya Duraya, Appuwa Duraya, Naida Vedakaraya, Abakkla Kattandiya, Janguwa Payindakaraya. This Talpot was written by Egodagama Malliya Nekatta. Known to these persons this land voucher was written and granted. 22,984.

MATALAPITIYE VIHARE.—The old vihare was rebuilt in 1868 by Udumullege Appuwa Duraya. It has small endowments.

MATALAWA.—A hamlet of Giddawa, in Palispattu East, Lower Dumbura.

MATALE.—The most northerly and the largest district of the Central Province. It contains 926 square miles.

In the earlier years of the Kandyan monarchy Matala was a principality, which, on the death of King Senaratna in 1620, fell to Prince Wijayapala, whose seat of Government was at Godapola; after the death by poison of his brother Kumara-sinha, Prince of Uva, Prince Wijayapala (to quote the words of the *Mahavamsa*, Ch. XCVI., v. 4) "who was then at Matala, entered into a carriage and left the country." King Raja Sinha II. became king of the whole country. Afterwards Matala was under a Disava.

Kahawatte is the earliest Disava mentioned, succeeded by Kudalama, Paiyagoda, Kiriwawula, Bollantudawa, Kotuwegoda, Poiyagoda, Morahera, Etipola.

Then after the lapse of nearly a century:—Ehelepola, 1711 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 286*); Migastenne, 1759 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 410*); Arawo, 1762 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 66*); Dodanwela, 1762-63 A.D. (*Vol. I., pp. 192, 410*); Kondadeniye, 1766 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 463*); Ratwatte, 1773 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 192*); Pinnapaye, 1786 A.D. (*Vol. I., pp. 80, 195*); Erarawwela, 1792 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 269*); Pilima Talawwo, 1800 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 491*); Unambuwu, 1812 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 270*); Ehelepola, 1812-13 A.D. (*Vol. I., pp. 72, 360*); Ratwatte, 1815 A.D.

The Disavans of Matala included Gangala, Laggala, Gantune, Kiri-oruwa, Bogambara, and Nalanda.

It is now under an Assistant Government Agent, and is divided into three subdivisions, Matala South, East, and North, each under a Ratamahatmaya.

The Police Magistrate and Commissioner of Requests at Matala has jurisdiction over the district.

Population :—	In 1871.	In 1881.	In 1891.
Matala Town ...	3,597	4,032	4,197
Matala East ...	13,008	20,274	18,984
Matala North ...	16,126	18,822	16,799
Matala South ...	25,941	43,527	36,534
Labourers on Estates ...	13,052	—	—
Total	71,724	86,655	76,514
Europeans ...	...	194	153
Burghers ...	...	239	233
Sinhalese ...	...	52,845	52,734
Tamils ...	...	26,960	17,879
Moormen ...	...	5,925	5,167
Malays ...	...	302	258
Veddo ...	...	1	—
Others ...	...	189	90
Total	...	86,655	76,514

<i>Religion.</i>			In 1881.	In 1891.
Christians	...	...	8,093	2,589
Buddhists	...	...	52,210	51,758
Hindus	...	...	24,912	16,858
Mohammedans	...	...	6,401	5,503
Others	...	...	39	6
<i>Education.</i>				
		Total	86,655	76,514
Men able to read	...	...	9,258	12,083
Men unable to read	...	...	39,212	29,276
Women able to read	...	...	523	768
Women unable to read	...	...	37,662	34,387
		Total	86,655	76,514

MATALE SOUTH contains Kohonsiya pattuwa, Gampahasiya pattuwa, Udasiya pattuwa, Medasiya pattuwa, Aagiri Udasiya pattuwa, and Aagiri Pallesiya pattuwa. Its area is 163½ square miles.

Ratemahatmayas of Matale South:—Wegodapola, 1841 to 1848; Dullewa, Acting, 1849; Talgahagoda senior, 1850 to 1851; Paranagama, 1852 to 1861. Talgahagoda senior 1861 to 1872; Dorakumbura Disawa 1872 to 1890; Keppitipola 1890.

Population :—

			In 1881.	In 1891.
Matale, town of	...	...	4,032	4,197
Kohonsiya pattuwa	...	...	8,550	7,131
Gampahasiya pattuwa	...	...	5,743	4,942
Udasiya pattuwa	...	...	4,405	3,872
Medasiya pattuwa	...	...	5,168	4,416
Aagiri Udasiya pattuwa	...	...	3,044	2,190
Aagiri Pallesiya pattuwa	...	...	4,837	3,811
Estates	...	...	11,780	10,172
		Total	47,559	36,534
Europeans	...	...	124	90
Burghers...	...	...	212	70
Sinhalese...	...	...	24,544	22,858
Tamils	...	...	18,078	10,787
Moormen...	...	...	4,227	2,621
Malays	...	...	245	80
Veddo	...	...	1	—
Others	...	...	128	28
		Total	47,559	36,534
<i>Religion.</i>				
Christians	...	...	2,027	979
Buddhists	...	...	24,255	22,713
Hindus	...	...	16,642	10,125
Mohammedans	...	...	4,602	2,714
Others	...	...	33	3
		Total	47,559	36,534
<i>Education.</i>				
Men able to read	...	...	5,400	4,638
Women able to read	...	...	428	241
Men unable to read	...	...	21,253	14,786
Women unable to read	...	...	20,478	16,809
		Total	47,559	36,534

TEA ESTATES IN THE DISTRICT OF MATALE SOUTH.—Total extent of cultivation, about 7,849 acres. Total extent of estates, about 18,948 acres. District distant 22 miles from Kandy and 96 miles from Colombo. Elevation 1,500 ft. to 3,500 ft. Hospital and dispensary at Matale.

	Acres.		Acres.
Aluvihare ...	670	Lalagaha Ella ...	219
Ankumbura ...	793	Makolusaa ...	400
Asgiriya (Madawala Bulatwatta) ...	1,166	Marumore ...	293
Balakaduwa ...	402	Matale ...	352
Beridiwela ...	377	Muwagalla ...	122
Corriemony ...	215	Nawagalla ...	130
Dangan ...	130	New Roy ...	220
Dewelle ...	123	Nikakotuwa ...	278
Dickeria (including Kaludawa and Mahalatenna) ...	385	Owilikanda ...	360
Dullewa ...	230	Pansalatenna ...	1,190
Daneversat ...	200	Polwatta ...	110
Ellambawatte ...	75	Ratwatta ...	800
Elloyakellie and Goral Ella ...	252	Rusiguma ...	384
Etipola ...	310	Silver Hill ...	215
Ettrick Forest ...	298	Stoke Heath ...	35
Glen, The ...	50	Syston ...	165
Glenury ...	78	Totagama ...	136
Grove, The ...	250	Udasgiriya ...	716
High Walton ...	200	Ukuwala ...	476
Hylton ...	542	Vicarton ...	1,006
Kahawatta ...	320	Warnkamure and Ayittaliyadda ...	279
Kent and Ambokka ...	959	Waveena ...	284
Keppitigalla ...	1,100	Wiltshire and Hampshire ...	844
Kotuwegedara ...	196	Yatawatta ...	978

MATALE NORTH consists of Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattuwa, Wagapanaha Udasiya pattuwa, Udugoda Pallesiya pattuwa, Udugoda Udasiya pattuwa, Kandapalla korale, Inamaluwa korale. Its area is 388½ square miles.

Ratemahatmayas of Matale North :—Golahela, 1837 to 1849 ; Uduwela, 1850 ; Wijayakon Mudiyansele *alias* Mohottigedara Banda, 1852 to 1857 ; Dorakumbura, 1858 to 1872 ; Talgahagoda junior 1872 to 1890 ; Keppitipola 1880 to 1890 ; Aluvihare 1890.

Population :—

	In 1881.	In 1891.
Udugoda Udasiya pattuwa...	4,346	3,156
Udugoda Pallesiya pattuwa	3,584	3,092
Wagapanaha Udasiya pattuwa	2,411	2,294
Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattuwa	3,295	3,822
Kandapalla korale	2,959	2,975
Inamaluwa korale	1,164	1,313
Estates	1,063	147
Total	18,822	16,799
Europeans	19	6
Burghers	10	9
Sinhalese	15,695	15,033
Tamils	1,963	609
Moormen	1,105	1,105
Malays	13	13
Others	17	24
Total	18,822	16,799

<i>Religion.</i>		In 1881.	In 1891.
Christians	...	528	490
Buddhists	...	15,293	14,614
Hindus	...	1,870	559
Mcammedans	...	1,129	1,180
Others	...	2	—
Total		18,522	16,799
<i>Education.</i>			
Men able to read	...	2,009	3,234
Women able to read	...	58	58
Men unable to read	...	8,263	5,668
Women unable to read	...	8,492	7,839
Total		18,822	16,799

TEA ESTATES IN MATALE NORTH.—Total extent of cultivation, 2,845 acres. Total extent of estates, 6,849 acres. Distant from Kandy 22 to 30 miles, from Colombo 100 miles. Elevation 1,200 to 2,500 ft. Hospital and dispensary at Matale.

	Acrea.		Acrea.
Ankanda	377	Nalanda	137
Arangala	137	North Matale (Angaheriya,	
Arduthie	283	Kawudupellella, Sunder-	
Awilicombe	70	land)	1,557
Habarana	100	Oyapahala	80
Hapugahalanda	381	St. Kiernan's	407
Hapugapitiya	50	Tengolla	50
Lawrencowatta	338	Uralindatenna	424
Lelegama and Luis	1,050	Waradamuna	274
Lochnagar	395	Welikanda	110
Mal-oya	103		

MATALE EAST consists of Pallesiya pattuwa, Laggala Udasiya pattuwa, Laggala Pallesiya pattuwa, Gangala Udasiya pattuwa, Gangala Pallesiya pattuwa. Its area is 373½ square miles.

Ratemahatmayas of Matale East:—Talagahagoda, 1837 to 1840; Alutgama Mudiyansa, 1841 to 1842; Maningomuwa, 1844 to 1848; Halpe, 1850 to 1851; Talagahagoda, 1852 to 1861; Doranegama, 1861 to 1868; Tenne, 1868 to 1883; Tenne (Minneriyo Ratomahatmaya), acting 1883; Galpottawela, 1884 to 1888; Hulugomuwa, 1888 to 1896; Dorakumbura junior, 1896.

Population:—

	In 1881.	In 1891.
Pallesiya pattuwa	9,566	8,099
Laggala Udasiya pattuwa...	1,521	1,629
Laggala Pallesiya pattuwa	1,686	1,956
Gangala Udasiya pattuwa	923	936
Gangala Pallesiya pattuwa	1,239	1,237
Estates	5,339	5,127
Total	20,274	18,984
Europeans	51	83
Burgbers	17	27
Sinhalese	12,008	13,090
Tamils	6,919	5,261
Moormon	593	520
Malaya	44	44
Veddo	—	—
Others	44	9
Total	20,274	18,984

<i>Religion.</i>		<i>In 1881.</i>		<i>In 1891.</i>	
Christians	538	...	487
Buddhists	12,642	...	12,974
Hindus	6,400	...	4,945
Mohammedans	670	...	576
Others	4	...	2
Total		...	20,274	...	18,984
<i>Education.</i>					
Men able to read	1,849	...	2,471
Women able to read	37	...	90
Men unable to read	9,696	...	8,021
Women unable to read	8,692	...	8,402
Total		...	20,274	...	18,984

TEA ESTATES IN THE DISTRICT OF MATALE EAST.—Total extent of cultivation, 11,799 acres. Total extent of estates, about 35,693 acres. District distant 22 to 32 miles from Kandy, and 94 miles from Colombo. Elevation 1,200 ft. to 4,000 ft. Hospital and dispensary at Matale, dispensary at Rattota and Gammaduwa.

<i>Acres.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>	
Altwood	102	Kandewatta	110
Annamally	127	Katukitula	314
Arambepola	24	Kensington	330
Bambaragala No. 2	304	Kingston	100
Bambaragala (Old and New)	1,516	Kuda-oya	400
Brobelloz or Ovilla	152	Kottagala	220
Cabaragala	386	Midlands (Bambaragala No. 1 and Tynan)	1,563
Calugatenno	397	Moneriffe	416
Caragahatenna	387	Mausagalla No. 1	216
Cattaratenno	525	Mausagalla No. 2	105
Coludatchy	87	Mausakanda	552
Crystal Hill	566	Mausava	35
Dakanda	532	Nagalla	395
Dawalaghatenna	100	Narangolla	60
Dikkumbura	85	Nikula Oya, Udalamana, and Amaradawelle	1,273
Darumadella	562	Opalgala	546
Dromoland and Park	449	Owala	334
Dryburgh	100	Pitakanda Group (Dambulgala, Sylvakanda, and Kinrara)	1,409
Dunuwila	200	Ross	426
Ellagalla	445	Spring Mount	396
Ewhurst	58	Strathis'a and Aberfeldy	234
Forest Hill	121	Suduganga	457
Gammaduwa (Ambana and Caton)	1,448	Wariyapola	893
Gorala Ella	187	Wiharegama	430
Hingurawatta	306	Wewelmadu	394
Holloway's Land	200		
Kayikawala	300		
Kandenuwara	1,016		

The following are two versions of the Matale Kada-im-pot, which seem to have been composed in the reign of King Raja Sinha II., when King Wijayapala of Godapola was ruler of Matale.

These Kada-im-pot narrate: the traditional settlement of Matale by high-born Brahmans who accompanied the branch of the Bo-tree to Ceylon; the expedition of King Gaja Bahu to the Soli coast to revenge the capture of 12,000 Sinhalese and the capture of double that number of the subjects of the

Solian king, and the distribution of the prisoners in districts of the Kandyan kingdom; an account of the residence of King Wijayapala at Rajagawatta in the Four Korales, where Niyarepola Alahakkon Mohottala gave him information regarding the history and residence of the leading families in Matale.

Then follows a list of the earlier Disawas of Matale.

An account of a siege of Trincomalee fortress, taken by Etipola Disava, who forced open the gate with a battering-ram.

The passage about a Sinna is obscure. The Hulangomuwa family of the Hannas Walawwa held an office, the duties of which were to cause Sannases to be prepared. Those relating to Matale were publicly proclaimed at the great Bo-tree at Paliwita. I am not sure, however, that the meaning of the text is not that an inscription was cut on the enclosure of the Bo-tree near Trincomalee at which Etipola Disava stood, when he directed the operations of the siege.

This siege is not (I think) recorded in any printed Sinhalese history.

Then follow the boundaries of Matale and the appointments of officers.

These traditional histories are full of errors, but also of great interest.

MATALE MAHA DISAVE KADA-IM-POT.—Thereafter (he) said: "O Sumana Divya Raja! May my religion prevail unharmed!" In company with His Majesty Wijayapala, of Godapala Maha Wasala, (he) proceeded to Rajagawatta in Hatara korale, caused a pattirippuwa to be erected there, and made His Majesty take his seat therein. The people of forty-eight korales in the Patarala were summoned and warfare was carried on for nine months, but it was impossible to conquer the foreign enemy. Whereupon Niyarepola Alahakkon Mohottala was summoned and was presented before His Majesty, and was questioned; and when he was questioned "What are the men of the Matale-rata?" he respectfully answered and said, "Kulatunga Mudiyanse is in Udupihilla, Vanisekara Mudiyanse is in Alu Vihare, Chandrasekara Mudiyanse is in Dambukola, and in Hulangomuwa there are Gamagedara Vedda and Hampat Vedda." Being questioned and examined thus, "How beyond that place?" he respectfully answered and said, "Below the Kandudebokka in Biridewela is the Veditara." Being questioned and examined thus, "How is this Veditara?" (he said) "Kannila Vedda guards Kanangomuwa, Herat Vedda guards Nikakotuwa, Maha Tampala Vedda guards Palapatwala, Maha Kawudella Vedda guards Kawudupelilla, Nayiran Vedda guards Narangomuwa, Imiya Vedda guards Paladeniya, Makara Vedda guards Konduruwakanda, Dava Kirti Mahaga guards Melpitiya, Mahakanda Vedda *alias* Kanda Palla Vedda guards Kanda Palla korale, Velahenpiti (*alias* Henpiti) Mahaga guards the gale, (Galewela) Raja Mahaga guards Uduwoda korale, Mini Mutu Mahaga guards Pansiya pattuwa." Being questioned and examined thus, "How beyond that place?" (he said) "Sri Danta Brahmana Rala lived at Monarawila, Sri Vishnu Brahmana Rala lived at Aluvihare, Sri Rama Brahmana Rala lived at Ratwatta, Kotudeyya Brahmana Rala lived at Kotuwagedara, Solanga Brahmana Rala lived at Hulangomuwa, Wedeyya or Wedando Brahmana Rala lived at Wendapala (or Wedodapala), Madeyya Brahmana Rala lived at Madipola, Wanabahu Wirameswaraya lived at Demlawagama. Akurana Yakdessa who landed from the Coast, and Akuramboda Rala who landed from Dessangoda, resided at Akuramboda; Senewiratna Mudiyanse landed from Kosonpuralesa and brought with him the relic which he placed in the eastern dagoba; having placed the relic brought by him in the southern dagoba, Sri Danta Brahmana Rala resided at Monarawila, Jayakot Panditaya resided at Wakkotte, Wadana Haluwa resided at Lenawala, Rankot Yamana guards Palapola, Ruvan Welliya guards Divilla, Minuvan Welliya guards Loluwela, Kana Welliya guards Hulangomuwa, three persons have gone to Sat korale, Naranjanyaya is at Pagurukaduwa, Ratnapatakanaya is at Akuramboda, Ladikapaluwa is at Alutgama, Batukola Hettiya is at Kirioruwa, Diva Radaya is at Bibila, Nilawadiya and Sinhala Vadaraya are at Nilawa, Habara Varaya and Maha Varaya are at Welituduwa (or Mahawela), Hitaranachariya is at Paladeniya, Haluviriduwa is at Tambilideniya, Ratnapitiya and Lanka Viriduwa are at Hapundeniya, Hala Viriduwa is at Talagabokla, Sinhala Viriduwa is at Udupihilla, Desantariya is at Dippitiya, Demala Desantariya is at Degalloruwa, Rajapassaya is in Watapuluwa, Handa Mandalaya is in Handawelpola."

Being questioned and examined thus, "In those days what was the manner in which the king carried on warfare?" he answered respectfully, saying, "King Ruhunu, of Ruhunu Magama, having expelled the Demala Kasun who had

been living in the country, beginning from Anuradhapura, and having caused the Ruwanveliseya to be erected, is now in the Divya Loka named Javima." Being questioned and examined thus, "What was the manner in which the king discharged his royal functions?" King Devanipetissa and Mihinda Mahaterun Suvaminvalanso caused the Mihintale Dagoba to be erected and caused the Parana Puja Ramaya to be erected. King Devanipetissa assumed the guise of a guru, went to Dambadiya, offered an offering of a bamboo tree made of gold, and having obtained permission from King Dhammasoka, a line of gold was drawn on the southern branch, which coming into the gold basin was landed at Mahawatuwatota, and proceeding accompanied by paucha turgya music established itself at Vijitapura." His Majesty was pleased to question and say, "What further back from that?" "May your Divine Majesty become Budu! The case of the broken-horned buffalo of the Veddi of Dodandeniya not having been investigated, (she) went to the country of Soli, and when (she) submitted the matter to the Great King Soli, he, accompanied by a powerful army, came, made war, and took away twelve thousand Sinhalese. The Sinhalese King Gaja Bahu went to the Soli Coast and captured and brought twenty-four thousand and five hundred. Sent four hundred to Harasiyapattu, sent five hundred to Palispattu, sent sixty to Hewaheta, sent four hundred to Hatara korale, sent three fifties to Tumpane, sent fifty Vagai (or kinds) to Wagapancha korale, sent seven hundred to Sat korale, sent twelve thousand to Uva, sent a kuruwa or gang to Alutkuru korale, and sent a large gang to Matale."

It was asked, "How about the old headman?" It was said "Owille Payinderala."

An order was made that (every person), whether he be a descendant of the Mudalihuru or whether he be a descendant of the Veddo or of those captured and brought from the foreign country, should in forty-eight days come to Rakganwatta in Hatara korale.

Matale having been conferred on Kahawatte Disava, who was at the Atapattuwe Murapola, on Tuesday, under the constellation Suvana, he caused his residence to be made at Hampat Vedda's house at Gamagedara, resided there for three months, but being unable to get men, it passed from him and it was conferred on Kudalame Disava. As that Disava and the Mudalihuru were disloyal, it passed from him and was conferred on Paliyagoda Disava; it passed from him and was conferred on Kiriwawula Disava; it passed from him and was conferred on Bellantudawa Disava; it passed from him and was conferred on Kotuwegodura Disava; it passed from him and was conferred on Paliyagoda Disava. That Disava, when presenting himself before the royal presence, knelt on one knee only and was therefore dismissed. It passed from him and was conferred on Morderna Disava.

That Disava having made war at Trimangala fortress for nine years and nine months, and being unable to conquer the foreign enemy, said to His Majesty Raja Sinha, who had taken his residence at the Galoya-nuwara in Madakalapuwa, "May your Divine Majesty attain Buddhahood! Your Majesty's servant must be dismissed." Then it pleased His Majesty to say, "How is that? He submitted, "Because the Mudalihuru of Matale are too powerful." On Monday, under the constellation Anura, Etipola Dugganna Rala received the warrant, proceeded to Hulangomuwa, and informed His Majesty, saying, "On account of the too great power of the Mudalihuru, I am unable to get man and beast." Then the order went forth, "Despatch the influential Mudalihuru, and get men and make war." Kirioruwa Rala was dismissed; the village became gabadagama. Nilannoruwa Rala was dismissed; the village was gifted to Etnage. Akuramboda Rala was dismissed; his village became gabadagama, the elephants were gifted to Natha Dewale as offerings. Kinigama Rala was dismissed; and Kinigama and the elephant Valliya were offered to Pattini Dewale. Dambariwe Rala was dismissed; the village became Disavasam. Bowatte Rala was dismissed; the village became gabadagama. Having summoned man and beast and having gone to the bo-tree not far from the Trimangala fortress, leaning his back against the eastern trunk of the bo-tree, at the third hour after dawn, he caused the Trimangala fortress to be opened. He said, "Announce the fact to His Majesty Raja Sinha, who is at the Galoya in Madakalapuwa." Galtonbūwe Rala went and announced the fact saying, "May your Divine Majesty become Budu! Etipola Disamahatmaya struck with a single battering-ram and opened the Trimangala fortress." His Majesty was favourably disposed towards him and presented him with a ring worn on the royal finger, and desired him, saying, "Announce the

fact to His Majesty at Godapola." Galtombuwe Rala announced the fact and said "May your Divine Majesty become Budul! Etipola Disamahatmaya forced opened the Trimangala fortress." A message was issued, saying, that the post of Disava of Trimangalapalla and Godapola-sandagulgawa was to be conferred (on him). Hulangoiawe Hanuna Rala was sent for, and a Sammas having been written, Padiwita rannas was taken to the bo-tree, the warning drum was caused to be beaten for the information of the inhabitants, the Mudalihuru were assembled, and three thousand eight hundred being the grand offering, was delivered to the Royal Treasury. Order went forth for Etipola Disava to come up. He came and respectfully said, "May your Divine Majesty become Budul! The fortress was opened only by the power of the four gods, and the power of (your) noble Majesty's meritorious acts. Is Disava not enough!" It was asked and questioned, saying, "How from the north to east?" (He) said, "It is the Veditara." Bandara Vedda was fetched. This side of Bandarawitigaha, and this side of Edagala, and this side of Attanakadawala, and this side of Renaketugala, and this side of Dapalgalkanda, and this side of Dunuwila-mottagalpaya shall be taken for the Disavane. This side of Kalu-arachehiyatenna, and this side of Gurawalchhiinna, and this side of Koskanuwa, and this side of Narangashinna, and this side of Morahela to near Etipolakanda was taken to the Disavane of Sat korale. This side of Wetakolungala, and this side of Narangashinna, and this side of Konduwakanda to near the same boundary was taken to the Disavane of Nuwarakalawiya. Having been styled "Maha Disava," Dombagoda Kalu Appurala received the Hetta Jagalattuwa and was to have the sun and moon flag held before him as he was proceeding.

Hindagala Pallegampah Nilame and Udagampah Gaggama Nilame were summoned, questioned. Alutgama Diwalebadarata was conferred on the Haluwadana Nilame. Koswatto Seneviratna Mudiyanse was appointed Lekama of the Aranudala; Udupihille Kulatunga Mudiyanse received the Kasa-vevel and the appointment of Adikarama; Niyarepola Akkakkon Mohottala was appointed Lekama of Tun korale, and also received the writing style; Mawatapola Dawundage Rala was appointed Kodituwakku Nilame; Aluvihare Vanisckara Mudiyanse was appointed Ratamahatmaya and Muhandiram; Ehelepola Basnayaka Nilame received the appointment of Ratamahatmaya of Udugoda and the Muhandiram-wasam.

Another version is:

When inquired who are not paraveni to the land, it was said: "Sire, the King Dovenipetissa, who reigned in this Island, having, with the aid of the Holy Mahinda Maha Teru, built the Hirandaka Dagoba at Mihintale and the Thuparama Dagoba, despatched Prince Arishta with an epistle to the Court of Dharmasoka, begging the Emperor to send the Sri Maha Bodhi. The Emperor having passed seven days in meditation went near the bo-tree, and with the golden brush marked the right hand branch, when lo! the branch, by itself, disjointed, and shooting up to the sky alighted on the golden vessel--filled with sweet-smelling things--prepared for its reception.

And Sanghamitta, the holy nun, brought this sacred Bodhi into Ceylon. And the following people came also as its retinue: Brahmin Somananda, Brahmin Sri Vishnu, Brahmin, Sri Rama, Solangu Sri Brahmmana, Kotudeyya the Brahmin. The Brahmin Sri Danta from the country called Sri Dantapura.

Akuramboda Rala from the country called Akurama. The Brahmin Koswatto Rala from Kosonpura. Wedande Brahmmana Rala, the Wirameswaraya, called Maduwana. The Wirameswaraya called Wama Bahu. Wadana Haluwa, Jayakot Panditaya, the Mulachariya of Bodhi Pattalama, Ruwan Welliya, Minuwan Welliya, Rankot Manannehe, and Desantaraya.

Out of these, Somananda Brahmmana Rala lived in the village Nagapattalama, Sri Vishnu Brahmmana Rala lived at Aluvihare, Sri Rama at Ratwatta, Solangu Sri Brahmmana Rala lived at Hulangoiawa, Kotuwegedara Brahmmana Rala lived at Kotuwegedara, Sri Danta Brahmmana Rala built a dagoba for the shrine of relics which he brought with him and lived at Monarawila. Akuramboda Rala built the eastern dagoba for the relics which he brought and lived there chiefly. Koswatto Rala placed his shrine of relics towards the east and lived there, Wedande Brahmmana Rala lived at Wogodapola, at Madipola lived Wirameswaraya, Wadana Haluwa lived at Lenawala, Jayakot Panditaya was stationed at Walakotto, Bodhipattalama Mulachariya at Nilagama, Ruwan Welliya at Divilla, Minuwan Welliya at Lowulegama, Rankot Yamana at Pallopola, and Desantaraya was stationed at Dippiiya.

Later on Gaja Bahu became king. He summoned his courtiers and asked if they knew anything of the misdeeds of past reigns. And he was told that 12,000 persons were taken away as prisoners to the Solian Kingdom during the reign of his fathers. Then Gaja Bahu, who was at Kalugala Nuwara, and his giant Nila, made a rod of iron weighing 12,000 pieces of iron, with a hollow inside, and filled it with oil, and covered it carefully. Carrying this rod with him, Gaja Bahu and his gunt went to the Cholian Court, and having exhibited his strength to that king, and in lieu of the 12,000 persons who were taken away as prisoners during the previous reign, brought in return to this country 24,500 men as prisoners.

Out of these, 400 prisoners were sent to Sarasiya pattu, 60 to Howahota, 150 to Tumpane, 12,000 to Uva, and all the warriors were sent to Matale.

The number sent to Matale was said to be too little. Sends for the first Payindakaraya, Owille Payinda Rala. The descendants of Veddo and the foreign Mudaliyars were arrested and brought to Rakganwattu in Hatara korale.

Inquired how the former kings fought. Then it was told: "After the death of Kwantissa of Ruhunu Magama, his son Dutugemunu succeeded him. He vanquished the thirty-two encampments that were from Miyaguna to Anuradhapura and built the Ruwanweli Dagoba and other vehara and vihara, and dying he was born in the Tusita heaven. We know only this much."

Afterwards the country was divided into Atapattu, Gampattu, and Hewawasam.

Matale Disawo was given to Kahawatte Atapattu Disava on Tuesday, under the constellation Suwama. A place was put up at Veddagedara in Hulungomuwa, and the Disava resided there. For three months he lived there, but could not discharge his duties to the satisfaction of anybody. Hence his place was given over to Kudalame Disava, and he was appointed Disava of the garrison at Batticaloa. The Mudaliyars conspired against him. He resigned this post also, and he was succeeded by Puyagoda Disava. He also disagreed with the Mudaliyars, and Bellantudawe Disava was appointed. He, too, resigned, and Kiriwawule Disava was appointed. Then he resigned, and Madugelara Disava appointed in his place. Puyagoda Disava succeeded him. He prostrated before the king only once. For this offence he was dismissed. Morahera Disava succeeds him, and continues for nine years and six months Disava at Madakalapuwa. Unable to defeat the enemy he comes before the King Raja Sinha, who was staying at Galaye-nuwara in Batticaloa, and tendered his resignation.

Asked to give his reasons why he should resign. Says that the Mudaliyars of Matale are too powerful, and that they will not allow him to get any recruits.

Then the king gave orders to the Disava to dismiss all those powerful Mudaliyars and to make vows to the gods Kinireli, Upulwan, Saman, Bakesel, Kandakumara, and Silda Pattini, and to recruit people. The Disava proceeded to Matale, dismissed Kiri-oruwa Rala, and confiscated all the she elephants as Government property. Dismissed Akuramboda Rala, and his lands confiscated. Rusigama Rala dismissed; his village Rusigama and his elephant called Walliya offered to Natha Dewale. Kinigama Rala dismissed; his village Kinigama and his elephant Pabuluwa offered to Pattini Dewale. Dambawo Rala was dismissed and his village made the property of the Disa-wasam. Dismissed Bowatte Rala and his village made Gabalagama. Summoned Lewule Bandara of Mutgama, Raja Sinha's Haluwadana Nilame. Etipola Dueggama Rala (who said that he could destroy the Fort Trimangala with a motadandu-gaha, battering-ram), Hindagala Pallegampaha Maha Nilame, and Gaggama Maha Nilame.

Etipola was appointed Disava of Matale on Monday, under the constellation Anura. The Disava then went to the Fort Trimangala and surrounded it, and assaulted it three peyas after dawn. He sent Galtomlawe Rala to inform this affair to King Raja Sinha, who was staying at the City Galoya. The king was very much pleased, and gave his ring as a token of his services, and asked Galtomlawe to go to King Wijayapala, who was at Godapola-nuwara, and inform him that Etipola Disava recovered the Fort Trimangala with a motadandu-gaha. He was given the country this side of the fort wall under the sannasa, made by the Hannu Rala of Hulungomuwa; and, moreover, the same was cut around the bo-tree, where the Disava stood whilst assaulting. And when it was said that what the Disava received was too little, he was given the land lying between Attuakadawala-oya, Tanakotugala, Dawula-gesu-gala, Galakanda, Tamankada, Pallegakanda, Hunnagirikanda, Weligodhinna, Kalu-atachebigetenna, Koskamwa, Dummula, Mattangalpaya, Pallo Dumbara-rata, Ambokkakkanda, Andiyagala, Makuluwawegala, and Konduruwawegala.

Matale Disavawe was formed, the sun and moon flag and five kodituwakku were handed over to Matale Maha Disava. Udupihille Kulatunga Mudiyanse was appointed Adikaraya of the Disava, and from the Court of Godapala he obtained the *kaṣa-wewela*. Niharepola Alahakkon Mohottala was appointed Lekama of Tun Korale, and also he received the Ranpanhinda and the flag.

The Ratemahatmayaship and the eight Muhandiramships and the flag were given to Aluvihare Vanisekara Mudiyanse.

The Ritemahatmayaship of Udugoda and the two Muhandiramships and the flag were given to Eholepola Maha Basmayaka Nilame.

The Ratemahatmayaship of Seven Korales, which is in length and breadth 9 gows, its *Muhan* *liran-wasam*, and the flag were given over to Alutgama Banneka Mudiyanse. Dawundagedera Rala of Melpitiya was appointed Kodituwakku Nilame. Parangama Kollaya was appointed to the Tunkorale Payinda; he also obtained the crystal Palingupahada-itta and a carved walkingstick. Dombagoda Kodituwakku Karaya obtained a jacket and the jagalat cap, and he was to carry, in the van, the *Ira-handa-koliya* of Hatura korale.

All these men, the Mudaliyars, and the Disava went to raise fortifications at Trimangala.

The first stone was laid on Monday, under the constellation Mula, facing the east. After the fort was completed the king climbed up the wall, and, looking at the ocean, he sang some verses.

MATALE TOWN.—The town is built on parts of Gongawala and Agalakotuwa. Early in this century the English built a fort on the hill Hikgolla, where the present church stands, but that fort was abandoned in 1803.

Dr. Davy p. 382 (27th September, 1817) :—

About 2 miles on the road (from Atgalle Pass), in the neighbourhood of the only extensive paddy fields that we saw, the ground was pointed out to us where a military post had been established in 1803, called Fort MacDowall.

Little did those who constructed that fort imagine, that in so short a time hardly a trace of it would remain; and little did we think that in a still shorter period its buildings would re-appear, and a busy scene start up in the midst of the jungle. This is actually the case. Fort MacDowall is now a permanent station, where an Agent of Government for the Province constantly resides, with a detachment of troops. (Published in 1821.)

Population of Matale town in 1881, 4,032; in 1891, 4,197. Its area is a quarter of a square mile. It is 1,140 ft. above the sea. Rainfall, average 77·15 in.

A Local Board was established under the Ordinance 7 of 1876.

Proclamation of April, 1888, proclaiming Matale a town for the purposes of the Small Tenements Ordinance, and defining the limits of the town.

The Railway from Kandy to Matale was opened for traffic on 4th October, 1880.

From Matale railway station to Nalanda resthouse 14·25 miles, Dambulla resthouse 28·75, Galewela *via* Dambulla 38·57, Galewela *via* Akuramboda 23·50, the turn off to Beridewela estate 2·50, from the turn off North road to Beridewela estate 7·5, the turn off to Hapugahalanda estate 8·25, the turn off to North Matale estates 9, the turn off to Pansalatenna 4·50, the turn off to Ross estate 5, and from the turn off to the estate 1·50, the turn off to Akuramboda road 4·50, and from that place to Yatawatta estate 7·50, the turn off to Naula-Elahera road 18, Elahera 30·50, end of Pallegama road 49, Pallegama dispensary 49·8, Crystal Hill 4·28, Rattota Post Office 7·75.

MATGOMUWA.—A village in Kandupalata korale, Uduuwara, on the road from Kadugannawa to Gampola.

Hill.—Mudukiriya-gala-kanda.

Population in 1871, 605 (327 males, 278 females), but then part of Matgomuwa was included in Rammalaka. In 1881: Matgomuwa Pallegama, 521 (264 males, 257 females); Matgomuwa Udagama, 207 (112 males, 95 females); Kurukuttala, 48 (30 males, 18 females). In 1891: Matgomuwa, 407 (215 males, 192 females); Kurukuttala, 285 (141 males, 144 females). The people had to keep watch at the Balana kadawata.

In the H. L. M. 132 acres (66a. 0p. 2l.) paddy land were registered. Owners: Kaluwa, Nekatrata, Panikkiya, Menika, Muttettuwa, Nila, Ungru Naide, Alakola-ange Duraya, Henaya, Eldeniye Naide, Matgomuwe Vihare, Kovile Yakdessa, Bandulu, Temmettaya, Achariya, Kapu Naide, Badahelaya, Galantenne Marakkala Naide, Rankotaya, Medagangoda Durara, Ketapitiya

Koholangoda Duraya, Indara, Udagama Duraya, Kurnambe Duraya, Gammabe, Diwelo Duraya, Maduwe, Hettigedara, Mananna, Kankanama, Hulawaliya, Polwatte Naido, Palligama Duraya, Liyanna, Hungewatte Duraya, Pandi Duraya, Galantenne Duraya.

In 1878 about 179½ acres (89a. 3p. 3½l.) paddy land were registered, of which 60 acres paid Rs. 249; the rest were redeemed and temple land.

Families.—Abubakar Lebbo, 79,082, 83,709, 88,104. Alakola-angege, 51,640, 53,089, 59,639. Amukotuwege, 90,622. Bambarando Gamage, 48,916. Berakarage, 79,082, 83,709, 88,104. Bolamulkadapitiyege, 77,820, 80,197, 82,900. Durayalage, 14,173 (Talpots Saka 1707-30). Edirisinge, 5,790. Ganegodage, 7,824 (Talpot Saka 1725). Gurn-angege, 20,063, 28,612, 29,681. Hungewatte Durayalage, 90,622. Helenahani, P. K., 10,305 N. S. (Ambagastenna). Hettige, 35,986, 38,722. Hulawaliye, 13,974 (Talpot Saka 1716). Kadimappulige, 67,460. Kalagahakotuwege, 22,982, 35,806, 56,408, 97,766, 214 (N. S.). Kankanamulage, 48,684, 48,978. Kapuge, 20,063, 28,612, 29,682 (Kapukame Genu-binne Panguwa), 67,060. Katuwanage, 48,946. Koholangodage, 8,823 (Talpot Saka 1725-33-58). Kosbokkege, 51,640, 53,089, 59,639. Kurakuttalage, 47,584, 48,684, 48,978. Maduwe Arachchillage, 38,042. Magaruweleage, 8,684, 48,684, 48,978 (Talpot Saka 1676-1711). Mantarakarage, 57,625. Magomuwe Goluwa, 14,173 (Talpots Saka 1707-30). Medagangodage, 13,974 (Talpot Saka 1716). Meda Walawwa, 65,302. Meragalpedige, 15,339 (Talpot Saka 1721). Moormen, 4,474 (Talpots Saka 1694, 1737). 22,982, 56,408. Pallegama Durayalage, 214, 5,790, 8,684, 22,982, 23,982, 24,940, 38,339, 51,123, 55,697, 56,408, 97,766. Panikkivalage, 4,315 (N. S.). Pattinige, 77,820, 80,197, 82,900. Polkotuwege, 7,821, 8,823, 18,684, 48,978 (Talpots Saka 1725-33-58). Radagoda Udage, 2,175 (N. S.). Ranthitpedige, 15,339, 57,625, 88,808, 90,622, 2,175 (N. S.). Talagahawattege, 10,305 N. S. (Ambagastenna). Tennege, 46,182, 55,588. Wadiyagodage, 28,136, 46,182, 55,588. Wattuge, 77,820, 80,197, 82,900.

(1785 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1707, I, Kahatagaha-oluwe Tikiri Kaluwa, of Matgomuwa, in Kandupalata of Uduuwara, have transferred the following lands belonging to me:—Kolahene Mulwakkadakumbura 2 pelas and 5 lahas, with all the appurtenances thereto attached, together with the house and garden standing thereon, to my son Goluwa, to be by him possessed after my death. Witnesses who know the same are Pallegama Unnanse, Ran Naido, Peliya, Pallegama Kuda Duraya, Ukkuwa, Alanduwa Pallewatto Veda, Alanduwa Vedalage Setuwa. In presence of these witnesses I, the said Kaluwa, have given the said 2 pelas and 5 lahas extent of land to Goluwa. (Signed by all the witnesses and the grantor.) This Talpot was written by Ganegoda Veda. 14,173.

(1793 A.D.).—Dolanga of 14 lahas and its appurtenant Buwelikadadena of 2 pelas belonging to Galantenne Meragalpedige Abadda and Unga, of Matgomuwa Pallegama, in Kandupalata of Uduuwara, have been given over, in paraveni, to Edirisinge Puli, of Pallegama, who undertook to pay the debt of 56 ridis and 12 amunu of paddy due by the proprietors and to render assistance to them during life. In the year of Saka 1715, of the month Nikini, on Thursday, the second of the waxing moon, this land grant has been written and granted. Witnesses who know the same are Kankanam Rala, Polkotuwe Galladda of the village, Galantenne Vidane, Kosbokke Indara, Dawulkara Panikkiya, Pallege Berakaraya, Alanduwa Jasinhaya. With the knowledge of so many witnesses this has been granted. Should any persons dispute this they shall suffer the consequences of oath, but our granddaughter Puli may freely swear on the five ordeal oaths. For writing this Ganegoda Veda. 214.

(1791 A.D.).—That on the day appointed for the gift of vouchers of gubada lands at Matgomuwa, in Kandupalata of Sinduruwanabada Uduuwara, this land voucher was written in the year of Saka 1716, in the month Wak, on Saturday, the tenth day of the waning moon. Kalutikka Durayage Esalujja obtained the land Palleanaturuwela of 3 pelas, together with the high and low lands attached thereto; Dingawijja obtained the said lands from Esalujja; after that Dingiriya Duraya obtained the same from Esalujja; and after that I, who am called, Kiri, the granddaughter adopted by Dingiriya Duraya and Dingawijjaw, obtained it; and I, Kiri, gave the said lands, together with all the appurtenances thereof, to my daughter Ukku and Kalu Duraya, saying that though they swear on the five ordeals they shall not be cursed thereby once, twice, and thrice. Witnesses to the said gift are Gammabe of Matgomuwa, Kankanama of the same village, Kohangoda Duraya, Pallegama

Duraya, Wadiyagoda Duraya, Mohota Duraya, Ganegodaya, Ganegoda Naide, Handurala of the temple village, Hettige Dolanwela Appu, Alanduwa Jasinna, Polkotuwa Kirihami Naide, and Udugalpitiyo Polwatta. In the presence of these witnesses, to remove disputes of any kind, I have confirmed the gift. Those who render assistance to me shall hereafter see Maitri Buddha. 13,974.

(1799 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1721, of the month Poson, on Tuesday, I, Galantenne Ukkuwa, of Matgomuwa Pallegama, in Kandupalata of the Sinduruwanabada Udunuwara, have given, in paraveni, the lower 1 amuna of my field Hakurukumbura and the high land appertaining to it, with houses, gardens, and trees standing thereon inclusive, to Dingawa Maha Duraya. He may swear on the seven oaths without having any curse, and my relations or any of them shall not dispute against it. Should any one dispute against it, he shall be cursed and be disinherited, but Habage Maha Duraya shall not be cursed on his swearing upon the seven oaths. Witnesses who know that this Talpot was granted are Kankanama of this village, Appu of the same house, Ganegoda Gurunnehe, Juwan Naide of the same house, Galantenne Marakkala Vidane, Kuda Gurunnehe of the same house, Migahawatte Kiri Harana, Pallego Viyanna, Polkotuwa Galladda, Medigoda Duraya, Diwulogo Kaluwa, Hanwelle Kiriya, Kurukuttala Galladda; and all the village people know the transaction, the landowner being indebted to Kankanama 20 amunu paddy, to Mawillo Rala 10 amunu paddy, to Maguruwala Naide 6 amunu paddy, to Galantenne Vidane 8 amunu paddy, to Apullanna 10 amunu paddy. Beside this, to Galantenne Vidane 40 ridis, to Kankanama 30 ridis, to Mawillo Rala 50 ridis, to Apullanna 20 ridis. Habage Maha Duraya agreed to pay the above debts, concerning this the above witnesses know. Written by Kalagahakotuwa Kira Yakdessa. 13,339.

(1803 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1725, I, Arattanage Kalu Naide, of Kurukuttala, in Kandupalata of the Sinduruwanabada Udunuwara, have granted to my nephew (whom I adopted as my son), my paraveni property, the field Galpela of 3 pelsa and its appurtenances Diniringolahena, Gallenapitiyewatta, Arattanapitiyewatta, and Moragahawatta, which had been in possession of my family from generation to generation, as well as my set of tools, entrusting to him at the same time my younger daughter, who has already been given in marriage to a certain place, in order that he may assist her if she should come to him reduced to poverty and destitution. Wherefore I, Kalu Naide, who have no son begotten to me, have granted all my things which I have received from my father Aruma Appu to my nephew, who was adopted by me, and in consideration of the assistance rendered to me by him. This Talpot has been written on the fifth day of the month Bak, under the constellation Sa. Witnesses who know the same are Pallegama Vidane I know, Samuddara Viyanna I know, Galantenne Vidane I know, and Dumbulwewe Unnanse I know, who wrote this Talpot. (Imprecations.) 8,823.

(1811 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1733, of the month Binara, on Monday, the thirteenth day of the increasing moon, I, Hungewatte Duraya, of Matgomuwa, in Kandupalata of Udunuwara, do by these presents transfer and bequeath my field Rawulkumbure Durapanguwe Paluanga 1 pelsa, situate in the said village, with its high and low grounds, gardens, trees, &c., to Koholangoda Pabitra Duraya (who had assisted me in distress), that he may possess the same, in paraveni, without any interference for the same by any person or persons. (Here follows the usual imprecations.) Witnesses who know the same are Vidane Rala of Matgomuwa, Kankanam Rala, Gamralla, Gurunnehe, Medage Vidane, Nakatrala Vidane, Hettige Appu, Liyana Panikkiya, Pallegama Duraya, Hukawaliya, Walli Duraya, Udugama Duraya, Alakola-ange Duraya, Galantenne Duraya, Dewalege Waduwa, Pandita Duraya, Kuruambe Duraya, all of the same village; five Hewaya and five Walli Duraya, ten persons. Written by Pallegama Dawulkariya. 8,823.

VIHARA.—There are two, Matgomuwe Pallo Vihare and Uda Vihare, under one incumbent; these belong to the Asgiri Establishment. The succession is pupillary.

In 1858 Yakagoda Saranankara Unnanse (pupil of Kotagaloluwe Anu Nayaka Unnanse) was incumbent. He stated that he heard that there was a Sannas, built up in the dagoba. The tradition is that the Matgomuwe (Uda) Vihare was built and the land offered by queen Hemakanda Biso Bandara.

The mutettu fields are given for half share (*T. L. C. 108*).

Saranankara Unnanse died May, 1884. His property was administered by his sister Weeriga Waduwo Medduma Kumarihami (Test. 1,269).

Elikewela, late Basnayaka Nilame, stated that two of his uncles were priests of the Matgomuwe Vihare (*Jud. Com., 15th January, 1893*).

Actions by incumbents against tenants (28,436, 38,042, 57,625).

The UDA VIHARE has two Service Pangu here :—

1. Vihare Panguwa.—Tenant : Saranankara Unnanse. Holds 8 acres field and 9 acres garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 95.05) : to offer the Ahara-pujawa twice a day at the vihara and to keep it in proper repair.

2. Hewisi Panguwa.—Two low caste tenants. Hold 4 acres field. Services (commutable for Rs. 36.75) : to beat tom-tom daily and to be in mura at the granary every night. Service performed in turns of fifteen days each.

The KANDY KATARAGAMA DEWALE has two pangu :—

1. Nita Panguwa.—Tenants : ten Vellalas. Hold 6 acres field, 6½ acres garden, and 2½ acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 60.50) : to be in mura for forty-five days, fifteen days at a time, to attend the festivals and porahera, and to repair dewale and do any special work for seven days.

2. Rada Panguwa.—Tenants : two dhobies. Hold 2½ acres field and 1 acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 26.05) : to give piruwata and to wash for the dewale once in eight days ; to attend the festivals and porahera and tie wiyana.

The GANGARAMA VIHARE has a Bera Panguwa (2½ acres field, 1½ acres garden and 6½ acres hen) held by four low-caste tenants. Services (commutable for Rs. 36.75) : one to beat tom-tom for the three towawa on poya days only throughout the year ; to assist in repairs and receive meals ; to present vegetables and eighty betel leaves to the incumbent.

MATURATA.—A village in Ukutule-wasam, Pallegampaha korale, Upper Hewaheta.

Dr. Davy (pp. 434-440) :—

On the 17th of April (1819) I ascended the Dodanatu-kapella, and proceeded over the mountains to Maturata, at the distance of 16 miles.....About 3 or 4 miles from Maturata a steep descent begins, and lasts without interruption to the bottom of the valley, which is nearly 1,000 ft. below the military post where I stopped, and probably little less than 4,000 ft. below the loftiest summit of its including mountains.

The military post at Maturata is remarkably situated on a little hill, a process as it were of the mountain, about 2,700 ft. above the level of the sea ; and, as already remarked, nearly 1,000 ft. above the bottom of the valley, of which it commands very fine and extensive views. Though this post is of a very humble description and rude construction—the work of a small detachment of troops, aided only by the natives—it is not void of interest. The officer commanding it, in the short space of eight months, has made an excellent garden (perhaps the most productive in the Island), where he found a jungle ; and has collected such a stock of cows, pigs, and poultry, as to stand in little need of supplies from a distance : his garden has the advantage of a good soil, of being well watered by a stream that runs through it, and of having a mean annual temperature probably of about 68°. It produces peas and beans, cabbages, and salad in abundance, and almost in constant succession ; other vegetables that have been tried, as potatoes and onions, have also succeeded.

During the day that I spent at Maturata I saw a good deal of the grand and beautiful scenery of its valley, to which a particular charm and interest is given by successful and pretty extensive cultivation, in situations apparently most unfavourable for the attempt, in many of which you rather expect to see overhanging wood than green-terraced fields, and the eagle's nest than the dwelling of man. The cause of this forced fertility need not be sought farther than the numerous streams which descend from the mountains and furnish an almost constant and abundant supply of water for the irrigation of crops. The only object requiring particular attention in the neighbourhood is a cave about 2 miles from the post, and considerably lower, where a little nitre has been found, and a considerable quantity of native carbonate of magnesia has been found. The cave is situated in the side of the mountain, and is surrounded by jungle : its dimensions are comparatively small ; where highest, its roof may be reached with the hand ; and where widest, it hardly exceeds 24 ft. Its floor, though nearly horizontal in its general direction, is rugged and uneven, from masses of rock, and from pits dug in it during the rebellion for the purpose of secreting grain. Its roof is much fissured ; as you advance it becomes lower and lower, and the cave darkens : you can go a very little way without light, and a very little way walking erect. To reach the end, as I did, I was obliged to go on my hands and knees, and in some places lie down and

urges forward. The distance from its mouth to its extremity may be about 150 ft., instead of 3 miles, which is the depth assigned to it by the natives, who speak merely from guess, being afraid to explore its recesses (so they say), believing them to be inhabited by demons.

A Magistrate's bungalow and court-house, where court is held by the Police Magistrate and by the President of the Village Tribunal. Post Office. A mission school. Dispensary and doctor's quarters.

Not mentioned in the Census returns of 1871 and 1881. Population in 1891, 35 (21 males, 14 females). Vallalas, Low-country Sinhalese, Moors, Tamils, Tom-tom Beaters.

The **WEGAMA VIHARE** has a Panguwa hero (2 acres field and half an acre garden) held by Bowekumburego Rattarana. Services (commutable for Rs. 12) : to tie the straw of Ganekumbure Muttettuwa in Wegama and convey it to the pansala ; to pound a pela of paddy every month ; to mud and cowdung the vihare and pansala six times a year ; to accompany the priest on three journeys a year of five days each.

Three fields of 1a. 1p. 2l. are held by the vihare.

MATURATA.—A division of Upper Howaheta, consisting of Pallo Gampaha and Uda Gampaha korales ; bounded on the east by Walapane, on the south by the Pidurutalagala range of mountains, on the west by the Bilihul-oya and by the range of hills to Pidurutalagala, and on the north by the Bilihul-oya and the Kohoka korale. It is 13 miles long north to south, about 7 miles broad at east to west.

Heights.—Rahatungoda 4,461 ft. above the sea, Kotahoo 3,362·4 ft., Kochagodeya, half a mile north of Hopo, 3,807 ft., Okandagala 3,561·1 ft., Mahakutukanda 1,088 ft.

Population in 1881, 5,401 (2,989 males, 2,412 females), exclusive of the estate labourers, of whom there were in Upper Howaheta in 1881 6,754. Census of 1891, 5,205 : Pallo Gampaha, 2,650 (1,395 males, 1,255 females) ; Uda Gampaha, 2,555 (1,336 males, 1,219 females).

Villages in 1891.—**PALLE GAMPANA** : Alakolawewa, Ambagaspitiya, Andawela, Ilukpelessa, Landupita, Liyanwela, Maturata, Munwatta, Napotawela, Padiyapelella Lower *alias* Maligatenna, Uduwella, Ukutulo, Unagulla, Wetagepota, Wetakgama, Wewatenna (Upper), Yatiwella. Grouped into three wasam : Munwatta, Napotawela, and Ukutulo. **UDA GAMPANA** : Ambatenna, Ampitigoda, Attanakumbura, Dunukobedda, Idampitiya, Ketayapatana, Manakola, Maratuwela, Metibembiya, Padiyapelella Upper, Wellagiriya, Wewatenna (Lower). Grouped into three wasam : Ampitigoda, Idampitiya, and Wellagiriya.

There were in 1878 1,028½ acres (514a. 1p. 2l.) under paddy cultivation, of which 961 paid Rs. 2,233·17½, at the average of Rs. 2·38 per acre.

In 1883 the Assistant Government Agent of Nuwara Eliya reported that there was insufficient food supply for 26 per cent. of the population.

SCHOOLS.—**Maturata.**—A Church Missionary Society's Anglo-vernacular school. In 1881 26 boys and 3 girls on the roll ; 19 daily average attendance. In 1883 48 boys and 2 girls ; 23 daily average. In 1887 37 boys on the roll.

Munwatta.—A Government vernacular school. In 1881, 33 boys on the roll ; 22 daily average ; cost Rs. 140·83. In 1883, 47 boys ; 35 daily ; cost Rs. 278·27. In 1887, 45 boys ; cost Rs. 252.

VIHARA, DEWALA, &c.—In Ambagaspitiya, Galpitiya Kovila : in good order. In Ampitigoda, Wattarantenne Vihare and Dagoba ; in good order. In Attanakumbura, Pattini Dewalo ; a small building ; in good order. Kovilagoda Dewalo partly in ruins. In Dunukobedda, Ittiya Gallena, a rock cave. Mahawewa and Kudawewa (tanks) abandoned. In Idampitiya, Diddeniye Vihare, a golden image of Buddha. The Galapita and Nikahetiya Kovil in good order. In Ketayapatana, Galapita Dewalo ; totally ruined. In Landupita, Watupitattenne Vihare and Dagoba ; in good order. In Munwatta, Munwatte Vihare and Dagoba ; in good order. In Napotawela, Kadadora Vihare and Bokotuwa ; in good order. In Wellagiriya, Wellagiriye Vihare, Etambagoda Dewale, both

in good order. Awuda Gallena, a rock cave in the middle of the forest, in which hunters offer knives, spears, &c., to propitiate the god of the chase.

Total extent in coffee in 1875, 3,102 acres; in 1876, 4,425; in 1885, 12,526.

MATURATA TEA DISTRICT, including *Kurundu-oya Valley*.—Total extent of cultivation in 1895 about 5,788 acres. Total extent of estates about 11,346 acres. District distant 18 miles from Nannu-oya railway station, 35 miles from Kandy, 105 from Colombo. Elevation 3,500 to 5,000 ft. Hospital at Dolmar, Uda Pussellawa. Dispensary at Maturata Fort.

	Acres.		Acres.
Alakolawewa ...	433	Greymount and Turrace Hill	570
Alma ...	595	Kabragala ...	937
Diyabubile ...	200	Kinagolla ...	135
Donachie ...	148	Liyanwela ...	337
Ellamulla ...	865	Mundara Nuwara (53,782,	
Gallella and Kobinella	491	53,783, 55,765, 55,822) ...	790
Gallabenda (Forest) ...	107	Marguerita ...	267
Gonakellie ...	144	Marigold ...	330
Gonapatiya ...	380	Seaton and Asout ...	269
Goodwood ...	369	Tambopata ...	140

Kurundu-oya Valley.

	Acres.		Acres.
Bramley ...	297	Lauriston ...	245
High Forests ...	1,632	Mahakudagala ...	304

Maturata Group.

	Acres.		Acres.
Kurundu-oya ...	229	Rilamulla ...	258
Maturata ...	274	Robertson's Land ...	34
Wexlento ...	191		

MA-UNNAGOLLA.—A village in Matale Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, near Rattota. The *wasam* includes Wolangalawatta, Wadakahamada, Ma-unnagolla, Dikkumbura, and Bodikotuwa.

Hill.—Etambagaha-kanda.

Population in 1871, 203 (105 males, 98 females); in 1881, 328 (172 males, 156 females); in 1891, 267 (142 males, 125 females). Vellalas, Nilamakkarayo, Washers, Tamils.

In 1878 59½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 14*a.* 0*p.* 1*l.* (paid Rs. 66-13); uncommuted 1*a.* 0*p.* 3*l.*; redeemed 14*a.* 2*p.* 5*l.*; total 29*a.* 2*p.* 9*l.*

Above 300 acres in tea in 1895.

Families.—Elundage, 47,298. Rajapaksa Arachchillage, 39,314, 44,698. Uda-kumburege, 47,298.

MA-UNNAGOLLA.—A hamlet of Ambana, in Gampahasiya pattuwa, Matale South, now abandoned.

The fields are irrigated by a Mala-ela.

MAWATAGAMA.—A village in Pallepallata korale, Tumpane.

Streams.—Labugaha-ela, Midellagaha-ela.

In 1871 grouped with Imbulotenona. Population in 1881, 126 (65 males, 61 females); in 1891, 76 (42 males, 34 females).

In the H. L. M. little more than 24 acres (12*a.* 1*p.* 1*l.*) paddy land were registered.

Owners: Padikara Tenuwara, Wadana-tuwakkukara Kaluwa, Padikara Tennakona, Wadana-tuwakkukara Pinchi Appu, Gampattu Makiliya, Lannakara Mennuwara, Gampattu Naide, Wadana-tuwakkukara Hinkenda, Gannile Appu, Padikara Nallu, Gampattu Pattiniya, Wadana-tuwakkukara Kalura.

In 1878 28½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 13*a.* 0*p.* 8½*l.* (paid Rs. 128-44); redeemed 0*a.* 1*p.* 0*l.*; abandoned 0*a.* 2*p.* 7*l.*; total 14*a.* 0*p.* 5½*l.*

Families.—Angege, late Arachchi, said he dedicated land in 1833 to the Dukkumbure Vihare, 23,359. Arachchi Hamillage, 23,359. Egodage, 37,761, 43,630. Elamalpotage, 17,905 (Talpot Saka 1716). Katupullege, 38,344. Maha Mudiyanselage, 37,046. Mawatagama Maha Nayaka Unnanee of

Agriri Vihare (*Vol. I., pp. 69, 70, 133, 305, 361, 400*). Mawatagama Katsapallege Appu and Mawatagama Majage Appu, witnesses to the Minigomuwe Vihare deed dated Saka 1714. Mawatagama Sobhita Unnase of Dalugala Vihare (*Vol. I., p. 410*). Mawatagama Upasaka Rala (*Vol. I., p. 400*). Mutupatinge, 9,043 (N. S.). Nekatrallage, 17,905. Ratnayaka Mudiyansele, 37,086.

(1794 A.D.).—Whereas I, Elamalpota Dingirala, of Mawatagama in Telgampalata, Tampane, being indebted, received from Miniwangomuwe Mudiyansele Appurala the sum of 100 ralis, 7 amunu of paddy, and 2 tuppotti cloths called Palako Tuppotti, in consideration of which I, Dingirala, transferred to the said Miniwangomuwe Mudiyansele Appurala the lower 1 pela of Elamalpotakumbura (Mulwakkada), together with houses, gardens, and other appurtenances to possess as his own paravoni. Witnesses who know the same are Egolage Arachchillage Panchirala, Hithamillage Tikirala, Wattege Bindurala, Welage Naide Hami, Miniwangomuwe Gunage Tikirala, Menikala, Ma-ussagollege Kawrala. (Imprecations.) This land voucher was granted in the year of Saka 1716, on Tuesday, the fifth day of the month Wesak, written at the Ambalama at Mawatagama by Atakulugama Henaya. 17,905.

VIHARE.—Mawatagama Vihare was built by the villagers near a bo-maluwa which had existed in the Kandyan time, but had been abandoned. Small pieces of land, 11 labas in all, were dedicated. The Temple Land Commissioner rejected the claim (*T. L. C. 350, Office 483*). The Mawatagama bo-maluwa owned land in Kituldora (*Vol. I., p. 451*).

In November, 1858, Sumangala Unnanse had been incumbent for thirty-six years.

MAWATAPOLA.—A village in Udagampaha korale, Harispattu.

Hill.—Wagollakanda.

Population in 1871, 293 (164 males, 129 females); in 1881, 396 (224 males, 172 females); in 1891, 271 (142 males, 129 females).

There were 62 acres of paddy land registered in 1878, of which 26 acres paid Rs. 137.15; the rest were redeemed.

Families.—Ab-sinhage, 39,061. Adikarige, 29,810. Asweddume Vidanolege, 51,369, 54,265, 57,634. Test. 71. Dombagammanage, 4,570 (N. S.). Galapitakolege, 42,165, 45,234. Haliyalege, 51,369, 4,570 (N. S.). Halkewelage, 51,369. Heddege *alias* Disumayakage, 13,357. Herage, 29,810, 33,210, 43,357, 45,444, 51,369, 54,265, 57,634. Test. 71. Kalugollege, 29,810. Kalutotage, 42,165. Kapurallege *rs.* Welappa Chetty and the Fiscal, 57,600, 58,401. Mahage Walawe Ran Menika, Multenge Mahatmeyo of Mawatapola, 55,617. Matalage, 39,061. Mawatapola Basnayaka Nilame (*Vol. I., pp. 63, 100, 326*). Mawatapola Hawadiya Durnya (*Vol. I., p. 394*). Mawatapola Korula (Paragahakotuwa), 450. D. C. M. Mawatapola Welege Panchirala Arachchi (*Vol. I., p. 12*). Mawilmada Mudiyansele, 877. D. C. Mad. 4,570 (N. S.). Moormon, 877. D. C. Mad. (Talpot Saka 1733, deed in Arabic characters dated Mohammedan era 1241 = 1826 A.D.), 51,369, 54,265, 57,634, Test. 71, 4,570 (N. S.). Mudiyansele, 51,369. Nawanege, 42,165. Nekat Henayalege, 33,210. Pallege, 1,059. D. C. Mad., 29,726, 30,600, 35,687, 35,689, 39,061, 39,689, 47,203, 47,520, 63,682, 81,117. Ratnayaka Mudiyansele, 4,570 (N. S.). Welege, 29,810, 45,234.

PETIGEPITIVE VIHARE.—This is an old vihare. It fell down about the time of the accession and was abandoned for twenty years, and then the villagers rebuilt it. The dedications are little bits of Mul Pangu. Claim for registration rejected (*T. L. C. 406, Office 275*).

MAWATAPOLA PATTINI DEWALE.—The tradition is that King Narendra Sinha dedicated lands. Claim for registration rejected, *T. L. C. 413, Office 281* (*Vol. I., p. 64*).

MAWATURA.—A village in Kandukara Ihala korale, Udapalata, south of the Atabago-oya, under the same Arachchi as Galata, Kekulalanda, and Piliwela.

River.—Mahaweli-ganga.

Stream.—Mawatura-oya.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Piliwela. Population in 1881, 148 (76 males, 72 females); in 1891, 185 (105 males, 80 females). Pannayo.

In 1878 453 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 19a. 0p. 7l. (paid Rs. 164.78); redeemed 3a. 0p. 6l.; abandoned 0a. 2p. 0l.; total 22a. 3p. 3l.

Families.—Philippu Mandatige Joseph Fernando *rs.* Kotmale Sedara, 57,012.

MAWELA.—A village in Pallepone korale, Kotmale; it was formerly a Gubedagama. It adjoins Rothschild estate, on the road from Watagoda to Pusellawa. Village path from Millagabamula to Mawela. It is under a Duraya.

The tradition is that King Dutugemunu awarded the range of paddy fields, Dodamitiyawa, Diyasamitiya, and Yaturugahaliyadda, and lived in Kotagepitiya; the village was granted by King Kirti Sri to a princess, his niece, daughter of his brother. She married Buddhassani. It was inhabited by Nilamakkaraya, who, disliking the services, were replaced by low-caste people. Tammitiya and Kiriwanagoda are hamlets.

Land in Mawela held by service of furnishing charcoal (*Jud. Com.*, 30th September, 1826).

Mawela was given by the English Government in May, 1816, to Niyandawatte Sattambi, a headman whose services were likely to be useful to Mr. D'Oyly in obtaining political information (*Col. Sec. MSS. Vol.*, 521).

Medapokunkumbura of 2 pelsa said to have offered by Welegedara Ratamahatmaya to the Pusulpitiye Vihare.

The Gansabhawa court is held at Depiyagoda in this village.

Population in 1871, 350 (207 males, 143 females); in 1881, 297 (165 males, 132 females). In 1891, Mawela, 221 (125 males, 96 females); Mawela Nekatigammedda, 66 (35 males, 31 females); Mawela Pannagammedda, 38 (20 males, 18 females); total, 287 (160 males, 127 females). Durayo, low-country Sinhalese.

In 1878 244½ acres paddy lands were registered, of which 135 paid Rs. 483-5⁴, 67 acres were redeemed, 25 uncommuted, and 16 were temple fields.

Families.—Danaggama Mulachariya *vs.* Kanduwatte Sattambi and Welegedara Sattambi. In King Wimala Dharma's time an ancestor of the plaintiff, a Mulachariya, made a curious bow and presented it to the king, who was so much pleased with the workman that he granted to him the field Perapitiya in the king's village Mawela, which was possessed by his descendants for generations; about 1809 A.D. a son of the owner stole from Kanduwatte Sattambi, and in lieu of paying a fine made over, without any regret, his father's lands. Welegedara Sattambi exchanged the land with Kanduwatte Sattambi. The latter fell into disgrace with the king, and Welegedara Sattambi said he got an order from the king for it, but on plaintiff representing the hardship it was ordered to be restored to him. Welegedara Sattambi said the land had belonged to his ancestors before it had been given to the Mulachariya. He said when he was ordered to proceed to Bintenna to assist in building houses there for the king, the king directed (through the Kottabadi Nilame) that his share should be restored (*Jud. Com.*, 11th February, 1817).

H. S. Glenie *vs.* G. B. and M. B. Worms, and Ukkuwa Liyanna, intervenient for half of the heva Ruwan-idale *alias* Dambasullihena of 22 amunu. Defendants purchased the land from the Crown. The intervenient said that there is a tank in the land called "Newettuna," where deer resort to in the dry season, and that the right of the intervenient to the land was always acknowledged by the hunters giving him a quarter of the deer killed at the tank. This is called "gan-gate." 18,297.

Atuge, 78,739, 58,273. Banagollege, 770 and 985. D. C. N. E., 31,178, 56,173, 56,175, 65,600. Dampage, 89,102, 91,099, 93,302, 93,312. Hatadurage, 37,207. Hindandage, 66,169. Mudiyanselege, 56,173, 56,175, 65,600. Jamutuge, 67,683, 72,412. Kadadora Vihare, Piyadassi Unnase of, 67,683. Kapuge, 29,381. Kotuwege, 28,322, 29,821, 37,207, 72,382. Kumbukkumburge, 73,591. Laukanaheloge, 38,739, 58,273. Madanage, 93,312. Mawela Ratnawalli (*Vol. I.*, p. 457). Mawutuge *alias* Lar-hawudige, 29,817, 39,708. Mediduma *vs.* Pancha, *Jud. Com.*, 18th October, 1827; 29th April, 1828 (Talpot Saka 1646). Migonpattiyalage, 28,322, 72,382. Munnainge, 73,591. Nawaratnuge, 7,548 (N. S.). Pallege, 7,518 (N. S.). Pallewattege, 37,207. Pitiy-kumburge, 66,123, 66,169, 72,412, 93,312. Rankot Durayalage, 56,173, 56,175, 65,600, 89,102, 91,099, 93,302, 93,312. Sinhalapadige, 28,322, 29,821, 72,382. Tenmettege, 29,817, 67,683. Tayiyawattege Unnase of Mawela Pahala Pansala (*Vol. I.*, p. 87). Udatennege, 39,708, 44,988. Walawattege, 44,988.

TELLABBE VIHARE.—Partly ruined.

A priest of the family of Upasakagedara planted a small bo-tree at Tellabbe in Mawela, in the reign of Kirti Sri Raja Sinha.

King Kirti Sri, being anxious to build a vihare in the village, made inquiries for a site, and having discovered the bo-tree built a pansala and vihare, and dedicated five fields to its use.

PERAGAHAYATA PANSALA.—Built by the villagers about 1833.

HUNFRAT-HAL-HEME GALLENA.—A cave. Henakanda Biso Bandara is said to have resided here for some time.

HAKMADA.—A man, who came in search of King Dutugemunu during his exile in Kotmale, is said, standing on this rock, to have blown a hak-gediya to call him.

NAGANA-PIHILLA, RANAMUNE-PIHILLA, AND AMBAGANA-PIHILLA.—Spouts supposed to have been built by Dutugemunu.

Sobhita Unnanse, of Mawela, *ca.* the incumbent of Tellabbe Vihare, 68,840.

Girihagama Unnanse made over the Mawela or Tellabbe Vihare, by Talpot Saka 1746, to his "kind, elegant, devout, wise, and eloquent friend" Panabokke Loku Unnanse. In Saka 1756 Girihagama revoked the grant to Panabokke and gave the Vihare to Sobhita Unnanse, because Panabokke "failed to improve the temple and support him." 563, D. C. N. E.

Action by Sobhita Unnanse, incumbent of Peragahakotuwa *alias* Bokotuwa Vihare, against Hendrick Coorey, for a garden, 29,266.

In Mawela, &c., the Morape Kataragama Dewale has eight pangu (2*a.* 2*p.* 8*l.* fields; 4*a.* 0*p.* 8*l.* gardens; 3*a.* 0*p.* 0*l.* hen). Commuted value of services Rs. 164-70.

In Mawela and Niyangandora, the Niyangandora Pattini Dewale has six pangu (1*a.* 3*p.* 6*l.* fields; 1*a.* 2*p.* 0*l.* gardens; 2*a.* 0*p.* 4*l.* hen). Services commuted for Rs. 35-30.

The Tellabbe Vihare, Moddegoda Dewale, and Pusulpitiye Vihare also have several pangu here.

MAWILMADA.—A village in Gangawata korale, Yatinuwara to the north of Kandy. Nittawela is a hamlet.

River.—Mahaweli-ganga.

In the Census of 1871 Mawilmada, Nittawela, and Siyambalagastenna were grouped together. United population, 456 (233 males, 223 females).

In the Census of 1881 and 1891 Mawilmada is included in the Kandy Municipality.

In the H. L. M. 55½ acres (27*a.* 3*p.* 1*l.*) of paddy land were registered in the names of Hithami Rala, Wirakon Mudiyanse, Wettu Appu, Maduwa, Dugganawila, Kalu Henaya, Abesinha Mudiyanse, Dingitta Duraya, Appuhami, Dambuwaka Duraya, Panikki Henaya, Appuhami Achchila, Pallewatte Achchila, Patiranneche, Patakaraya, Maha Alattiya, Karandawatte Duraya, Koskola-ango Ganmahe, Hari-jattuwe Ratemahatmaya, Kalahudeniyee Duraya, Kalu Duraya, Wattuwa Duraya, Ateyawade Ganmahe, Mapanawature Duraya, Epitage Duraya, Dewate Peliya, Ganemulle Rala, Hangan Wiraya Panguwa, Atawadiya, Kira Duraya, Menika Duraya.

Family.—Abesinha Mudiyanse, 41,358, 95,727. Balawatgoda Panikkiyalage of Ulandupitiya, 72,184, 73,010. Chandrasekara Mudiyanse, 67,161. Dimbulgahammedge, grandson of Giddawa Mudiyanse, 23,628, 26,295. Dippitiye, 41,309. Disanayaka Mudiyanse, 35,392, 35,602, 37,142, 4,329 (N. S.). Dombagahakotuwege, grandson of Giddawa Mudiyanse, 23,628, 26,295 (*Jud. Com., 18th May, 1824*). Gamage, 35,392, 35,602, 37,142. Gammeddege, 35,602. Giddawa Mudiyanse dedicated a garden to Udage Unnanse some time after the Dutch war (*Jud. Com., 18th May, 1824*). Hala-apullana Henayalage *alias* Panikki Henayalage, 27,009, 30,060, 44,530, 50,973, 8,222 (N. S.). Kammalagoda, 41,309. Kasakarage, 39,998, 42,052. Mawilmada Korale Arachchila in 1802 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 69*). Mawilmada Pataya Henaya (*Vol. I., p. 111*). Moormen, tenants of Nittawela Vihare, 30,242, 35,602, 50,327, 67,161, 95,727. Nittawela Vihare lands, 30,242, 67,161. Pabula Gammeddege, 35,602. Palleha Kasakarage, 39,998. Rammedaketiyege, 39,998, 42,052. Tikiri Ukku *ca.* Punchi Henaya, 5,113 (Talpot Saka 1736). Uda Gammeddege, 35,602. Udaha Gamage, 35,392, 35,602, 37,142. Upa-aka Henayalage, 41,309. Welletota Panikkiyalage of Ulandupitiya, 72,488. Wijesinha Mudaliyar, 4,239 (N. S.).

NITTAWELA VIHARE.—It may be that there was of old a vihare at Nittawela, but it had fallen down; for in 1771 A.D. King Kirti Sri granted to Dembawa Unnanse and his pupils 17 or 18 amunu of paddy land on this Tadupata.

The divine great King Kirti Sri Raja Siuha having caused the repair of the place Nittawela and of many other viharas near the city Senkhandha Sallabhidhama Siriwardhanapura (which possesses the wealth of all other cities), after the works of Nittawela were completed, offered on Thursday, the full moon day of the month Wesak, in the year of Saka 1693, out of the

villages close to the vihare, the lands Dawaka 1 amuna, Dambagahaliyadda 1 amuna, Mobottigekumbura 2 pelas, Atalaha 2 pelas, Daluddeniya 3 pelas, Mutuwakumbura 3 pelas, Palkala 1 amuna, Kandeleniya 2 pelas, Iriyaganga 5 pelas, Wagalekumbura 1 amuna, Kudaratmale 3 pelas, Maharatmale 5 pelas, Mahakumbura 3 pelas, Ruk-attano 1 amuna, Durayekumbura 3 pelas, Gangahakumbura 3 pelas, Wewaliyadda 2 pelas, Badal-anga 15 labas, Palkala 8 pelas, Galekumbura 5 pelas, Kiriwana-anga 3 pelas, inclusive of high and muddy lands, houses, gardens, trees, plantations, and aswedduma, for the frequent use of the four necessaries of life to the priest residing in the said vihare, the pious and virtuous Dombawa Anu Nayaka Unnanse, and to the priesthood of his pupillary succession.

These lands were then in the possession of Moormen, some of whom held for tom-tom service, others for service in the king's kitchen and latrroom, and others in the Maligo. The personal services due to the king could not be rendered to the vihare, and in lieu the tenants delivered a portion of the paddy; at first it seems to have been one-third (10.961), afterwards one-half.

For nearly fifty years after its foundation the vihare was possessed by ten joint incumbents in pupillary descent from Dombawa Unnanse. The produce of the lands was divided into eleven shares, of which the chief priest got two shares, and the remaining nine a share each.

In 1818 Doratiyawe Unnanse and some of the other priests of Nittawala joined in the rebellion, and the vihare was taken from them and was given to Yatanwala Sunanda Terunnanse of Agiri on 18th April, 1818.

Yatanwala became Maha Nayaka of Agiri Vihara, and he entrusted the charge of Nittawala to Kottagama Anu Nayaka and others.

In 1835 Yatanwala died. Kottagama was Anu Nayaka Unnanse of Nittawala from 1835 till 1845.

The incumbency devolved on Yatanwala Maha Nayaka's five pupils Pepole, Wattegama, Indawalugoda, Pitiyegedara, and Kehelwatugoda Unnanses. Of these, Pepole became Anu Nayaka (37.179). The right of Kehelwatugoda Unnanse to a share was at one time disputed, but in an action against Pepole (45.614) in 1866 the Supreme Court held that as a pupil of Yatanwala he was entitled to one-fifth of the vihare and its endowments.

Pepole Unnanse was succeeded by his pupil Gohagoda; Wattegama Maha Nayaka by his pupils Talagune Saranankara and Gunnepana Ratanapala Unnanses. Indawalugoda Unnanse was succeeded by Lenagala, who in turn was succeeded by Talagomuwe Dhammapala Unnanse.

Pitiyegedara Unnanse left a pupil Saranankara Unnanse, who disrobed himself, so that the right to the incumbency vested in the pupillary descent of four of the five pupils of Yatanwala.

The ceremonial worship of Buddha has never been much attended to at Nittawala; it has always been more a dwelling-place of priests than a temple (56,325, 67,161), though there has always been an image of Buddha in one of the rooms of the pansala.

There has been constant litigation between the incumbents and the Moormen tenants (*Jud. Com., 8th September, 1823*), 10,340, 10,961, 11,413, 12,977, 12,979, 14,560, 14,561, 14,562, 15,296, 19,645, 29,477, 29,675, 30,241, 30,242, 31,640, 62,932, 66,321, 66,325, 66,957, 67,161, 3,873, and 3,875 (N. S.).

In 1870 was passed the Ordinance to define the services due by the paraveni tenants of Vihara, Dewala, and Nindagam lands, and it provided for the registration of services and for the commutation by annual payments.

The Service Tenures Commissioner did not register any pangu of Nittawala as subject to service, nor did he register any pangu as Maruwana.

It is probable that all concerned—the incumbents, the tenants, and the Commissioner—were agreed that the obligation to deliver one-half of the paddy crop to the vihare was not a service; the statement in the preamble that the enforcement of services for lands in the royal villages had long since been abandoned, showed that the framer of the Ordinance held that the payment to Government of one-tenth of the produce was not a service, and so, I presume, the Commissioner thought that the temple tenants, from whom was due annually a portion of the crop, did not fall within the scope of the Ordinance.

If, prior to the passing of the Ordinance No. 4 of 1870, the tenure was one which gave to the tenants a legal right to possess lands so long as they gave the produce, the Ordinance did not change that tenure nor the position which the tenants held to the temple.

In many cases the court decided that the Moormen holding the Nittawela paddy lands could not be ejected so long as they delivered the customary share of the produce (12,977, 14,560, 14,661, 29,474).

With regard to chennas, there have been constant disputes.

Before the Temple Lands Commission the Moormen claimed the chennas as their own paravoni property, but that claim was rejected, and the chennas were registered as vihare property.

A series of decisions have affirmed the right of the vihare to the chennas (19,645, 29,675, 30,241, 30,242, 31,640). With regard to the dwelling gardens (29,855, 66,325).

In the H. L. M. Nittawela Vihare is registered as owner of Aswedduma 5 lahass, possessed by Wattigoda Mudiyan-e; Atalaha 2 pelas, by Tandul Gammah; Dambagahalayakla 1 amuna, Balal-anga 14 pela. Mutuwakumbura 3 pelas, by Beige Sirala; Mahakumbura 3 pelas, by Siyambalagastenne Pihanarala; Rittonale 2 amunu, by Pandalu Sattambi and Panikki Henaya; Kirindi-anga 3 lahass and Palk-de 3 lahass, by Nittawela Yaklessa; Iriyagaha-anga, Kande-deniya. Galekumbura, Pussemulla, and Wagalekumbura 4 amunu, 14 pela in possession of the vihare, in all 100. Op. 11.

List of cases relating to the Nittawela Vihare (*Jud. Com., 7th March and 8th September, 1825*):—10,310, 10,361, 11,413, 12,974, 12,976, 12,977, 12,978, 12,979, 12,980, 12,986, 14,560, 14,561, 14,562, 15,296, 19,645, 29,474, 29,477, 29,675, 29,855, 29,964, 30,241, 30,242, 31,640, 33,083, 37,179, 45,614, 55,625, 62,932, 66,321, 66,325, 66,957, 67,161, 67,389, 3,873 (N. S.), 3,875 (N. S.), 4,775 (N. S.), Test. 6,557, Test. 857.

The DALADA MALIGAWA has two Service Pangu in Mawilmada:—

1. Sinharakkara Panguwa.—Tenant: Bogahakumburege. Holds 3 pelas field and 3 lahass garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 14-70): to beat tom-tom for the tewawa daily during the months of Wesak, Bindara, and Durutu, and to keep guard at night; to attend the festivals and to supply flowers every evening; before and after the new year to present betel to the Diwa Nilame. When on duty tenant receives one meal.

2. Pidawili Panguwa.—Tenant: Dombagahakotuwe Ratanajoti Unnanse. Holds 1 pela field. Service (commutable for Rs. 2): to deliver 20 measures of rice in the month Navan, or to pay to the Diwa Nilame four shillings in lieu thereof.

The GANGARAMA VIHARE has three Service Pangu:—

1. Malmuro Panguwa.—Tenant: Ranawanage. Holds 3 pelas field, 3 pelas garden, and 3 pelas hena. Services (commutable for Rs. 20-60): to supply the officiating priest with vegetables for three curries daily during the year, and after the new year to present sweetmeats and betel.

2. Multen Panguwa.—Tenant: Ranawanage. Holds 3 pelas field, 2 pelas 5 lahass gardens, and 3 pelas 5 lahass hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 20-60): to serve four mura of fifteen days and nights in each year and to cook the early conjee and the morning curry and rice offerings and to supply flowers, (the tenant when on mura is fed); to present after new year sweetmeats and betel.

3. Malmuro Panguwa.—Tenants: Ranawanage. Hold 2 pelas field, 2 pelas gardens, and 3 pelas 7 lahass hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 14-70): to remain on duty for ten consecutive days and nights, six times a year, and supply flowers morning and evening, and also to guard at nights; when so, are fed. After the new year to present sweetmeats and eighty betel leaves.

MAWILMADA will always be interesting as the village in which twelve English officers and about twenty English soldiers were killed by the Kandians on Sunday, 26th of June, 1803.

The first authentic account of it was given by Corporal Barnsley, in a deposition made on 27th June, 1803, before Captain Madge and Captain Pierce of the 19th Regiment, and Assistant Surgeon Gillespie of the Malay Regiment:—

That on the 23rd June, a little before daylight, the Kandians commenced an attack on the hill guard in rear of the palace, on which was a three-pounder, and took it. That soon after a strong body of the enemy, headed by a Malay chief, made a charge on the eastern barrier, to endeavour to take a gun which was there; they were opposed by Lieutenant Blakeney, at the head of a few men of the 19th, who himself fell in the conflict. That an incessant fire was kept up until 2 o'clock in the day, when, as the enemy was endeavouring to break in at

the rear of the palace, Major Davie hung out a flag of truce, offering to surrender the town on being permitted to march out with his arms. This they consented to; and Major Davie, after spiking the guns, marched out about 5 o'clock, and proceeded to Wattapologo, where he was obliged to halt all night, being unable to pass the river.

Next morning the Candians sent out four Modeliers to propose that if Major Davie would give up Budoo Swammy (the King whom Governor North placed on the throne of Candy, and who retreated with our troops), they would assist him with boats and rafts to cross the river; on which Major Davie gave him up by his own consent. After which another message was sent, that there were plenty of bamboos and other materials at hand, and they might make rafts themselves. All that day was employed in endeavouring to make rafts, but they could not succeed in getting a rope across the river, owing to the depth and rapidity of the current.

But next day about 10 o'clock Captain Humphreys, of the Bengal Artillery, came and reported that he had succeeded in getting a rope across. About this time some of the Malays and Gun Lascars began to desert in small parties, upon which Major Davie ordered the remainder to ground their arms and follow him, with all the officers, back to the garrison. As soon as they had proceeded 200 yards on their way thither, the Candians stopped them, took the officers on one side, and kept them prisoners for half an hour, when, this declarant says, he heard shots in the direction of the place where the officers were prisoners, and which was followed by their massacre. That immediately after, they took the European soldiers two by two, and leading them a few yards along the road, knocked them down with the butt-end of their pieces, and beat out their brains. That this declarant was also lead out with his comrade, and received a blow under the right ear and a wound on the back of his neck, which the enemy conceiving to be sufficient then proceeded to the murder of the remainder. That he lay as dead for some time, and in that situation distinctly heard the firing, which he supposes to be the putting them all to death. That he took the opportunity, while this was doing, of crawling into the jungle, where he lay till night, and then proceeded to Fort MacDowal to give the information to Captain Madge.

George X Barnsley,
Corporal, 19th Regiment.

The Rev. Mr. Cordiner was in Colombo in 1803, and in his "Description of Ceylon," published in 1807, he gave the following account, which is much more detailed than Barnsley's simple statement (*Description of Ceylon, II., pp. 210-214*) :

About 5 o'clock P.M. (24th June, 1803) the troops, consisting of 14 European officers, 20 British soldiers, 250 Malays, 140 Gun Lascars, with Prince Moottoo Swamy and his attendants, marched out of Candy, and proceeded one mile and a half to Wattapollowa, on the banks of the Maha-villa-ganga, on the road leading to Trincomalee. At that place they were obliged to halt all night, as the river is not fordable, and there were neither boats nor rafts by which they could cross it. It rained very hard, and the party remained on the summit of a little rising ground, exposed to the inclemency of the weather.

Next morning (Saturday, the 25th of June), our troops were employed in endeavouring to form rafts, but a rope could not be carried across the river, owing to the depth and rapidity of the stream.

About 7 o'clock A.M. many of the armed Candians assembled near them, and others made their appearance on the opposite banks of the river. Four headmen came up to Major Davie, and informed him that the king had been greatly enraged at the Aligar for allowing the garrison to leave Candy; but that if they would deliver up Moottoo Swamy, they should be supplied with boats to cross the river, and receive every assistance to enable them to accomplish their march to Trincomalee. Major Davie replied, that he would not deviate from the articles of capitulation, which both parties were bound to observe.

Two hours afterwards, another party of Candian chiefs waited on Major Davie, spoke to him in a very mild and friendly manner, and solemnly declared that the king was desirous to see and embrace Moottoo Swamy, and that he would receive and protect him as a relation.

Major Davie consulted his brother officers, and replied to the ambassadors that he could not part with Moottoo Swamy without permission from Colombo. On this they again departed, but returned soon afterwards, and declared, that if Moottoo Swamy were withheld, the king would send his whole force to seize him, and to prevent the British troops from crossing the river.

After another consultation with the officers, Major Davie addressed himself to Mootoo Swamy, told him that he had not sufficient power to detain him longer, but that the king had pledged himself to entertain him kindly. Mootoo Swamy exclaimed, "My God! is it possible that the triumphant arms of England can be so humbled, as to fear the menaces of such cowards as the Candians?" Major Davie and the other officers could not avoid entering into his feelings; but as it appeared that resistance would prove vain, and involve them all in destruction, this unfortunate prince was given in charge to the chiefs, who conducted him, attended by his relations and servants, towards Candy. On his arrival there, he was carried before the king, who upbraided him for having attempted to deprive him of his crown, and gave orders that he and two of his relations should be immediately executed. Eight of his servants were deprived of their noses and ears, in which mutilated condition they arrived six weeks afterwards at Trincomalee, and have since been provided for by the Ceylon Government at Jaffnapatam.

About 4 o'clock P.M. a few Candians joined our party, and appeared to make some preparations for enabling the troops to cross the river. Night however came on, before anything sufficient was completed, and they went away promising to return with boats in the morning.

Early on Sunday the 26th of June, armed Candians began to assemble in great numbers, but no boats appeared, nor was any assistance given in forwarding the preparations to cross the river: Captain Humphreys had however succeeded in getting a warp across at 10 o'clock A.M., but a sufficient raft was not ready, and the Candians on the opposite side soon afterwards cut the rope. About this time, as has been stated by George Harnsley, a Corporal of His Majesty's 19th Regiment of Foot, the Malays and Gun Lascars began to desert in small parties to the enemy.

About one hundred Candian Malays and eighty Caffrees, followed by a great crowd of undisciplined natives, posted themselves at 11 o'clock A.M. within one hundred paces of the British troops. A desavau, or head-man, came up to Major Davie, and delivered a message to him in public, saying that it was the king's desire that all the garrison should return to Candy unarmed; and that, if they refused to comply with this demand, they should be immediately surrounded, and put to death.

Some of the embarrassments which distressed our unfortunate countrymen may not yet be known, but it is too certain that, in an evil hour, the majority of them, after having consulted together, abandoned themselves to the mercy of the Candians by agreeing to deliver up their arms, and the Malays were ordered to ground theirs. They then proceeded all together towards Candy, accompanied by the Candian Malays, Caffrees, and a mob of armed natives. They had advanced only half way when the Candian force was drawn up on each side of the road and the British troops allowed to move to the centre of the line; they were then ordered to halt, and the men of the Malay Regiment were desired to march: accordingly, they all proceeded, excepting four native Malay officers and a few Malay servants, attending on their masters, who refused to go on before the English officers.

A Candian chief asked the Malays if they were willing to enter into the service of the King of Candy. Some of them answered that they were already the sworn soldiers of a great king, and that they could not serve two governments.

Immediately the chief ordered those who had given this reply to be bound, and committed to the charge of the Caffrees. He then asked the rest of the Malays whether they choose to suffer death, or to enter into the Candian service: they all answered that they would serve the King of Candy, and were immediately conducted towards the town. As soon as they were out of sight of the Europeans, the English officers were separated from the private soldiers, and all lod out two by two, at a distance from one another, when the Caffrees, by order of the Chief Adigar, perpetrated one of the most barbarous massacres which history records.

The only Englishmen selected for preservation were Major Davie and Captain Rumley of the Malay Regiment, who were carried to Candy after the massacre was completed.

During the confusion which this atrocious act of perfidy occasioned, Captain Humphreys, laying hold of the arm of a sub-assistant surgeon of the Malay Regiment, a native of Colombo, found means to roll down with him, from the height where they were standing, to the hollow into which the dead bodies were thrown. They contrived to conceal themselves for several days. The latter escaped to Colombo in the month of September following; the former died a prisoner in Candy.

The English officers who were killed at Mawilmada on the 26th of June were Lieutenants Byne and MacLaine, Ensign Smith, Quartermaster Brown, and

Assistant Surgeon Hope of the 19th Regiment; Lieutenant Thomas Ormaby of the 61st Regiment, Sergeant Robert Stuart, Acting Provost Marshal with the rank of Ensign, Lieutenant Mercer, Ensigns Robert Barry, Fanthome and Gaupil of H. M. Malay Regiment, and Henry Holloway, Garrison Surgeon, East India Company's Service, Madras Establishment.

Mayor Davie survived. He remained in Kandy until his death. Some say he did not die until immediately before the entry of the English to Kandy in February, 1815.

For forty-five years after this massacre some drums of H. M. 19th Regiment hung in the Dalada Maligawa, but when Colonel Drought of H. M. 15th Regiment, on the proclamation of Martial Law in 1848, was in command in Kandy, he removed these from the Maligawa, and restored them to the 19th Regiment. One drum was concealed, or had before that been removed, and it is now at Lankatilaka Vihare in Udunuwara.

The place where the Englishmen were killed is called Wagolla; it is near a large bo-tree, in a lane leading to the river. The railway line to Matale is carried close by. On the rising ground above the river Mahaweli-ganga stands a tree still known as Davie's tree. It overlooks the ferry which the troops in vain tried to cross. It was not at that tree, but near the bo-tree nearer Kandy, that our men were killed.

In 1846 Henry Marshall published "A General Description of the Island and its Inhabitants, with an Historical Sketch of the Conquest of Ceylon by the English."

His account of the surrender and massacre of Major Davie's party was, he says, "in a great measure derived from the testimony of Kandians."

It differs from the accounts of Barnsley and of Cordiner mainly in stating that Major Davie and Captains Rumley and Humphreys returned to Kandy some hours before Muttu Samy was given up and before the massacre.

I am disposed to rely on Barnsley's deposition, so far as it goes, and to discredit any account which contradicts that deposition.

A flag of truce was sent by the Adikar to Major Davie on the 26th, conveying a proposal that he, together with two officers, should meet the Adikar and two other Kandyan chiefs, at a place about half-way between the ferry and Kandy, for the alleged purpose of finally arranging the measures which were required to convey the troops across the river, and to assist them through the Kandyan territory towards Trincomalee. Major Davie complied with the proposal of the Adikar, and, accompanied by Captains Rumley and Humphreys, and a Malay officer named Odeen, or perhaps Souradeen, proceeded to the place appointed for the conference. Here they met three chiefs, but not the Adikar. The chiefs informed Major Davie that the king wished to have an interview with the English officers at the palace, for the purpose of negotiating with them in person. Odeen, who was in all probability the interpreter, strongly remonstrated with the Major against proceeding to the palace, but in vain. Major Davie, having been apparently in some degree satisfied by the assurances of the chiefs that no deception was intended, and hoping, perhaps, that he might promote the retreat of the troops, gave his assent to accompany them to the king.

On reaching the town of Kandy the three English officers were made prisoners, and confined separately. Odeen resisted the Kandians in their attempts to secure him, and died on the spot, having been nearly cut to pieces. The Major and the other two officers having been secured, as has been already stated, the Kandians adopted the following stratagem to induce the British troops to give up their arms, which proved but too successful. A deserter from the Malay corps, a half-caste drummer, was despatched by the Kandyan chiefs to Watapolega ferry, with instructions to inform the English officers that he had been directed by Major Davie to convey his orders to them to give up their arms to the Kandians, and to return forthwith to Kandy, thence to be sent, by the Gonarooka ferry and the route of the Four Corles to Colombo, an agreement having been made to that effect with the king. On the delivery of this message, it is alleged that a council was held by the officers, at which Mootoo Sawmy was present. This spirited Hindoo is said to have warmly remonstrated against the officers entertaining the question of ordering the troops to give up their arms, and submitting to the king. "Will you, the brave English," said he, "who have conquered all India, give up your arms, and put your lives in the power of the cowardly, treacherous Kandians, who, the moment they can do it with impunity, will put you all to death? Rather march back to Kandy, where a few discharges from your muskets will disperse the Kandyan force,

and give you possession of the town. You have provisions for a day or two during which period the river may subside, by which means you may pursue your retreat to Trincomalee." The officers, it would seem, determined otherwise. We have, however, no satisfactory account of this part of the melancholy transaction. It is alleged that they directed the troops to give up their arms, which was done, and the native troops, consisting of the Malays and Gun Lawars, were made prisoners. Mootoo Sawmy was at this time given up to the Kandians, who conveyed him back to Kandy, and forthwith put him to death. The above information respecting the means adopted by the Kandyan chiefs to seduce Major Davis from his men at the ferry, and the deception employed by them to induce the troops to believe that the Major had directed them to surrender their arms, together with the fatal result, was communicated to Mr. Simon Sawers in the year 1823, by one of the three chiefs who were employed on the occasion, Mulliganum Disawe, whose information was confirmed by the family of Millaawa Disawe of Valsey, another of the three chiefs already mentioned.

The European soldiers having given up their arms, and been abandoned by the Malays and Mepoys, did as they were desired, and returned, in small detached parties (Barnsley says two by two), along the road to Kandy for a short way, when they were led into a small hollow or dell, out of sight of their companions. Here they were put to death, mostly with the butt-end of a musket or large club. One person only of the whole number, Corporal Barnsley, 19th Regiment, escaped to tell the sad tale (*Marshall*, pp. 100-103).

MAYIPPOLA.—A hamlet of Morapo, in Pallopona Korale, Kotmale. A village path from Mayippola to Gallilalahola.

Stream.—Malakumburo-ela. Mayippola-ela irrigates 6 amunu.

Population in 1881, 62 (43 males, 19 females) ; in 1891, 15 (8 males, 7 females).
Vellalas, Tamils.

MEDABEDDA.—A village in Udugoda Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North. The *wasam* includes Hewanewela and Alutwowa. The latter is now abandon.

Stream.—Kalugal-oya.

In the Census of 1871 it was grouped with Hewanewela. Population in 1881, 246 (132 males, 114 females) ; in 1891, 235 (123 males, 112 females). Nilamak, karayo, Blacksmiths, Durayo, Vidanes, Moormen.

In 1878 126½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 1*a.* 3*p.* 0*d.* (paid Rs. 8) ; uncommuted 54*a.* 2*p.* 2*l.* ; redeemed 6*a.* 3*p.* 7*l.* ; total 63*a.* 0*p.* 9*l.*

Family.—3,759, C. R. Mat., by the incumbent of Dembawa Vihare against Haduwege Appuhami, late Arachchi, Pallege Kawrala Arachchi, and Pallege Punchirala.

Medabedde Ekanayaka Mudiyanne, an ancestor of Ehelepol (Vol. I., p. 200).

Talgahagoda Walawwa *vs.* Dullewe Kuruwe Lekam, &c., claimed lands here, which by consent were divided between the parties. The second defendant claimed through Ehelepol Tikiri Kumarihami, 20,276, 36,657.

Watte Henayalage *vs.* Hatu-apullana Henayalage of Melpitiya owned land here, 73,018.

Remains of a Maligawa and some stone pillars.

King Wijaya Sinha granted Medabedda to Ehelepol Wijayasundara Wikramasinha Chandrasekara Senawiratna Mudiyanne in 1745 A.D. (Vol. I., p. 200).

Dullewe Adigar owns eleven Ninda Pangu :—

1. Paragahakotuwa. — Tenants : Wedage, Ihalage, Eswedage, Pallege, Het-tige. Hold 6 fields of 4*a.* 0*p.* 7*l.* and a small garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 51) : at the new year to give 1*a.* 2*d.* as ganpandura, betel, one basket sweetmeats, 12 seru kut-hal, and 7 cocoanuts ; to give the Vidane a half-penny as suvandirama, 25 sweetmeats, and 1 seer of rice ; to give either to the proprietor or to the Vidane once a year when he visits the village an adukku of sweetmeats and rice boiled in milk and in turn with the three other patabendi pangu (Nos. 2, 3, 4) ; so long as he stays to give adukku twice daily for himself and a reasonable number of attendants ; monthly to pound a pela of paddy ; to send a man to work for five days a month in agricultural, building, or timber work ; to accompany the overlord on two journeys a year and carry guns, mura-awula, or an olangawa of rice.

2. Maha. — Tenants : Ihalage, Wedage, Pallege, Pahalage, Wahakottego, Medabeddego, Eswedage, Landege, Kongahawattego. Hold eight fields of 8*a.* 1*p.* 6*l.* ;

twenty-two gardens of 11a. 3p. 8l. Services (commutable for Rs. 88): same as No. 1.

3. Hitihamige.—Tenants: Pahalage, Landege, Pallego. Hold five fields of 4a. 1p. 3l.; two gardens of 1 kuruni. Services (commutable for Rs. 42): same as No. 1.

4. Egoda.—Tenants: Pallego, Konghawattego, Niranmullego, Pahalage, Diyaturego. Hold four fields of 9a. 1p. 0l. Services (commutable for Rs. 92): same as No. 1.

5, 6. Nila.—Tenants: Waduwalage, Kumbukgollege. Hold two fields of 0a. 2p. 3l. Services (commutable for Rs. 7-50): No. 5 to pay a tangama and to present betel once a year; to carry one pingo of cocoanuts or other village produce to the walawwa four times a year; to carry baggage on journeys for twenty days in the year, not to be absent from home on a journey for more than ten days at a time. No. 6 every year to appear and present betel and a massa (Rs.); pound 1 pela of paddy; to work in cultivation, timber, and buildings at the walawwa for five days in a year.

7. Baddo.—Tenant: Balitiyanalage. Holds one field of 3 polas. Services (commutable for Rs. 7-50): to present betel, vegetables, &c., every new year; when there is a devil ceremony (Bali) at the walawwa, to get together the Ikaliyannd; when the proprietor comes to the village, to go out to meet him with tom-toms.

8. Rudabaddo.—Tenants: Galwetayalage, Demlawage. Hold two fields of 2 amunu. Services (commutable for Rs. 20): to put up cloths in the proprietor's lodgings when he visits the village, to spread cloths on the ground close to the lodgings, and to supply cloths for bathing purposes during his stay in the village.

9. Bogalage.—Tenants: Hettige, Pallego. Hold two fields of 3 pelas, one garden of 2 kurunis. Services (commutable for Rs. 7-50): to pay 1 massa as ganpanduru, give betel and pound 1 pela paddy once a year; to work at agricultural work at the walawwa five days at a time three times a year.

10. Gurunnehelage.—Tenants: Ilalage, Yatiweherage, Patabendige. Hold seven fields of 2a. 3p. 9l. in seven portions. Services (commutable for Rs. 34) of first portion: Ganpandura 6½d., three penum a year to be brought at new year, each to consist of one arecanut cutter; to work as a smith for twenty days, iron being supplied, and to nail reapers, &c., in the house for five days in a year; to give one suvandirama to the Vidane in a year. This service to be rendered four year out of every five. Second portion: Ganpandura 1 penny and 5 copper chalias, otherwise the same service as for the first portion, but rendered only every fifth year. Third portion: Ganpandura twopence; once in three years a penuma of an arecanut cutter and two suvandirams. Other services same as the first portion, but once in three years. Fourth portion: Ganpandura fourpence, same service otherwise as third portion, but two years out of three. Fifth portion: Ganpandura eight pence, an arecanut cutter every year; other services as first portion every year. Sixth portion: Ganpandura sixpence, an arecanut cutter, and two suvandirams; other services as first portion. Seventh portion: same service as third portion.

11. Vidanele.—Moorish tenants. Hold one field of 2 amunu, and a small garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 20): Ganpandura 2 ridi, penum two good leaves of tobacco, two small bundles of dry or fresh fish or flesh; supply twenty-five tavalam bullocks once a year to carry grain for twenty miles.

MEDA-ELA.—A village in Laggala Udasiya pattuwa, Matala East, in Pitawala-wasam. Pallekumbura is a hamlet.

Population in 1871, 111 (53 males, 58 females); in 1881, 91 (52 males, 39 females); in 1891, 108 (60 males, 48 females). Blacksmiths and Vellalas.

In 1878 49 acres (24a. 2p. 3l.) paddy land were registered, of which 48 acres paid Rs. 120-12; the rest were uncommuted.

The elas and amunas constructed by people in the time of King Wijayapala of Matala are still in use.

There is a bana-maduwa, and an Unnanse is brought once a year from Matala to read bana.

MEDAGAHAWATURA.—A village in Pahalage korale, Upper Bulatgama, close to Nawalapitiya.

Stream.—Rambukpiti-oya.

Hills.—Katukitulekanda, Awuduhenchinna, Katugahinna, Moragahamulhina, Puawellagodahinna, Radadeniyehinna.

In 1871 grouped with Nawalapitiya. Population in 1881, 179 (108 males, 76 females); in 1891, 217 (123 males, 94 females).
In 1878 10 acres (5 amunu) of paddy land were registered, of which 4 acres paid Rs. 12-25; the remaining 6 acres were redeemed.

Families.—Hennekke, 1,267 (N. S.). Iwurapitage *alias* Wattege, 1,267 (N. S.). Jaysundara Mudiyanseelage Sattambi, 35,702. Samaratan Mudiyanseelage, 35,702.

MEDAGAHAWATURA.—A hamlet of Hapugastalawa, in Pallepone korale, Kotmale (Vol. I., pp. 326, 482).
Population in 1891, 13 (9 males, 4 females).

MEDAGAMA.—A village in Udalapala korale, Tumpane, near Etambegoda. Pelenegama is a hamlet.

Stream.—Tahalpitiye-ela, Tumpale-ela.

Hill.—Giri-ambekanda.

Population in 1871, 90 (46 males, 44 females); in 1881, 64 (35 males, 29 females); in 1891, 61 (32 males, 29 females). Vellalas.

In the H. L. M. 12½ acres (6a. 1p. 2l.) paddy land were registered in the names of Nannayakkara Wattu Appu, Atapattu Dawunda Hitthami, Atapattu Kiri Appu, Kalu Appu, Nannayakkara Kalu Appu, Attaneka Appu.

In 1878 14 acres (6a. 3p. 9l.) paddy land were registered, of which 9½ acres paid Rs. 36-17; the rest were redeemed.

Families.—Ratnayakage owns land here and at Poholiyadda, 98,119. Halangoda Wannaku Nilame owned land here, 549, Agent's Court, Mad. (Talpot Saka 1787). Hitijangollage, *Jud. Com., 6th December, 1825* (Talpots Saka 1746-47). Kandanhengo, 70,118. Medawattege, 639, D. C. Mad., 16,692. Mudiyanseelage, 549, Agent's Court, Mad. (Talpot Saka 1694). Ratnayaka Mudiyanseelage, 639, D. C. Mad., 16,692. Rillawattege, 70,118.

(1772 A.D.).—On Sunday, the eighteenth day of the month Nikini, in the year of Saka 1694. I, Pallego Halalaye Appuralla, of Medagama, in the Naranwenipalata of Tumpane, do hereby acknowledge to have sold my field Ratmalhene-kumbura of 2 pajas, together with the high grounds Gedarawatta, Gorakagoda-watta, Weliketiyehena, Kahawattchena, and Liyangahamulahena, to Poholiyadda Mudiyanseelage Kalinguhami, in paraveni, for a sum of 21 ridis and 12 amunu of paddy, in order to pay my debts. Witnesses who know the same are Poholiyadda Mapahumi, Walawwo Gamaya, Walawwo Sodiya, Medagama Ratnayaka Mudiyanseelage Kudarala, Medagama Hitthami, Vidanelage Dingirala, Kuragama Kangumaya, Kuragama Podiya Duraya, Kuragama Sottana. (Imprecations.) 549, Agent's Court, Mad.

(1815 A.D.).—That Yapa Rala, of Poholiyadda, in the Naranwenipalata of Tumpane, was reduced to great poverty and had incurred considerable debts, and was unable to discharge the same, consequently I, Dedunupitiye Muhandiram Rala, purchased from him, in paraveni, for 230 ridis, the field Pallekumbura of 2 pajas, together with the high and low grounds, houses, and gardens, &c., thereto attached, and after having possessed the said portion of land, I, the said Dedunupitiye Muhandiram Rala, have, in the year of Saka 1737, in the month Medindina, the eleventh day of the increasing moon, being Monday, received 230 ridis from Halangoda Wannaku Nilame, and transferred to him, in paraveni, the lands afore-said. Witnesses to this are Minigomuwe Arach-hila, Madige Vidane, Hurikaluwe Liyanawaduwa, Batubedde Duraya, Polwate Duraya, Menikbowe Muhandirama, and Opalle Sundara, with whose knowledge this Talpot was written and granted. 549, Agent's Court, Mad.

The DALADA MALIGAWA has one Howisi Panguwa here. Tenant: Rillawattege. Holds (6a. 1p. 2l. field, 6a. 1p. 0l. garden, and 6a. 2p. 0l. bera. Services (commutable for Rs. 5-85): to be in mura in the Maligawa for three months in the year, thirty days at a time, and while in mura to beat the temmottama three times a day and to give two malwatti to the Maligawa every day, the tenant receives a hatpatture daily while in mura; to beat the temmottama for the four festivals for ten days of the perahera and for five puja in Wesak; at the new year to appear before the Diyawadana Nilame and present an elawalu-kada. (See 70,118.)

MEDAGAMA.—A village in Gandahe korale, Lower Hewaheta.

Stream.—Medagama-oya.

Hills.—Bolgodakanda, Kalugahakanda, Medagamakanda, Mutukeliyawehinna, Vedeniyehinna.

Population in 1871, 378 (192 males, 186 females); in 1881, 582 (317 males, 265 females). In 1891: Medagama, 472 (259 males, 213 females); Medagama Welagammedda, 86 (49 males, 37 females).

In 1878 71 acres paddy land were registered, of which 48 acres paid Rs. 174-47.

Families.—Ambagapitiyege, 63,747. Gamago, 56,397, 79,188. Gangodage, 30,370. Gebenage, 68,614. Heratge, 40,151, 41,806. Herat Mudiyanse, 64,980, 66,050, 89,366. Hitihamillage, 64,980, 66,050, 5,449 (N. S.). Idamege, 68,614. Kadage, 89,366. Kahawattege, 63,747. Medagamago, 40,151. Molandane Arawo Kumarihami, 5,449 (N. S.). Ratnekge, 40,151. Sakala-uruya Mudiyanse, 71,687. Ulpenge, 89,738. Wikrama Kumarappuliyage, 71,687. Yapa Mudiyanse, 89,738.

MEDAGAMA.—A village in Gampahasiya pattuwa, Matale South, in Udugamawasam. This is the second of the five villages of Gampahasiya pattuwa.

Hill.—Makulussekanda.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Ellepola. Population in 1881, 140 (91 males, 49 females); in 1891, 119 (72 males, 47 females).

In 1878 34½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 9a. 3p. 5l. (paid Rs. 42-03); uncommuted 4a. 1p. 9l.; redeemed 2a. 2p. 5l.; temple fields 0a. 1p. 5l.; total 17a. 1p. 4l.

This village was the principal residence of Panikki Mudiyanse and Dana-olu Kumarihami. There is an inscription on a rock at Medaganpitiyalla.

Offering made in 1740 A.D. by Udahage Mipulami and Nallappu Arachchi of Medagama to Pallegana Vihare.

Land dedicated to the Pallegama Vihare by Galagama Mohottala, Medagama Hitihami and Ranawana Kumarihami on Talpota Saka 1653, 1662, 1746 (3,620, D. O. M.).

Families.—Karapperu Mudiyanse of Ellepola owned land here, 56,618. Kolongahage, 4,023, D. O. M. (Sittu Saka 1726). Medage, 3,620, D. O. M. Pitiyege, 4,023, D. O. M. (Sittu Saka 1726).

MEDAGAMA.—A village in Gannewo korale, Upper Hewahota, in Udugamawasam. Ganemankada is a hamlet. (*Vol. I., p. 270*).

Streams.—Maha-ela, Meda-ela, Ganemankada-ela, Boraluwo-ela.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 205 (116 males, 89 females); in 1891, 178 (95 males, 83 females). Vellalas, Tom-tom Boaters, Jaggery caste, Low-country Sinhalese, Smiths, Tamils.

About 450 acres (225 amunu) paddy land.

Families.—Adikarige, 31,204, 36,775, 42,630. Hangidige, 36,775, 42,630. Kumburege, 415, D. C. N. E. (Talpota Saka 1617, 1723). Ulpenge, 31,204. Welgedara Yapa Mudiyanse, 36,775, 42,630.

(1695 A.D.).—I, Kumburege Tikirala, of Medagama, in Gannewo of Megodatihe Hewahota, being poor and greatly indebted, and moreover unable to perform Rajakariya, have, in conjunction with Dambalawatte Vidane, sold and delivered, in paraveni, to Pattiyagama Mamanku Vidane the field Godagomuwe-arawa, of 3 pelas and 6 lahna sowing extent. This deed was granted in the year of Saka 1617, on Saturday, the second day of the month Wak, under the constellation Ada. Witnesses are Pettigeral, Dambalawatte Vidane, Hapuwela Pihanarala, Bogahage Menik Appu, Puwakwatte Pihanarala, Kotmalage Menikrala, Elage Appu Naidu, and Bowala Nekat Rala. 415, Agent's Court, Maturata.

(1701 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1623, I, Wedikkara Lokame-kumburege Tikirala, of Gannewo in Megodatihe Hewahota, do declare that as I am unable to perform Rajakariya, and moreover being indebted, do grant, in paraveni, to Dambalawatte Vidane the field Ellekumbura of 1 amuna paddy sowing extent, Godagomuwe-arawa 1 amuna, and Kapukotuwa 2 pelas, Tenubenna, and the two jak trees standing thereon. Witnesses are Uduwelge Panchirala, Mapannawatte Vidane, Hapuwela Pihanarala, Ganemankada Appu, Bali-ambanna. Thus this land voucher was written and granted, with the knowledge of the said witnesses, to the said Dambalawatte Vidane. (Here follow the usual imprecations.) 415, Agent's Court, Maturata.

MEDAGAN HATARABAGE.—A division of Dolosbage, consisting of the villages Ambalapitiya, Ampitiya, Wetakedeniya, and Yatapana (*Vol. I., p. 178*).

MEDAGODA.—A village in Medapalata korale, Yatinuwara.*Stream.*—Nanu-oya.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Embilmigama and Gowindala. Population in 1881, 40 (19 males, 21 females); in 1891, 19 (11 males, 8 females).

In 1878 11½ acres (5a. 3p. 7l.) paddy land were registered, of which 4 acres paid Rs. 17-25; the rest were redeemed.

MEDAGODA.—A village in Galasiya pattuwa, Harispattu, on the bridge path to Keppitigala.*Hill.*—Galganeekanda.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Doldeniya and Weligalla. Population in 1881, 118 (59 males, 59 females); in 1891, 105 (48 males, 57 females).

In 1878 about 12½ acres of paddy land were registered, of which 4 acres paid Rs. 20-50.

VIHAREGEDARA WALAWWA.—Medagoda Viharegedara Rala produced a Talpot Saka 1664 (1742 A.D.) in favour of Rewata Unnanse, transfer by Ratnayaka Mudiyanse of the upper pola of Halankumbura for 40 ridis. The deed recites that the Unnanse made an offering of the field to the Galgane Vihare (*Jud. Com., 22nd January, 1825*).

Viharegedara Walawwe Kumarihami's father Amunugama Nilame held land under the Medagoda Vihare (23,060).

In 1861 Viharegedara Walawwe Ukku Banda held, in right of his wife, several lands in Medagoda and Doldeniya.

Families.—Iwedde Mudiyanse gave his eldest son the rattan which his ancestor received from the king as a Sannas for land when first taken into the Katupulle Department (*Jud. Com., 5th July, 1824*). Bogahadeniyegge, 29,799. Doldeniye Arachchila (*Jud. Com., 22nd January, 1825*). Ekanayakage, 995, D. C. Madl., 29,799, 30,221 (Talpot Saka 1724). Epitage *ex* Talgahawattege, Talpot Saka 1677 (1755 A.D.). See Doldeniya (*Vol. I., p. 153*). Galpotte Walawwa, 94,239. Gunaratna Unnanse, 91,897. Hingulwala Walawwa, 94,239. Iwedde Mudiyanse, 29,799, 91,897, 94,859, 10,909, N. S. (*Jud. Com., 5th July, 1824*). Korallage, 10,909 (N. S.). Kotuwegge Mudiyanse, 17,627. Madalossege, 29,799. Medagolage, 743, D. C. Madl. Talpot Saka 1692. Medagoda Korala and Medagolage Arachchila, of Medagoda, in 1802 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 10*). Talgahawattege, 17,627. Talgahawattege *ex* Epitage, 29,799. Wahalge, 995, D. C. Madl., 23,060, 30,221, 32,417, 32,951 (Talpot Saka 1738-35-41), 46,500.

(1770 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1692. Hittara-anga of 2 pelas at Medagoda, in Galasiya pattuwa of Harispattu, had lain waste for many years and there was no one to perform the Rajakariya, when Marawanagoda Hangidiya informed Kiriwawule Dasa Mahatmaya, who represented the matter to the Great Gate and obtained the land for Diddeniye Nan Appu, who made a knife worth 200 ridis and presented it to the king. Since then the land was possessed by the family of Nan Appu for three generations. Nan Appu disinherited his own son and bequeathed it to his adopted grandson Wijendra Naide, who, having possessed, on the eve of his death bequeathed to his two sons: to Appu Naide he gave one pela below the ela, and to Kalu Appu Naide one pela above the ela, together with Eheladeniyepota and its hena. Witnesses who know the same are Talgahawatte Arachchila, Wahalge Dingirala, Iwedde Mudiyanse, Kudhara, Ekanayaka Madige Naide Hama, Ambagoda Liyanarallage Kirala, Weligalle Dingawa Appu, Galwaduge Kalu Naide, Dombagammana Durayalage Hidda Duraya, Madalosse Hawadiya Duraya. In the presence of these witnesses I bequeathed to my sons. 743, D. C. Madl.

(1802 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1724. I, Ekanayaka Udage Menikrala, of Medagoda, in Galasiya pattuwa of Harispattu, do hereby declare that my paravani lands, consisting of the upper pola of Hapudandakumbura, the garden Hitinawatta, part of the Aramba, and a part from Kandehena, with the low and high grounds appertaining thereto, this portion of land my two nephews were unwilling to obtain from me and they refused to do so, therefore I, the said Udage Menikrala, have transferred the same to be possessed, in paravani, to my niece Wahalge Kiri Menika, as she had assisted and nourished me. Witnesses who know the same are Galketiye Appu, Walagandeniye Pruchirala, Iwedde Kirala, Doldeniye Hirala, Welikkaraya, and Dawulkaraya. With the knowledge of these witnesses this Talpot was given. Should my nephews or any others dispute this grant, they shall suffer by oaths, but my niece and those of her rising generation shall not suffer though they were to swear on the five ordeals. 995, D. C. Madl.

MEDAGODA GALGANE VIHARE is under a rock on the side of a high hill, conspicuous from many places. The dagoba is graceful.

The vihara is said to have been built at the same time as Dambulu and Alu Vihara. There is a stupa with some Nagara characters on it.

A wahaikada in disrepair.

It is of the Malawatte Establishment and in the pupillary succession of priests of the Vihara Walawwa family.

A considerable number of lands were registered as exempt from tax (*T. L. C. Order 256*). Galganedeniya is muttutta.

In 1858 Doratiyawe Gumaratna Unnanse had been two years in charge as incumbent. The vihara fields he claimed in Medagoda, Deldeniya, Dombalgammama (*Vol. I, p. 180*), Dolapihilla, and Weligalla were, he believed, original dedications.

The vihara has one Nila Panguwa in Dombalgammama (*0a. 2p. 2l. fields*). Services (commuted at Rs. 14-10) : to give a pingo of vegetables and 5 *neli* of rice to the incumbent at the new year. And one Panguwa in Weligalla (*0a. 1p. 2l. fields and 2 kurunis garden*). Services commuted at Rs. 7-35.

It has two pangu in this village :—

1. Nila — Tenants : Ekanekke Tikiri Banda and Vihara Walawwa Kumarihami. Hold 64 acres fields, 4½ acres gardens, and 2½ acres hau. Services (commutable for Rs. 91-85) : to perform twelve mura, Tikiri Banda one and the Kumarihami eleven. The mura is to furnish to the vihara 30 seers of rice every month : each to deliver at the vihara 100 bundles of straw before the new year. The Kumarihami to keep the vihara malawa clean and free of weeds and to supply, for the decoration of the southern portion, six kumbha and one tender coconut leaf, and have them put on the wall of that portion of the vihara. The ordinary service is to give one seer of salt every month with 3½ seers of rice.

2. Hewisi — Tenant : Yaklessabuge. Holds a field of 1 acre in Dolapihilla and a garden of 8 kurunis here. Services (commutable for Rs. 14-70) : to beat tom-tom at the vihara for the three towawa on all poya days and on the four festivals during the year—when on duty the tenant receives curry and rice in the morning and in the afternoon ; to accompany the incumbent on pinkam duty, and for so doing receives three meals a day ; to assist in keeping the malawa clean six days labour in the year ; to decorate the eastern front of the vihara with six kumbha and one tender coconut leaf ; to thatch the wahaikada yearly with 100 bundles of straw ; to offer to the incumbent, soon after the new year, forty leaves of betel.

MEDAGODA.—A village in Udupalata korala, Tumpuna. Adjoining Gussadaha, on the road from Galagedara to Rambukkama.

Sitana.—Korupola-ela, Pakanchiyakumbure-ela, Siyambalagahakumbure-ela.

Population in 1871, 117 (60 males, 57 females) : in 1881, 191 (100 males, 91 females) ; in 1891, 184 (95 males, 89 females). Vellalas and Low caste.

In the H. L. M. 37 acres (18½ *0p. 0l.*) paddy land were registered in the names of Munandiram Akura, Padikara Arachchi Appu, Kadawat Salelu, Gampetta Nalle, Padikara Disanaka Appu, Wadamatawakkurura Laksaka Achchi, Munandiram Wattu, Padikara Meys, Danapala, Kadawat Danapala, Sarana, Berawa Badda, Hiriye Tikira, Tarawela Kondasena Achariya.

In 1878 34 acres were registered. Commuted *0a. 2p. 0l.* (paid Rs. 87-84) ; redeemed *7a. 1p. 1l.* ; Crown fields *0a. 0p. 8a.* ; abandoned *4a. 0p. 3d.* ; total *17a. 0p. 2l.*

Peasants.—Abesin Mudiyanalage 96,212. Agalpolaynalage 36,489, 46,077. Don David Bernard Amarasakara Arachchi, 42,667. Duggannarallage, 92,095, 97,231. Ekanayaka Mudiyanalage, 29,797. Galampalayalage, 36,489, 46,077. Gamaga, 2,797. Godelage, 96,212. Herat Mudiyanalage, 29,797, 53,472, 4,033 (N. S.). Hattige, 29,797. Hittige, 16,954 (Falgot Saka 1729), 4,033 (N. S.). Kandere, 29,797. Medagoda Kankum Rala, 16,954 (Falgot Saka 1729), 4,033 (N. S.). Nekkada in 1791 A.D. (*Vol. I, pp. 40, 44*). Olantenne Herat Mudiyanalage, 92,095, 97,231. Udagammede Wimalan Mudiyanalage, 92,095, 97,231. Welage, 96,212.

(1897 A.D.)—In the year of Saka 1729, on Saturday, the tenth day of the waxing moon of the month Nawan. I, Hittige Kirala Arachchila, of Medagoda, in Narany-nipalata of Tumpuna, have hereby given to my cousin Medagoda Ballage Wigurula these high and low grounds belonging to me, to wit, Palle Aramba of 1 *pela* near the field G. Jarawela, the garden near the field,

the ben Toragollawattehena and Torapola-elchona, and have received in cash 40 ridsa, and ordered him to pay my debts to Niyarewelteme Abhamadu Mira Adappaya 20 ridsa and 1 annua of paddy, and to Udage Muhandiramra 15 ridsa, upon payment of these moneys these lands are to be given in paraventi. If any of my descendants shall contest or dispute this, they shall suffer calamities at the ordeal oaths, but neither my cousin nor his descendants shall suffer calamities at the seven ordeal oaths. The witnesses who know this are Weula Ganegola Daggannarala Wijeyakotte Maduwe Arachchila of Welagama, Kande Udaga Vidane of the same village, and Uduwe Mudiyanseelage Sirala. This land voucher was drawn at Welwitz, Walawwa in Kandy, and written by Kadawatage Tikiri Mudiyanse of Madawala. 16,954.

MEDAKANDA.—A hamlet of Kumbuloluwa in Udapone korale, Kotmale.

Stream.—Medakande-ela from Mipana-oya.

Population in 1891, 62 (33 males, 29 females). Low-country Sinhalese, Kaffirs, Tamils.

About 12 acres (6 annua) paddy land.

There is a Roman Catholic church here.

Adjoining Medakanda is:—

KUMBULUWA EGODAWELA.—Population in 1891, 65 (36 males, 29 females).

Stream.—Egodawela-ela from Mipana-oya.

About 15 acres (8 annua) paddy land.

Mr. J. Mesurier says (*p.* 170) these are "Durayo villages of the Pannadurayo, whose duty it was to give jaggery, hamla-hal, saffron, ginger, betel, honey, and polu-mas (a portion of game killed) to the king's palace."

MEDAKELLE.—A village in Kandapahala korale, Upper Dumbura, 15 miles from Wergama, under the Udattawe Arachchi, with Baddenmulla, Welomulla, and Pallo Galalobokka.

The country is flat. Kurakkan is sown more than paddy. Cotton is grown.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 73 (37 males, 36 females); in 1891, 85 (46 males, 39 females). Descendants of slaves.

In 1878 2½ acres (10½ *lp* 5½) paddy land were registered, of which about 17½ acres paid Rs. 27 6½; the rest were redeemed.

MEDAMAHANUWARA *alias* **WIDIYA.**—A village in Udasiya pattuwa, Upper Dumbura, about 20 miles east of Kandy. **WEGALA** is a hamlet.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 82 (50 males, 32 females); in 1891, 92 (13 males, 19 females).

Stream.—Gulud-oya.

Hills.—Medamahanuware, Moragollekanda, Mulu-tonkandura.

Widiya Raja and Satala Maha Raja, in whose reign Pitiye Dewiyo is said to have come to Ceylon from Chola in India, seem to have been Rajas of Satala, Maha, or Medamahanuware Widiya, was the seat of a royal family till Medasiya pattuwa was degraded after Kunappa Bandara became King Wimala Dharma. King Don Juan Dharmapala's father was a Bandara of Widiya.

Misastenne Adigar, in two deeds dated 1798 A.D., styles himself "Adigar of Medamahanuware."

Gale Nuware is on the top of Medamahanuware Peak (4,372 ft. above sea level), about 6 miles from Urugala. The tradition is that this was built (but it is probably very much more ancient) in the reign of King Senarat (1604-34).

On the top of Medamahanuware are the walls of a rectangular building 60 ft. by 30 ft. The walls (in 1897) about 8 ft. in height. There is an archway on the west; the floor of a large court 80 ft. by 60 ft., in which there is a well about 10 ft. square with about 4 ft. of water.

The north, south, and east sides of the hill are precipitous and unassailable. The only accessible side is the west: the fort on the top. About 90 yards below, and across a narrow ridge leading up, is built a wall and lookout fort, protected by a wide ditch; about 200 yards below this again is another ditch, but no building.

The last King of Kandy was captured at Galehewatta on 18th February, 1815, on his way here.

On the 19th February, 1815, Mr. D'Oyly wrote to the Governor from the King's granary, Teldeniya :—

DEAR SIR, — I HAVE the sincere joy in reporting to Your Excellency that the object of your anxious wishes is accomplished, and the king of Kandy a captive in our hands.

He was surrounded yesterday by the people of Dambura, in conjunction with some armed Kandians sent by the Adikar, in the precincts of Medamahawara, and taken about an hour before dark in the house of Udappitiye Arachchi at Galehowatta, a mile beyond Medamahawara, with two of his queens.

A few attendants after the house was surrounded, made a show of resistance and wounded two or three men, but fled after a few shots from the assailants. I went forward with palanquins to meet him at Bambukwella and have conducted him to this place with his queens from whence after rest and refreshments they will be sent to Kandy under a sufficient military guard. The king's mother and two more of his queens are at Hanwella, and a detachment will be sent immediately to conduct them in safety and to secure from plunder any treasure and valuables which may be found.

I have written also to his son the king's relations and Nayakkars informing them of these events, and inviting them to come without fear.

Teldeniya, February 19, 1815, 6 P.M.

DEAR SIR, — I HAVE just received Your Excellency's note dated 14 P.M. I am clearly of opinion that the king should be sent to Colombo without delay, and that it is preferable to avoid all interviews between the king and Your Excellency under the present circumstances which admit only of one decisive course. I conceive that the only sensation produced in Kandy by his presence can be no other than favourable to our interests; but as the public exhibition of his captivity in the capital of his kingdom to an injured and exasperated nation cannot be grateful to the feelings of a fallen tyrant, the route proposed by Your Excellency for conducting him to Colombo is perhaps, upon all accounts, the most eligible.

There is an intermediate place where he could conveniently rest at Damburawa granary near Hakkotuagala, but in his journey beyond it either tents or rest-houses must be prepared, and of course he will desire to be accompanied to Colombo by his other two queens, who probably will not reach this place till to-morrow evening.

As the king is entirely without suitable or even decent apparel (which has been sent for, but is not yet arrived) and the afternoon has been rainy, he has not set off on his journey, and according to the plan now proposed it will be advisable for him to await either here or at Damburawa the arrival of his queens and equipage and apparel.

Much valuable property belonging to the king is said to have been plundered by the Kandians who seized him, and he complains of the resulting language and ill-treatment experienced from them, but otherwise shows no symptoms of hurt feelings or discontent at his fate.

A half-brother of the king named Wankada Swamy, with Perumal Nayakkar and two other Malabar men have been brought in to-day from Kundasale, Gurudeniya, and Medamahawara.

Our further search for the hidden treasure here has been interrupted by the residence of the king and his queens in the adjoining room.

Major Wilberman has arrived and begs me to say that he will write to Your Excellency in the morning.

Teldeniya, February 20, 1815.

DEAR SIR, — THE Adikar, whom I have just seen, complains of indisposition and the unhealthiness of this country, and intends to proceed to Kandy this day. Amongst other things four horses belonging to the king have just been sent in by Mr. Mainwaring, who is gone with the detachment in advance.

Mr. Mainwaring writes that the queens are said to be on their way from Hanwella, and if the king's apparel is brought I hope the royal family may be moved as far as Damburawa to-morrow.

I enclose a memorandum of the several stations on the road from Kandy to our limits at which it is customary to rest, and I have desired the Adikar to send orders for preparing buildings.

It appears to me scarcely decorous, and I believe would be offensive to the Kandians, that the king should use any longer in this country the insignia of royalty, and for this reason his state palanquin, which was brought to-day, has at my request been sent forward to Kandy. If a suitable palanquin could be procured in Kandy for the king, I beg that it may be sent here with bearers for his journey to Colombo, otherwise I will give him up my own, in which he came yesterday, and request a dolly in its stead.

The female relations who are coming from Hanwella, I understand, will bring the palanquins with them. But the two queens who are here have none, and I beg that two doolies fitted up with white cloth in a decent manner may be sent with bearers from Kandy.

Mr. D'Oily wrote next day at 4 P.M. :—

The king's relations not having arrived last night, and having no business of greater importance at Teldeniya, I came here (Medanahamuwara) this morning in a little less than two hours, the greater part of the road being the ascent and descent of a steep hill, Wagalakanda. I found here the king's mother, his two last queens, four or five other female relations, besides other women, his two father-in-law, Gampola Deviyo and Degal Swamy, three nephews, five or six other Nayakkars, and eight or ten of inferior rank.

Two palanquins only were brought from Hanwella, and several of the females came on foot. We have just despatched them for Teldeniya, my palanquin conveying the two queens and the common doolies being sent at my request for the accommodation of the rest. There are altogether at least nine females of the royal family, who must be conveyed in palanquins to Colombo, and two only having been brought it will be incumbent on us to provide for the rest.

We can probably contrive conveyances for them as far as Mulmediyawa with the assistance of my own and the doolies of the detachment, if four were sent from Kandy besides the king's. As the royal family and dependents are now so numerous, and there will be difficulty in accommodating all at one place, I propose to move the king (though his clothes are not yet arrived) and a part of his family to Damburawa to-morrow, and the other relations must follow when he proceeds to the next stage, which I hope will take place the day after, but I first write to the Adikar (Eldupola) to know whether the buildings are ready at Mulmediyawa. Armed people belonging to the Adikar conducted all these Malabars to Medanahamuwara yesterday afternoon, after plundering them, I am informed, of many things. Fanny Mollier met them five or six miles in advance of Medanahamuwara and took from some a part of their most valuable plunder. But a great number of them, I hear, went back, probably with the view of obtaining more booty; and I have this day sent our oia directing them all to return.

I have also written an oia to two Kandyan inferior chiefs warning that they will be held responsible for some valuable king's property deposited in a house at Hanwella, and another to a few Malabars who have fled beyond Hanwella, inviting them to return without fear.

A gentleman on the spot, the author of "A Narrative of Events which have recently occurred in the Island of Ceylon," published in 1815, adds some inaccurate particulars (pp. 26-28) :—

An armed party of Elhiilapola's adherents, having discovered the house in which the tyrant had taken refuge with two of his wives and a few of his most faithful followers, surrounded the dwelling, the door of which was strongly barricaded. The assailants, however, headed by a devoted servant of Elhiilapola, after some opposition, in which one or two of both parties were killed, commenced the destruction of the house. The wall of the apartment in which he was concealed being thrown down, the tyrant was suddenly exposed to the view of his injured subjects in the full glare of the light which was reflected from the torches of the surrounding multitude, by whom he was now regarded for the first time as an object devoid of terror.

In the most abject manner he implored protection for himself and his wives, and he could stoop to ask it from the dependents of the man whose wife and children he had so recently murdered with circumstances of such wanton barbarity. His life was spared, but from the indignation and contempt of his subjects it was impossible to protect the tyrant. They bound him like a felon, and dragged him to the nearest village, upbraided him, spit on him, till at length, wearied with their own execrations they left him to all the repose which the dreadful reverse of his fortunes would at present permit him to enjoy.

On the succeeding morning Mr. D'Oily paid a visit to the fallen monarch : on entering the apartment, he found him surrounded by his mother, his wives and family, who were all in the deepest consternation and affliction, and which had been increased by some idle reports circulated by the Kandians, of an intention on the part of the British Government to bring the king to trial, and disgrace his family. Mr. D'Oily humanely assured them that his person should not only be safe, but that he should be treated with every degree of respect and attention. The king, who was at first sullen and reserved, now betrayed evident signs of emotion, and taking the hands of his aged mother

and four wives, he presented them successively to Mr. D'Ooly, and recommended them in the most solemn and affecting manner to his protection. In the Governor's assurances, he said, he had perfect confidence, as he knew him to be a good man, who would injure no one, and desired his respects might be presented to him.

Major Willerman, one of His Excellency's staff and who had been sent from Kandy on the first receipt of the joyful intelligence, now arrived, and was introduced to the king, who complained bitterly of the treatment he had received from his subjects. He pointed, in proud indignation, to the marks of a rope on his arm, and asked if *that* was treatment fit for a king. Major Willerman replied that the indignities he had suffered were matter of great regret to the Governor; to which the monarch answered, that he lamented he had not at once thrown himself on the generous protection of the British.

Families.—Asweddumego (*Jud. Com., 20th October, 1824*). Gaichewattege (*Jud. Com., 20th October, 1824*). Kutupullege Kalu Menikara. Medage Arachchillage Panchi Elana. Dingirala, the father of the parties, and just before the accession, having been sent on king's service to Tamankaduwa. Before his death he sent his aramut-cutter and a chummi box and a gun mounted with silver in token of bequest of land. 5,651 (*Jud. Com., 1st September, 1835*). Kotte Mudiyaenilage, 41,805. David Baird Lindsay *vs.* John Gavin, W. Clarihew, and J. F. Hadden, for one-fourth of Dedegala estate, 26,480. 37,821. Medamahawara Walawa in Kirinda (*Jud. L., p. 419*). Nimalgaha arawege (*Jud. Com., 3rd March, 1828*). Pallege, 56,219. Pallege Ukkurais's estate, Test. 693. Udage, 45,510. Uduharaze, 45,510.

VIHARE.—Medamahawara Vihare or Maligawa. This is an old vihare. The tradition is that King Senarat and King Kirti Sri dedicated lands. The Viharewatta, about 3 ammu, is said to have been dedicated by King Kirti Sri. The Dalada relic was kept here in times of danger.

The vihare was formerly a fine temple, but was abandoned and the image removed to Bombura; but it was again removed to Medamahawara in 1838 by Doraliyadda Uunase, who was succeeded by his pupil Sumandara Uunase.

The claim to have lands registered was rejected (*T. L. C. 323; Office 407, 12th October, 1858*).

DALADA MALIGAWA LANDS:—

SANNAS (1696 A.D.).—The following lands, situate at Medamahawara in Medasiya pattuwa of Bombura, to wit, Motabure 3 pelus in the whole and Siyamhalagastenne Aswedduma 2 pelus in the whole, together with the high ground within the four boundaries, viz., below the road in the centre of the ridge where the Maligawa stands, below the trench dug round the city, below the ground Malagastenna, on this side of the course in which the water descends near Naranwalabena and above the stream: this much of the gam-punguwa were, in the year of Saka 1618, of the month II, the second day of the increasing moon, being Monday, offered by royal command to the most high relic of the Tooth which presides at Medamahawara.

That command is made a royal command

(1766 A.D.).—Adikari Mudiyanso of Widiya, in Medamahawara of the Pansiya pattuwa, purchased from a woman named Surudujja, the field Narugal Aswedduma of 2 pelus, and he, the Mudiyanso, with the knowledge of Surudujja, dedicated the field to the most sacred Tooth-relic and retained possession, delivering annually ten measures of rice to the Dalada Maligawa. This Panawili Sittu was given on Monday, the eleventh day of the increasing moon, of the month Poson, in the year of Saka 1682, by the officers of the Maligawa and the officiating priest.

(1760 A.D.).—I, Gallanawatte Gammabe, of Medamahawara in Pansiya pattuwa, having paid money to Iaggeekara Achari Naide, purchased in paraveni Uragala Aswedduma of 2 pelus in extent. With the knowledge of the said Achari Naide I, the said Gammabe, do hereby dedicate the same to the most sacred Tooth-relic, reserving possession, giving 10 nolis of rice to the treasury of the Maligawa. With the knowledge of the Nilames of the Dalada Maligawa this dedication Sittu was written by me, Tewakarana Uunase, on Monday, the eleventh day of the increasing moon, of the month Poson, in the year of Saka 1682, called Wikramanam.

(1764 A.D.).—I, Wadu Naide, called Nilawattege Nalappu, of Medamahawara, have purchased by paying money to Ellemanawa Arachchi the land Walupelebhena, of which having asweddumized 1 ammu extent, I do dedicate the same to the most sacred Tooth-relic, reserving possession, giving yearly 10 nolis of rice. With the knowledge of all the headmen of the Dalada Maligawa this

Sitta was written by me, the Nayaka Unnanse of the Aggiri Vihare, on Friday, in the increasing moon of the month Navan, in the year of Saka 1(8)86, called Tharuniman.

The incumbent of Medamahawara Vihare *vs.* Ambale Sahodara, Kira and Sirdara, tenants, 9,979 (*Vol. I., p. 38*).

MEDAMULLA.—A hamlet of Kiralesa in Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North.

Stream.—Amunela. The tank was made in the reign of King Wimala Dharma Suriya II. (*Vol. I., p. 127*).

Hill.—Kendulaganda.

The DAMBUP VIHARE has one Panguwa. Tenants: Medamullege. Hold 3a. 0p. 0l. fields, 1a. 2p. 0l. gardens. Service (commutable for Rs. 28.75): to join with the Itabenchewwa Pangu in providing four kumba a year for the toranam and to assist in erecting it at the Nanumura Mangallaya and in decorating it for the four festivals; to assist in repairing and whitewashing with inkul eight feet of the mandappa and vihara wall; to keep in repair six feet of the wakkada; to build, thatch, and repair a portion of a lugginge and to cowlung eight feet of the padalana; to give a neliya of oil at Katti Mangallaya and vegetables and betel at the old and new year; to provide a pulangin bearer for the Nayaka Unnanse to go to Kandy once a year; to contribute four neli rice, one coconut, and three vegetables with condiments, to the dankada for two days yearly; to give twopence as Siwurunula; to take the gammuta for two days at a time in turn; to pound one pola paddy and deliver rice to the gabadawa; to send one man for timber, buildings, and other work at the vihare and its adjacent buildings and gardens.

MEDAPALATA KORALE.—The smallest of the four divisions of Yatinuwara. It is traversed by the Colombo road and by the Nannu-oya.

Population in 1881, 4,782 (2,459 males, 2,293 females); in 1891, 4,334 (2,188 males, 2,146 females).

Villages.—Arambegama, Danture, Dehianga, Dolanwela, Embilmigama, Giragama, Gowindala, Gurugama, Haliyadda, Inkawatta, Imbulmaligama, Kattota, Kotibogala, Medagoda, Munwatigoda, Parakatawella, Pilimalawwa, Siyumbalagoda, Udawela, Udugalpitiya, Kuppayama, Urapola, Watarakumbura. 504 acres entered in the Commutation Register. Total tithes due Rs. 1,822.83; the average tithes per acre Rs. 3.61.

MEDAPALATA KORALE.—The middle division of Uduuwara between Gangapalata on the east and Kandupalata on the west. It stretches from the Kandy Colombo road near Gadalaadeniya to near Gampola.

Population in 1881, 5,655 (2,963 males, 2,692 females); in 1891, 5,446 (2,807 males, 2,639 females).

Villages.—Alkenada, Arattana, Bambaradeniya, Batupitiya, Buwelikada, Daskara, Dawulagoda, Deliwala, Delmada, Eladetta, Embekka, Erawwawela, Gadalaadeniya, Galgopitiya, Ganguladeniya, Giragama, Haladiwala, Hatnagoda, Heppana, Hiddaulla, Hiyarapitiya, Hiyawala, Imbuladeniya, Ketakumbura, Kiriwawala, Kuradeniya, Lunugama, Meddegoda, Menikbowan, Mugatiyapola, Paduwangoda, Panunnuwa, Piligama, Rabdegamuwa, Radagoda, Rangama, Siyambalagoda, Talawatura, Tirappuwa, Walunkoho, Walgama, Wannipola, Warakagoda, Watupola, Wegiriya, Werawala.

In 1884:—Area in register of paddy lands: 482 acres. Average tax per acre: Rs. 3.42. Total due by Commutation Register: Rs. 1,651.90.

The patta has many places of interest: the temples of Lankatilaka, Gadalaadeniya, Embekka, Wegiriya.

In Medapalata there are 29a. 0p. 0l. of paddy land and 875a. 2p. 0l. of high land registered as temple property, while claims for the registration of 126a. 3p. 5l. fields and 496a. 1p. 2l. high land were rejected.

MEDAPITHULA.—A village in Gangala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, in Elagamuwa wasam.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 32 (21 males, 11 females); in 1891, 22 (10 males, 12 females). Pattiwala and Kunaminaduwa people.

Family.—Ratnayaka Mudiyanselage of Talagoda, 96,268. Subasin Arachchilage, 96,268.

MEDAPITIYA.—A village in Kandakara Pahala korale, Udapalata, watered by the Kokka-oya. It is under the same Aracheli as Ganegoda, Godawela, and Ambakumbura.

In 1871 grouped with Godawela, Ambakumbura, and Doluwa. Population in 1881, 59 (18 males, 32 females); in 1891, 49 (23 males, 26 females).

In 1873 714 acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 13s. 2p. 0l. (paid Rs. 126 26); redeemed 16s. 1p. 5l., temple land 1s. 0p. 5l.; sold by the Crown 4s. 3p. 0l.; total 35s. 3p. 0l.

Families.—Men in this village marry from Uda Talawinna, Henagahawela, and Diskara. Doluwa Gammahelage, 58, 152. Godamunnege, 58, 152. Katupullege, 91, 213. Koralege, 58, 152.

MEDAPITIYA.—A village in Hapuwala-wasam, Diyatilaka korale, Upper Howaheta. On the high road a mile on the Kandy side of Hanguranketa.

Streams.—Alawala-oya, Arattanakumbura-ela, Dangotupelo-ela, Gorandiyagoda-ela, Polwaite-ela.

Tank.—Medapitiya-wewa.

Population in 1-71, 84 (48 males, 36 females); in 1881, 103 (49 males, 54 females); in 1891, 92 (43 males, 49 females). Vellalas, Tom-tom Beaters, Smiths. About 30 acres (15 amunas) paddy land.

Pansala school at Arattana Vihare.

VIHARE.—Arattana or Medapitiya Vihare. An ancient temple. The vihare was rebuilt. It contains a large clay image in the sitting posture and twelve smaller ones.

SANNAS (1613 A.D.).—On the eighth day of the waning moon, of the month Nikini, in the year of Saka 1535. The field Palla Arattana of 3 amunas and 3 poles, which had been dedicated to Arattana Vihare, in Diyatilaka of Howaheta, became king's property and continued to be so for a series of years. Therefore, the great King Senewirat, the lord of the three divisions of Lanka, visited this vihare and re-dedicated the field Pahala Arattana and Diyabulewatta, which were Buddha's property, for the purpose of carrying on almsgiving, flower and oil and other offerings, with a view to His Majesty's attaining Buddhahood on his receiving a benediction from the future Buddha Maitri. Therefore, if any king, prince, or minister were to lay claim to this property, he will be born and tortured in one of the eight great hells, such as Sanjiwa, and will never escape it; and, on the other hand, if any king, prince, or minister will defend this donation, for the sake of Buddha, he shall enjoy bliss in the six celestial worlds and ultimately become a true follower of the future Buddha, and attain different grades of sanctification, such as Rahat, and finally Nirvana.

By command this grant was written by me, Mahala Mudaliya.

SANNAS (1758 A.D.). During the reign in Lanka of the divine lord King Senewirat, the chief of the three divisions of Lanka, His Majesty heard that Pahala Arattana and Diyabulewatta, which had originally been dedicated to Arattana Vihare in Diyatilaka, had become king's property, and as such a state of things is unjust. His Majesty had the same re-dedicated to the vihare; but later on a similar thing having taken place during the reign of the divine lord King Kirti Sri, the chief of the whole of Lanka, while His Majesty was going on with the improvement of the country and the propagation of religion, one day His Majesty having heard it, he re-dedicated the same to the vihare for the purpose of carrying on almsgiving, flower and oil offerings, as it was unjust to take Buddha's property, and with a view of securing to himself the benefits resulting from such donations, temporally and spiritually, and to attain Nirvana.

On Wednesday, the eleventh day of the waning moon, of the month Binara, in the year of Saka 1650, these fields were declared Buddha's property, namely, Pahala Arattana of 4 amunas, Uda Arattana of 3 amunas, and Diyabulewatta; so in order that no future king, prince, or minister may lay claim to these Palla copper Sannas be written and granted. Thus, on the command given from the throne of Kandy in all the splendour and glory of Sakra, the King of gods, this copper Sanna was written and granted.

So let there be no one who actuated by covetousness disputes this donation and takes this property by force, he will be born and tortured in one of the four great hells; let the future generation defend and protect this meritorious act and thereby attain bliss in heaven and Nirvana.

(1834 A.D.).—On this Sunday, the seventh day of the decreasing moon, under the constellation Kewataya, of the month Esala, in the year of Saka 1756, 1,

Kotakoleniya Ananda Stawira Terunnanse, residing at the Arattana Vihare at Medapitiyagama in Hanguranketa, in the Diyatalaka korale of Hewaheta, do hereby grant and make over to my uterine brother Pettiya-goda Punchirala's son Hattapala, my pupil, all my animate and inanimate things, together with the said vihare and its endowments, the field Arattana 4 amunu, Titabajale-danoulgete 3 amunu, and their appurtenant two gardens, the panala and the angas, and the high and low lands; and to that effect this Talpot was caused to be written, and I having set my usual signature gave and have given. Witnesses to this are: Kotuwage Punchirala Korala, Pattini Dewalesa, Munkrala Kapurala, Minura Menkrala, late Arachchila, Alawattagoda Panaliyadda Mediluma Duraya, Peruma Duraya of the same village, Wel-arachchige Menik Appu, Damurumeye Kuda Henaya, Uduwawala Dharmadana Terunnanse, Haragama Salwat Unnan-o, Kaluwa Dawulkaraya of Arattana, Viharagama Somala, Kiri Ukkuwa Horanekaraya, Somittara, Ukkuwa, Kiriya Berakaraya, Pallege Kirala Gammabe, and Punchirala of Giraa-gala or Polgaha-arawa. For the writing of this Talpot Panunnuwe Wijayanama Attanayaka Dharmadoja Pandita Mudiyanse Balahami, Kodituwakku Lokam Mahatunja.

The succession is pupillary. A question of succession to the vihare was tried in 55,623. It has endowments at Hapuwa (Viharewatta 6 lahas, Uda Arattana Muttettu 7 pelas, Pallo Arattana Muttettu 5 pelas, Puwakgahakotuwekumbura 4 kurunis, Wewaliyaddekumbura 1 pela 2 lahas), in Danunumeya (Uda-arawokumbura 1 pela, Mahurawa-ellakumbura 1 pela), and in Hanguranketa.

Sobhita Unnanse in 1857 said that Anthonyagewatta and Madanekumbura were given by the last king.

Three pelas of Madanekumbura held by Sirula Gamanabe, who blows the shell at the four festivals and guards the vihare for a week when his turn comes round.

Madanekumbura had belonged to an Uncense of the vihare, but had been confiscated when the Dabala relic was brought here.

There are figures of a crow and a dog eat on a stone in the field. The king also gave some cloths and a garden which had belonged to Anthony, who had died without issue.

Diyabulewatta belonged to Kottalbadde Walawwa, and was confiscated and given to the vihare by the last king.

MEDASIYA PATTUWA.—A division of Harispattu, bounded on the north by Galasiva pattuwa, on the east by Pallegampala korale, on the south by Kulugammanasaya pattuwa and Gangapala korale of Yatinuwara, and on the west by Timpune. Its greatest breadth from north-east to south-west is about 4 miles. The greatest length from north to south is little more than three miles.

It is divided into twenty-five villages, which, for executive purposes, are grouped into nine wasam, eight under Arachchila and one under a Vidana Duraya:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. { Wiguhumpola.
Beragama.
Aladeniya.
Hudeniya. | 5. { Kumburegama.
Giriha-gama.
Alawattagama.
Kandanthona. |
| 2. { Idanegama.
Henegama Palkumbura.
Niyambepola.
Murawanagoda. | 6. { Doranegama.
Ilagama.
Pallo Ilagama.
Golegaminana. |
| 3. { Kurundegolla } Moor Arachchi.
Walgama }
Palkumbura } | 7. { Medawala.
Angola.
Penahetipola. |
| 4. { Niyangoda.
Andungama Palkumbura. | 8. { Botota.
Attaragama. |
| | 9. Walgama (Vidana-wasam). |

The population of the pattuwa in 1881 was 6,822 (3,531 males, 3,291 females); in 1891, 8,539 (4,939 males, 3,600 females).

In 1878 there were registered 684a. 2p. 3½ amunu of paddy land (1,177 acres). Of the 538½ amunu, 365 were redeemed from payment of tax, 58 were temple land, only 160 amunu paid commutation Rs. 1,795.

The most ancient traditions of this district are connected with King Walagam Dahu, who lived here before he became king.

Walagandeniya, where he lived with his mother. She, unconscious of her great position, one day asked some paddy from a neighbour woman who was asleep, and who, desiring not to be disturbed, said she had not the ladder to get up to the granary; then Walagam Bahu's mother, urgent for paddy, said the woman might stand on her shoulder and get paddy from the granary; she did so. The future king saw the stain on his mother's shoulder, and hearing what had happened he put the children of the house to death, in Pottadeniya.

At Mulmediyawa in Palkumbura an elephant bowed to him.

The Vihara of Medawala, Galgano, and Niyangoda date from his time. At Medagoda a stone is shown on which he stood while the vihara was being built.

The Dalada Maligawa owns the greater part of the 54 amunu of temple land in the pattuwa. The tenants generally pay money instead of rendering services.

The principal vihara is Medawala. Palkumbura is an old temple. Attaragama, Botota, and Uggalgoda Vihara are new.

The principal family of the district was Kapuwatto Walawwa, which owned lands in Arambegama, Beragama, Idamegama, &c.

The Attaragama Bandara family is extinct. The Alawattegama, Annatugoda, Doranegama, Galpottawala, and Ilugama families are of respectable rank.

MEDASIYA PATTUWA.—A division of Upper Dumbura; bounded on the north by Udasiya pattuwa, on the east by Gamupaha korale west, on the south by a line from Urugala to the Mahaweli-ganga, and on the west by Lower Dumbura. Population in 1881, 2,872 (1,545 males, 1,327 females); in 1891, 2,560 (1,349 males, 1,211 females).

Villages.—Ambale, Bombure Urugala, Deniya, Doraliyadda, Dunuwila, Galehewatta, Kitulangomuwa, Motamure, Watuliyadda.

In 1878 684½ acres of paddy land were registered, of which 30½ a. 2p. 5½ l. were commuted (paid Rs. 2,616 84), 11a. 1p. 3½ l. abandoned, 19a. 2p. 1½ l. redeemed, 2a. 2p. 8 l. rented at one-fourth, 3a. 0p. 2 l. belonged to the Maligawa.

The people of Medasiya pattuwa were seven times degraded by the Kandyan kings and once by Mr. Russell, Government Agent (*Vol. I., p. 194*).

An Anglo-vernacular school at Urugala. A C.M.S. girls' school.

The division is poorly irrigated.

Streams.—Ambale-oya, Bombure-oya and Guru-oya.

VIHARA.—Dunuwila, Bombure, Doraliyadda, Motamure.

Urugala is the principal town; a court-house, &c., police station, post office.

Minor roads from Urugala to Bintonna. A road from Galmal-oya to Wendaruwa.

From the main road at Moragalamulla to Nitulgala-arawo-oya 12 mile, Watuliyadda Ambalama 32 mile, Ambale 150 mile, Dunuwila 143 mile, Wendaruwa-oya (stream 10 ft. wide, stony bottom, always fordable) 2 miles, Wendaruwa 50 mile.

Junction of road from Guru-oya.

Urugala to Rangala 850 miles. (Urugala court-house to Galmal-oya 75 mile, Namadagala 1 mile, Delpatan-oya 75 mile, Miyampe-oya 150 mile, Nil-oya 2 mile, Diganawatta 250 miles, Rangala 2 miles).

MEDASIYA PATTUWA.—The southern division of Matale South, traversed by the railway and by the Kandy road.

Population in 1881, 5,168 (2,735 males, 2,433 females); in 1891, 4,416 (2,253 males, 2,163 females).

Villages.—Alayaya, Alupotuwa, Badalgammedda, Bowatta, Delgas-anga, Dimbulgoda, Dumbukola, Elwala, Ganegoda, Guralawela, Gurukete, Imbulpitiya, Kaduwela, Kahambiliyawela, Kahatagahakumbura, Kalalpitiya, Kandanketiya, Kuriwela, Mahariya, Manaboda, Marukona, Meddegoda, Nitulgahakotuwa, Nugapitiya, Paragahawela, Rayitalawela, Tibbotumulla, Udattawa, Ukuwala, Ulpatapitiya, Warakamuro East, Wariyapola, Weligala West, Weligala East.

MEDA-UI-PATA.—A village in Gangala Udasiya pattuwa, Matale East, in Ataragallawa-waram.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Ataragallawa. Population in 1881, 26 (11 males, 15 females); in 1891, 7 (4 males, 3 females). Vellalas.

There were in 1878 12 acres (6a. 0p. 2½ l.) uncommuted paddy land.

MEDAWALA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Harispattu.

Population in 1871, 371 (192 males, 179 females); in 1881, 408 (205 males, 203 females); in 1891, 306 (154 males, 152 females).

In 1878 70½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 8s 3p. 3l. (paid Rs. 109 23); redeemed 20s. 3p. 5½l.; temple fields 5s. 2p. 0l.; abandoned 0s. 0p. 2l.; total 35s. 1p. 0½l.

WALAGANDENIYA is a hamlet on the ridge of the hill. King Walagam Bahu lived here before he became king, and at Pettadeniya, he killed the children of a woman who stood on the shoulders of the king's mother (at her request) to get paddy from a granary for her.

The inhabitants of this hamlet were degraded by King Walagam Bahu by hanging a pot on a juk tree, which is still pointed out.

MORAGAMMANA is a Guttara hamlet.

PANNALA is a hamlet.

Families.—Ramunage, 65,624. Batugodara, 3,964 (N. S.). Dehigamage, 29,826. Duggannarallage, 22,495, 27,417, 3,964 (N. S.). Galahitiyawego, 31,875, 32,406. Gamage, 29,690, 31,875, 32,405. Test. 242. Halgolle, 53,612. Henego (*Jud. Com., 15th October, 1827*). Hettige, 29,690, Test. 242. Kulasekara Mudiyanse-
lage, 65,624. Low-country Sinhalese, 31,875, 32,405, 35,083, 38,893. Maratugoda Dugganna Rala (*Jud. Com., 15th October and 21st December, 1827*). Matalege, 35,083, 38,893, 53,612. Medawala Mudiyanse (*Jud. Com., 21st December, 1827*). Medawala Naidelage, 29,826, 35,703. Mudiyanse-
lage, 3,964 (N. S.). Nagahawattege, 29,690. Test. 242. Nektage, 29,690, Test. 242. Toradeniye Walawwe Mudiyanse *vs.* Pannala Duggannarallage, 95,463.

MEDAWALA VIHARE.—An ancient temple founded by King Walagam Bahu (88 A.C.). It is on the top of a small hill reached by flights of steep steps. Within an irregularly-shaped enclosure stand a dagoba, vihare, bo-tree, and *poya-go*. The vihare stands on short stone pillars. There is a rock with Sinhalese characters on it.

SANNAM (1191 A.D.).—In the year of King Saka 1116 (a man) put up the dam Delgaha-ela-amunna in Niyadandu-helpata at the confluence of three streamlets in Medasiya pattuwa of Sarasiya pattuwa or Balawita-rata, and asweddumized 2 amunna 3 pols paddy land. Out of the first crop two bags of rice were presented to King Prakrama Bahu, who, after the necessary inquiries, accepted the same and commanded that to the man should be given the paddy field which he had asweddumized, bounded on the west by above Kirimeti-ella, on the south by this side of the stream Pata-ambhinna, on the south-east by this side of the stream in Muhamudunhinna, on the east by the stream in Hukpatanchena, north-east by the stream in Gatella, north by the stream Godapalakele, and on the north-west by the stream in Maditta. The land within these boundaries, capable of being converted to paddy land, was given by His Majesty King Prakrama Bahu, seated on his throne in the city of Gampola, in Udapalata of Sinduruwanabada Uduuwara, in presence of his ministers Urulewatte Diyawadana Bandara Nilame, Giragama Haluwadana Bandara Nilame, Angamunna Senewirat Adikaram Maha Nilame, Levuke Maha Diyava of the Four Korales, Awudage Mohottala of Hindagala, and Maha Lekam Mohottala of Peradeniya, so that Ramachandra Rajaguru Brahmana Rala and his children and their generations, may possess (free of any payment to the royal treasury) the said Niyadanduwela Aswedduma consisting of dry and mud lands. The above is the command of King Prakrama Bahu.

(1203 A.D.).—When the two Buddhist priests Wannaratna and Chanda-joti were residing in Medawala Vihare (which was built by King Walagam Bahu), in the year of Saka 1124, the King Prakrama Bahu happened to go to Kurunegala from Gampola. On the way the king's royal elephant knelt at the stream Ratala facing the vihare, on which the king inquired if there was any vihare, dagoba, or bo-tree in the vicinity, and being told that there was he sent for Nawaratna Ummase and got information from him on the subject. Then the king commanded all the headmen in the five pattu of Sarasiya pattuwa to effect all repairs in the vihare in a few months and to inform him of it on its completion, for he said that he would then make two images out of the two tusks of that elephant and make an offering of them to the vihare. Then the elephant got up and the king went on his way to Kurunegala. Thereafter a two-storied vihare was built with an image of Buddha with two others on two sides and other paintings, a temple for the god Saman was erected on the east of the vihare, and a temple for the goddess Pattini on

the west, and the king was informed of the completion. The king then came there and made offerings of a malippu set with nine varieties of gems worth 500 coins and other golden articles, cloths, and rice, and celebrated the ceremony of Netra-pinkama on Wednesday, the fifth day of the month of Wesak. The Kings Walagambahu and Sri Sanghabo had dedicated the village Angoda to the vihare for its maintenance, but the king (Prakrama Bahu), hearing that it had passed to the Disavane, defined its boundaries thus: west above the rock on the bank of Gangulkumbura, south the stream of Galpotta-tenne-hinna, east this side of the rock Renaketugala and below the rock Katugala in Dodanewakumbura, west the ela in Kasambawa Aramba, and on the north by this side of the stream in Tambahinna. The grant of this village with its appurtenances made by Walagambahu and Sri Sanghabo was confirmed by King Prakrama Bahu. Subsequently the king commanded me, Ramachandra Rajaguru Brahmana Itala, to dedicate to my nephew, Nawaratna Unnanse, the aswedduma called Niyadanduwela which I asweddumized and possess free of any royal dues, and possess it by giving three bowls of rice to the vihare every poya day and sweeping the vihare compound.

SANNAS (1755 A.D.).—During the reign of King Walagambahu, who brought the three divisions of Lanka under his sole dominion, and who belonged to the Khestriya race, which counts King Manu among its members, which had its origin from the time the world was peopled by Brahmas; Tamils conquered and took possession of the kingdom of Kandy. Thereupon the king, accompanied by his queen-mother, fled to Balawita and took their abode in Walagandeniya. After they had lived there for a number of years earning their livelihood by hard work, the king, actuated by a kingly pride, thought to himself thus: "It is now fourteen years since the Tamil took possession of the kingdom, and I am living a life of concealment in this forest? When shall I protect the country and my religion?" Saying this to himself, he proceeded to Katupulu Nuwara, took back the sword which had been hidden there, erected a seat at Mulmediyawa, placed the chank of victory on it, and began his invocations in this manner: "If there be any latent power in me by which I can expel the Tamils from Lanka and bring back my country and my religion to their former state, let this chank speak." Whereupon the chank spoke thrice. The king proceeded to Katupulu Nuwara, taking with him the people who were brought to the spot by the sound of the chank, built palaces, put up fortifications, and remained there. The inhabitants of the three divisions of Lanka having learnt that their king had regained his kingdom, repaired thither from all directions. The king seeing this large concourse of his subjects started, like Indra with his 64 ornaments on, for war with the Tamils, and overtook and killed them, who were already in flight. After the war the king came back for the second time to the place in which he had led a life of hardship and misery, intent upon commemorating his temporary abode at Walagandeniya by a religious ceremony. There he built palaces, took up his abode, planted three bo-trees, and erected Medawala Vihare.

At a later period, however, the vihare fell into ruins. During a war between King Prakrama Bahu of Kurunegala and Boda, Mapa, and Nanda, the Buddhist priests of that city, quitted it and proceeded on their way in every direction, and one of these, Nagala Wamaratana Sami, found his way to Balawita. The arrival of this priest was looked upon by the inhabitants as a miracle, and they set to work to build a monastery for his abode in Medawelpitiya and dedicated it to him on its completion. On one occasion he observed the traces of a flight of steps already worn out, and inquired whether yonder eminence was the site of a vihare; on receiving a reply in the affirmative and learning the previous history of it from the old residents of the place, he expressed a wish to rebuild the vihare, and this intention of his was communicated in writing to the king at Dedigama, with the previous history of the place. The king and his council being satisfied with what this writing contained commanded thus: "Let all the inhabitants of Sarasiya pattuwa contribute towards the building of the vihare taken on hand by our priest, and let them suspend rajakariya and other work in connection with taxes or tithes." On the receipt of this edict all began this work, and on the completion of the timber work of the two-storied image-house of 11 cubits long, painters began moulding images. His Majesty having learnt of the progress of the good work sent a contribution worth a thousand made up out of his own treasury and by the chiefs (mudali), with a command to expedite the work. Accordingly the artists were liberally provided with rice, betel, cloths, and other necessaries, who in their turn supplied themselves with requisite colours, and set about making three standing images, painting the ceilings and the walls with 1,196 figures in the upper story, and in the lower story mili-torana, an image representing

Buddha when he first attained Buddhahood, images of Sakra, Vishnu, Shiva, and scenes of the principal sermons of Buddha, and other figures illustrating some of the previous lives of Buddha. On the work being completed in the course of a few years, the ceremony of Netra-puja was performed, with a collection of 50 amunu of rice, 23 milch cows, 101 pieces of cloth, and 1,150 fanams. The flight of steps was constructed with the figures of a lion and an elephant on each side.

On the completion of the work the Senawirat having paid a visit of inspection and being satisfied with the work, recommended to the king that a village should be given to the vihara. Thereupon the king thus commanded from his throne at Gampola: That as Angolagama had at that time been vested in Lenaduraya by custom, lands were given in its stead, and 7 amunu, with the houses, gardens, forests appurtenant thereto, with two vassals from the palace, eight men from Atabage, musical instruments, tom-toms, trumpets, dawul, &c., were given on a writing to remain for a long, long time as Buddha's property; and it remained as such a long time without any interruption, but at a later period, owing to the disturbance of the Portuguese, the vihara fell into ruins and the village passed into stranger hands. But on the accession of King Kirti Sri Raja Sinha to the throne of the three divisions of Lanka he took in hand the improvement of the country and religion. One day the king having learnt that this vihara was in a ruinous state, commanded that it be repaired. Duttawila Mudali, the Ratemahatmaya of the district, undertook the work, and with the assistance of the inhabitants of the district cleared the vihara premises of thorns and jungle, reconstructed the walls, built an image-house on 7-cubit pillars ornamented with carvings, and therein images of Buddha, attendant priests, and gods were made, walls and ceilings were painted, and on the outside two figures armed with swords on each side of the door; a granite dagoba 12 cubits high containing Buddha's relic was erected at the extremity, and also a puja-ga. The painters were liberally provided with all necessaries and were paid a remuneration of 15,600 fanams. On the completion of the work the king was asked to participate, and he accordingly partook of the merits with feelings of the utmost devotion and pleasure. At this time it was brought to His Majesty's knowledge that Angolagama, the property originally attached to this vihara, was in possession of the Gajjanayaka Department. The king remarked that it was unjust that Buddha's property should be so dealt with, and commanded that it be restored to the vihara for its use and maintenance, and that a writing be given for the same; and on this command this copper-Sanua has been inscribed and given on this Thursday, the full moon day of Unduwak, in the year of King Saka 1877.

In the reign of the last king, Maralande Kumarihami, the wife of the Adigar Pilima Talawwe, when going to the Seven Korales, asked the priest of Medawala Vihara for a palanquin to travel in. The priest refused; he could not give a palanquin belonging to the vihara to carry a woman. So Pilima Talawwe Mah: Nilame, took Angola from the vihara and gave it to the Maligawa.

The vihara has a paraveni Nila Panguwa in Medawala (11½ acres fields, 6½ acres gardens, and 10½ acres of hen); held by fourteen Vellala tenants. Services (commutable for Rs. 168-70): for every pela of mud land to give fifteen measures of rice, one seer of salt, and fifty bundles of straw; to be in mura at the vihara fifteen days a year, and during mura to supply flowers and water and to sweep the maluwa; the whole panguwa together has to thatch the wabalkala and palawa once a year, to weed the maluwa four times a year, to decorate the vihara for the four festivals.

MEDDEGAMA.—A village in Pallepallata korale, Tumpane.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 20 (14 males, 6 females); in 1891, 19 (8 males, 11 females).

In 1878 16½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 2a. 3p. 4l. (paid Rs. 24-37); redeemed 2a. 2p. 5l.; sold by the Crown 2a. 3p. 5l.; total 8a. 1p. 4l.

MEDDEGODA.—A village in Medapallata korale, Uduuwara.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Siyambalagoda, Embekka, and Rangama. Population in 1881, 114 (68 males, 46 females); in 1891, 117 (63 males, 54 females).

In the H. L. M. 27½ acres (13a. 2p. 3l.) of paddy land were registered in the names of Alkemade Vedarala, Padikara Ranawira, Gowinda Tenhami, Meddegoda Ukku Appu, Medage Arachchila, Ilukmodara Gamaya, Atapattu Wijaya, Bini Tikira, Pepole Arachchila, Atapattu Urudi.

Families.—*Erawwawala Koditwakku Nilame vs. Meddegoda Kawrala.* Plaintiff obtained judgment for Bokumbura of 1 amuna in right of his father Polwatte Panchirala (*Jud. Com., 3rd November, 1819*).

MEDDEGODA DARANDE VIHARE.—The property of Yatanwala Maha Nayaka Unnanse and inherited by Kehelwatugoda Sumangala Unnanse (45,614).

In 1795 A.D. King Rajadhi Raja Sinha granted the following Sannas to Indawalugoda Unnanse.

In the fifteenth year of the reign of King Rajadhi Raja Sinha, pure as the milk poured into chanks, descended from the most illustrious Maha Sammata royal line, famed for his religious zeal, wore the gems of a good disposition and valour, and patronized the Buddhist faith. As it is said by Buddha, whose lotus-like feet are worshipped by Brahmas and Dewas, that giving alms is supremely meritorious, the king, whose lotus-like royal mind was opened by his beam-like desires to make an offering of sacerdotal robes, invited a number of priests resident in town and country, made an offering of robes and other "pirikaras," and at the close of the ceremony he dedicated the field Darandakumbura of 1 amuna, the field Medabittara-de-pala, Panabokke-anga of 2 pelas, and Dul-anga of 2 pelas, all of 2 amunu 2 pelas, and Dawakewatte Polgahapitiyehena, situated at Meddegoda, in Melapalata of Udumuvara, pertaining to the Sinduruwanabada, to Indawalugoda Dharmapala Gananayaka Stawira, a strict observer of religious rules, residing at Hayagiri Vihare, for him and his pupillary successors, to hold and possess the same until the final annihilation of the Buddhist faith. To this effect, this writing has been made on a copper leaf and given at Kandy at the royal command, given from the throne set with nine kinds of gems, on Thursday, the full moon day of the month 11, in the year of King Saka 1717.

MEDDEGODA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Matale South, near Dumbukola and Tibbotumulla.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Tibbotumulla. Population in 1881, 18 (10 males, 8 females); in 1891, 9 (7 males, 2 females).

MEDDEGODA BADAL GAMMEDDA.—A village in Pallepone korale, Kotmale, near Pusulpitiya, higher up the river. This with Nawangama, Pusulpitiya, and Kirivanagoda are under a smith headman.

The inhabitants are smiths.

Not mentioned in any of the Census.

Families.—Narayanage, 60, 338.

MEDDEGODA RATE GAMMEDDA.—A village in Udapone korale, Kotmale, on the left bank of the Kotmale-oya above the junction with the Ramboda river. Under one Arachchi with Kalapitiya, Nugelota, and Hedunuwawa. It is called Meddegoda Rate Gammedda *alias* Pattini Gammedda to distinguish it from Meddegoda Badal Gammedda.

Stream.—Asweddume-ela from a spring Kaluwewe-ulpata.

An ambulama and a registrar's office.

Population in 1871, 123 (60 males, 63 females); in 1881, 113 (56 males, 57 females); in 1891, 106 (48 males, 58 females). Vellalas.

Two acres (1 amuna) paddy land.

Mr. Le Mesurier says: "There is a kovila at Meddegoda built by one Ranhami a year or two ago, containing the weapons of the twelve gods, who are said to cure cattle disease when invoked."

Meddegoda Pattini Dewale was burnt down in 1886.

The Meddegoda Pattini Dewale has three Service Pangu in Meddegoda and Handapangama (*Vol. I., p. 318*):—

1. Deniye panguwa.—Pattinige Appu Kapurula holds one field 6a. 2p. 0l. and six gardens 3a. 0p. 5l. to serve as a Kapurula, to attend to the four festivals, thatch the Dawirajage, and perform the Dewi Nanumura ceremony. Commutable for Rs. 85.

2. Pattinigedara panguwa.—Pattinige Ranhami holds a garden of 4 kurunis and hena 6a. 2p. 0l. to perform part of the same service. Commutable for 75 cents.

3. Godakumbura panguwa.—Pattinige holds one field 1a. 0p. 0l., four gardens 4a. 0p. 0l., and three hen 5a. 1p. 0l. to thatch the digge and decorate it for the four festivals, to cowdung the dewale and clear the road to it, to cook the multen, and procure paddy for the Akyale ceremony. Commutable for Rs. 17-25.

Galketiya Panguwa. Maruwena.

MEDDEHINNA.—A village in Udagampaha of Maturata korale, Upper Hewabeta. Population in 1871, 204 (116 males, 88 females). It is not mentioned in the Census of 1881 nor of 1891.

MEDIWAKA.—A village in Gampaha korale west, Upper Dumbura, 27·25 miles from Kandy, 14·60 from Teldeniya, 8·25 from Urugala, and 18 miles from Bintenna ferry at Weragama. Mediawaka, Godakumbura, and Pallewela are under ono Arachchi. It adjoins Dunuwila.

Stream.—Kalokandu o-oya.

Hill.—Amuwattakandura.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Godakumbura. Population in 1881, 147 (80 males, 67 females); in 1891, 157 (75 males, 82 females).

In 1878 102½ acres (51a. Op. 8l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 76½ acres paid Rs. 206·39; the rest were redeemed.

A Government vernacular school.

There is a Government rest shed with stable.

Families.—Mudiyanse Walawwa owned land here, in Ganegoda, Gurulupota, and Kewulgama, 48,525. Mediawaka Lekam (*Vol. I.*, p. 50). Mediawaka Mudiyanse (*Vol. I.*, p. 158). Galuhittiyawe Senewiratna Banda, 39,333. Gangoda Oyatunnege, 98,053. Hinnapitige, 26,810. Ilangamago, 5,593, 26,810, 30,512, 30,596, 32,969. Jaya-sinha Mudiyanse-lago, 5,593, 8,204, Test. 333. Kirigan-kumburege, 26,810. Lenu Durage, 65,208. Madugallege, 26,810. Nikaliyaddege, 8,244 (Talpot Saka 1735). Peran-oyo Loku Banda, 39,353. Pitigammana Pitiyege, 36,048, 65,208. Rambukwelle Acharige Punchi Hami, grant by, of land in 1811 A.D. (*Vol. I.*, p. 313). Rambukwelle Pallege, 24,441 (Talpot Saka 1729). Ratnekege, 32,969. Ukkuwa Nekatta *vs.* Dingitta 10,723 (Talpot Saka 1721). Weralandage, 36,048. Wattege, 29,684. Wirasekara Wasala Mudiyanse Walawwa, 98,052.

(1799 A.D.).—The portion of land which has been transferred by me, Silpa Nekatta of Mediawaka, in Gampaha of Pansiya pattu in Dumbura, to be possessed in paraveni by my begotten son Kira, is as follows:—The upper 2 pels of Ekka-sekumbura, the adjoining hena Ellapitahena, that part of the hena Batalawuttipitiyehena which is towards the gardens, Migapitiyedarandahena, Kalohakandurehena, three rooms of the dwelling-house, the garden which runs in line with those rooms, a piece of the garden near the high road, four jak trees, two mi trees, the upper 1 pel of Gal-siyambalahena, situate at Pitawala, the adjoining hena, a piece of the garden in which the house stands, two jak trees, one coconut tree, one box containing books, and one writing stile; these things have been transferred to Kira in the year of Saka 1721, of the month Nikini, on Friday, the third of the decreasing moon, under the constellation Siyawasa, and this land voucher has been granted to Kira. Witnesses who know this are Ganegoda Pallege Dugganurala, Aluge Itala, Oyatunnege Kawrula, Wattege Arachchila, Egodawela Arachchila, Hattuwango Arachchila, Palledigala Nekatrula, the person who has written this Talpot, Naranpanawe Yakkessa, Pallewela Balittiyanna, Kalohagahage Berakaraya. With the knowledge of these superior and inferior persons this Talpot has been granted to my son Kira. Whosoever shall dispute this shall suffer by the ordeals. It is declared for the third time that Kira is entitled to the above property. Whosoever shall support this transfer at law such persons shall enjoy bliss in the heavens. If anybody should deal with Kira, who has obtained this Talpot, and his descendants, contrary to law, such person shall suffer in hell. 10,723.

(1807 A.D.).—Purport of a paraveni transfer of lands made over by Mediawaka Rambukwelle Pallege Appurula, of the Pansiya pattu of Dumbura, in favour of his begotten son Menikrula, on this ninth day of the increasing moon, of the month Binura, in the year of Saka 1721, under the constellation Pnsa, to be possessed by him in paraveni, to wit:—The middle 2 pels of Mawapeliya Dantagahakumbura, one room in the mulgedara, one coconut tree standing near the edanda, a part of the hena Kirindiketiye-hena, the upper 2 pels of Dewahandiye Ehelagahakumbura, two hen lying near the wanata of the said field. These lands I, the said Pallege Appurula, have given to be held in paraveni by my begotten son Menikrula. Witnesses who know the same are Konege Ukkurula, Udage Velarala, Gunamalekandure Korala, Udage Ukkurula, Balagolle Panikkirala, Walawago Bandu, Gurunnehe of the same house, as also with the knowledge of all the high and low people of the village, I, the said Appurula, have given to Menikrula. Those who dispute this shall suffer the vengeance of oaths, Menikrula who obtained from me and those who obtain from Menikrula may freely swear. Those who judge in favour of

Menikrala and his assigns touching these lands shall inherit heaven, but those who be against them shall suffer in hell. This Talpot has been written by Jayasinge Arachchila. 24,441.

(1813 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1735, I, Nikaliyadde Punchirala Gammabe of Meliwaka, in Ganpaha Pansiya pattu, Dumbara, have transferred to Egoda-wele Kalingurala Arachchila, to possess in paraveni, the following portions of land :—Migasapitiye-tennapita of 2 pelas, with a house of 3 cubits in length, a mil tree standing by the lower side of the field ; the same were given in the month Binara, on the eighth day of the increasing moon, on Saturday, under the constellation Pusa. This land was given to Kalingurala Arachchila in consideration of assistance rendered. Witnesses who know the same are Gangodage Palle Duggannarala I also know, Herat Mudiyanelage Banda of Meliwaka I also know, Oyatennege Punchirala of the same village I also know, Ilangamage Panikkirala of the same village I also know, Udage Menikrala of the same village I also know, Weloge Appurala of the same village I also know, Udapitawalage Meddumarala I also know, Wanniya Henaya of the same village I also know. With the knowledge of both young and old this deed of land was given to Kalingurala Arachchila ; those that interrupt shall for the seven steps suffer the ordeals once, twice, thrice ; to Kalingurala Arachchila, there shall be no curse. 8,214.

Lands in this village were dedicated to the Dalada Maligawa upon the following Talpots :—

(1765 A.D.).—I, Pamnegame Wanniya Henaya, having paid money to Kaluhamirala of Meliwaka, in Pansiya pattuwa, purchased in paraveni upon a Talpot the high land Kanshapitiya, and rooting out stones and roots asweddimized 15 lahars, which, with the knowledge of the person who sold the land, I do hereby dedicate to the Dalada Maligawa, by offering two fanams each year to the Maligawa ; and this dedication Sittu was given by Wanniya Henaya on Saturday, in the increasing moon of the month Esala, in the year of Saka 1687. To this effect Asgiri Vihare Nayaka Unnanse.

(1765 A.D.).—Duhigahatenne Sodilhami, the nephew (or son-in-law) of my brother Kalugomuwe Kariyakaranna of Nugetenna, in the Pansiya pattuwa of Dumbara, dedicated the 2 amuna and 2 pelas which he with his own exertions and with the knowledge of the people of the village and country asweddimized, to the most mighty and exalted Tooth-relic in the Dalada Mandaraya, with right to possess the same by offering in lieu of panduru 30 moli hambarico each year to the Maligawa, on Wednesday, in the increasing moon of the month Medindina, in the year of Saka 1687, at the time the Tooth-relic was at the stone cave in Kevulgama, with the knowledge of the people of the village and several headmen of the Maligawa, to the writing of this, Nawinne Unwanse, the Nayaka Unnanse of the Asgiri Vihare, with the object that the Great Gate, his ministers, and the person who exerted himself about this, may obtain heavenly bliss for ever.

(1766 A.D.).—Suddhanallaya having paid money to Madugalle Heratham of Meliwak-Ganpaha in the Pansiya pattuwa, purchased Jamanarangahamula Aswedduma and Muragahamula Aswedduma, and I, Sembara Dawulkaraya, who am in possession of the same, performed the hewisi service at the time of offering rice at the Kevulgama Gallema Vihare during a period of fifteen months. For this service, and also in consideration of my having come to Kandy beating tomtom when the Tooth-relic was conveyed to Kandy, Miwature Maha Mohottalahami, the Maha Lekama, with several others, offered me, the said Dawulkaraya, and the Aswedduma, to the Dalada Maligawa, with permission that I should possess them by performing the hewisi service during the four festivals. And this dedication Sittu was written at Kandy on Friday, the seventh day of the increasing moon of the month Poson, in the year of Saka 1688, with the knowledge of Miwature Maha Mohottalahami, the Maha Lekama, and the Chief Priest of the Asgiri Vihare.

(1766 A.D.).—Gangodakumbure Aswedduma 3 pelas and Mangola Aswedduma 2 pelas (these 5 pelas), belonging to Udakammale Yodasinha Achari Naide of Kevulgama, in the Meliwak-Ganpaha of Pansiya pattuwa in Dumbara, were dedicated to the Dalada Maligawa in this wise : at the time the Tooth-relic was kept hid at the Gallema Vihare at Kevulgama, during the time of the disturbances, at the lucky hour Mulenakata on Tuesday, the 20th day of Bak, in the year of Saka 1688, reserving right to possess by offering one caty and one coconut scraper each year to the Maligawa. With the knowledge of the headmen of the Maligawa and Nugawela Ralahami in the year of Buddha 2308.—To this effect Nawinne Nayaka Unnanse, Chief Priest of the Asgiri Vihare.

(1769 A.D.).—Pallekammale Medappa Achariya of Kevulgama in Gampaha dedicated Pussalamunekumbura of 1 pola, which he purchased by paying money, to the Dalada Maligawa on Wednesday, in the decreasing moon of the month Poson, in the year of Saka 1891, and he, the said Achariya, is empowered to possess the same by offering five measures of rice to the Maligawa each year.—To this effect all the headmen of the Dalada Maligawa and the Nayaka Ummase of the Aagiri Vihare.

I, Lat Etana, the granddaughter of Abeyakon Mudiyanse of Mediwakaminuwangomuwa, in Gampaha of Pansiya pattuwa in Dumbara, did a great many meritorious acts with the view of obtaining the other world; and the properties which my daughter Kuda Etana at her death-bed offered are the *awolduma*, called *Endiribedda*, below *Gangoda-ottannehena*, above *Ma-oya*, below the ferry in that oya and this side of *Elapata Korale Gammabola*'s *lena*. This she offered to the Dalada Maligawa, reserving her right to possess, on giving one bag of rice to the Maligawa each year; besides the other *pinkama* done are: offered an iron walking-stick, which cost five *ridis*, to the *Maityangane Dagobwahanse*, got an image of Buddha built one carpenter's cubit high, gave two hundred *ridis* worth of goods, and at the *Netra-pinkama* gave alms and offered eight robes, made another *pinkama* and offered a book, *Wessantara Jatakaya*, and a *hana* book with fifty-eight *ridis*, offered to ten priests mats, cloths, and bowls; besides these, for a general almsgiving she offered twenty-two cloths, three cows with calves, five cattis, five axes, five sickles, two arc-mut-cutters and chunam boxes, two sets ear-flowers, and six silver bangles. The merits of these offerings should be principally partaken of by the gods *Sakra* and *Brahma*, then to the Great Gate for the first, second, and third time, the *Nilames* forming the ministry, the *Maha Sanghaya* *Wahanse* of *Ubhaya Vihare*, the low and high inhabitants of the world, my ancestors and elders, myself, and those relations of mine who are dead; and may I obtain such blessings as to see the future Buddha.

MEDIYAPOLA.—A village in Aagiri Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale South, in *Yata-watte-wasam*.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 24 (11 males, 13 females); in 1891, 17 (9 males, 8 females). Welli Durayo, descendants of those who accompanied the sacred branch of the bo-tree.

In 1878 18½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 4*a*. 2*p*. 8*l*. (paid Rs. 26.06); uncommuted 1*a*. 1*p*. 8*l*.; redeemed 1*a*. 1*p*. 9*l*.; temple land 1*a*. 2*p*. 6*l*.; total 9*a*. 1*p*. 1*l*.

In ancient times there was a dagoba called *Medagama*. A Dagoba and a *Bomalawa* constructed in the reign of King *Buwaneka Bahu* are now in ruins.

MEGODA-TIHE.—The old name of *Lower Hewaheta*.

Hewaheta was the country of the sixty *Hewayo*.

Lower Hewaheta was *Megoda-tihe*, the country of the thirty *Hewayo*, on this side of the *Ma-oya*.

MEKILIYAWALA.—A village in Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, in *Rayitalawa-wasam*. It is now abandoned.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 44 (24 males, 20 females).

In 1878 96½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 8*a*. 3*p*. 1*l*. (paid Rs. 51.05); uncommuted 24*a*. 3*p*. 8*l*.; redeemed 14*a*. 1*p*. 7*l*.; total 48*a*. 0*p*. 6*l*.

Families.—*Udage* *vs.* *Galapitige*, 30,679.

MELLAGOLLA.—An abandoned village in *Nikawelle-wasam*, Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East.

MELLAGOLLA.—A hamlet of *Tembilideniya* in Aagiri Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale South.

Families.—*Mellagollage* *vs.* *Udage*, 31,328.

MELPITIYA.—A village in *Wagapanaha Udasiya pattuwa*, Matale North, about 2 miles from *Nalanda*.

Population in 1871, 210 (107 males, 103 females); in 1881, 315 (166 males, 149 females); in 1891, 246 (129 males, 117 females). *Vellalas*, *Blacksmiths*, *Pannayo*, *Washers*, *Jaggery* caste. Iron and silver work.

In 1878 135½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 60a. 2p. 9l. (paid Rs. 302-17); uncommuted 0a. 3p. 6l.; redeemed 2a. 2p. 0l.; temple land 1a. 1p. 0l.; sold by the Crown 2a. 2p. 2l.; total 67a. 3p. 6l.

Families.—Melpitiye Abesinha Mudiyanse of Nuwarakalawiya ordered by King Senarat to repair Dambulu Vihare (*Vol. I., p. 129*). Akurellige, 25,730. Agiriyege, 35,730. Egola Mudiyanse, 42,585, 44,920. Halapullana Henayalage, 73,013. Heratgedaru Arachchila of Melpitiya in 1643 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 103*). Tennakon Mudiyanse, 42,585, 44,920. Vidanage, 42,585, 44,920. Watte Henayalage, 73,013.

There are no irrigation works. The fields are cultivated yearly. There are springs of drinking water. The villagers suffer from parangi.

VIHARE.—An old one, and a bo-tree. A ruined Dagoba.

Abesin Mudiyanse owned one Hapitiwelo Ninda Panguwa.—Tenants: Vedakarayalage. Hold one field 1a. 3p. 0l.; one garden 3p.; 2 hon 2p. Services (commutable for Rs. 17-50): to go on one journey for seven days in a year, being fed; to supply water and firewood on the visit of a Government officer or Ratamahatmaya to the house.

MENIKBOWA.—A village in Medapalata korale, Udunuwara.

Hills.—Kuragulkanda; Wogirikanda.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Daskara, Dolmada, Hatnagoda, and Wogiriya. Population in 1881, 63 (32 males, 31 females); in 1891, 54 (26 males, 28 females). Goldsmiths.

In the H. L. M. 16½ acres (8a. 1p. 0l.) of paddy land were registered in the names of Pallawatte Naidu, Sakala Walli Naidu, Loku Naidu, Patabenda, Waduge Naidu.

In 1878 16½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 0a. 3p. 2l. (paid Rs. 9-34); redeemed 7a. 1p. 0½l.; sold by the Crown 0a. 1p. 2l.; total 8a. 1p. 4½l.

Families.—Menikbowe Dingiri Etana rs. Aluvihare Mulachariya, for the estate of Sesana Mulachariya. Produced Sannas Saka 1672 (which was held a forgery) and Talpot 1665 (*Jud. Com., 27th May, 26th and 28th June, and 3rd and 5th July, 1820*) (*Vol. I., p. 65*). Menikbowe Patabenda Appu. (*Vol. I., p. 154*). Rajawardanage, 52,735, 59,159. Waduge, 5,452, 52,735, 59,159. Yakdessalage, 62,175.

MENIKBOWE OF KIRI-UNGAGODA VIHARE.—Godapola Unnanse, was succeeded by his pupil Sudhassi Unnanse, who claimed a field and garden dedicated in 1836 to Godapola Unnanse by a woman Yakdessalage Sawari. I held the grant invalid under Proclamation of 1819, but in appeal the decision was reversed. (62,175).

The claim of the Vihare to register 0a. 2p. 4l. of land was rejected, because there was no proof of royal permission (*T. L. C. 114½*).

MENIKDIWELA.—A village in Kandupalata korale, Yatinuwara, near Doluwa.

Stream.—Menikdiwela-ola.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Tismada. Population in 1881, 160 (79 males, 81 females); in 1891, 175 (90 males, 85 females).

In 1878 67 acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 9a. 2p. 0l. (paid Rs. 78-51); redeemed 21a. 1p. 6l.; abandoned 0a. 3p. 0l.; temple land 1a. 3p. 6l.; total 33a. 2p. 2l.

Families.—Amba-angege, 34,725. Chandrasekara Mudiyanse, 9,483 (N. S.). Dolanwelage, 27,199 (Talpot Saka 1736-39). Hittarage, 34,725. Jayasundarage, 11,760 (Talpot Saka 1639). Kotta-angege, 11,760. Marandawelage, 27,199 (Talpot Saka 1736-39). Menikdiwela Mudiyanse, 8,385, 16,212, 18,895. Viyanalage, 8,385 (Talpot Saka 1627). Wirasekara Mudiyanse, 9,483 (N. S.).

(1705 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1627. Whereas the Jaggery caste man Kaluwajja who performs menial services to me, Mudiyanse of Menikdiwela in Kandupalata of the Sinduruwanabada Yatinuwara, having no means of support, the field Tismada of 2 pelas was given to him, together with the piece of garden attached to the same, and the deniya near the Bomigaha tree, to possess in paraveni. Witnesses who know the same are Undiyage Ralahami,

Undiyage Kudarala, Undiyage Dingirala, Menikrala, Umanee, Imihami, Hewahetage Appuhami, Horatage Medduma ralahami, Yatigammana Totagodawatte Mudiyansee, Kudarala, Bulumulle Panikkirala, Kotawelgoda Panwidakaraya, Liyanna, Horatal Padiya, and Nagahage Ella. Those that interrupt shall suffer the ordeal. Kaluwajja may swear five oaths without any calamity. Saying so, this was given, and to the said Mudiyansee Kaluwajja paid 20 riddis. In the month Poson, on the 5th day of the increasing moon, under the constellation Mula, this deed was given. 8,385.

(1717 A.D.).—In this 1639th year of Saka. That the lands Medamaranduwa 3 pelas, Wagola 3 pelas, Etanibugahadeniya 1 pela, Kotangehena 3 amunu, Egolahena, Hulawalihena, Bopitigolahena, including houses, gardens, trees, high and low grounds, &c., thereto attached, being the paraveni property of Jaya-undarage Tenuwara Hani of Menikdiwela in Kandupalata, Sinduruwanabada Yatinuwara, were transferred to Aloka who was born to the said Tenuwara Hani, and this Talpot was granted to Aloka on this Saturday, the 5th day of the increasing moon of the month Durutu under the constellation Uturuputupa. So that he may possess the same and take oath in the five ordeals. Those who venture to disturb this shall suffer the calamities of oath, and Aloka is free from such calamities. The four deities are witnesses to this. Witnesses who know the same are Meddumarala, Kudarala, Tikirala, Imihami, Gamnabe, and Nekatralla, all of the same village. Known to these this was granted to Aloka to possess in paraveni. Those who assist this even in words shall attain celestial glory and human felicity. Swasti! 11,760.

(1814 A.D.).—On Saturday, the second day of the decreasing moon of the month Medindina, under the constellation Sita, in the year of Saka 1736. I Dodanwelage Kudarala, of Menikdiwela in Kandupalata of the Sinduruwanabada Yatinuwara, being involved in debt, have granted in paraveni to Marandawelage Loku Punchirala my paraveni portions of high and low lands, houses and plantations, to wit:—Owelo Udabittara-pelekumbura, Bopetideniya, Bopetigodagelara-watta one pela, Hulawalihena two pelas, Bopetigedarahena three pelas; and received 63 riddis and 21 amunu of paddy. Witnesses who know the same are Dodanwelage Appuhami Arachchila, Jayasundarage Kawralla, Kotta-nagego Tikirala, Hittara Naide of the same village, Dolpitiye Gurunnase of the same village, Kotakumbura Pallege Duraya, Pitawela Tettuwa; and as to the writing, Medagala Nekatralla. Vengeance be to them that dispute or disturb this. Declaring that vengeance of oath shall not be unto Marandawelage Loku Punchirala though he swear on the five ordeal oaths, this has been granted. 27,199.

(1817 A.D.).—On Wednesday, the tenth day of the decreasing moon of the month Poson, under the constellation Berana, in the year of Saka 1739. I, Dodanwelage Appuhami, of Menikdiwela in Kandupalata of the Sinduruwanabada Yatinuwara, being involved in debt, the portions of high and low lands and plantations, to wit, Owelo Golabittara-pelekumbura, and Mililagahawatta appertaining thereto of twelve labas, all these I have transferred in paraveni to Marandawelage Loku Punchirala and I received 200 riddis and 37 amunu of paddy. This land voucher has been caused to be written and granted to the said Loku Punchirala, declaring that he shall not suffer vengeance though he swear on the five ordeal oaths; vengeance of oath shall be to them that dispute this. Witnesses who know the same are Ganage Tikirala, Kuda Hittara Naide of the same village, Ambagoda Appuhami, Narange Hawadiya, Pitawelage Tettuwa, and Udawatte Kiri Hittana; and as to the writing, Medagala Nekatralla. With the knowledge of many others this land voucher was written. 27,199.

MENIKDIWELA VIHARE.—An ancient temple.

The **DELDENIYE VIHARE** has a Patabendi Panguwa here, } of an acre of
Sold and 2½ acres hon. hold by Gamage Kalu Monika and Appu (*Vol. I.,*
p. 153).

MENIK HAMBANTOTA (*Vol. I., p. 34*).—Glencaira Hospital and Dispensary.

METIRAWA.—A hamlet in Mahawela-waam, Agiri Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale South. The inhabitants are Welli Durayo.

Weragodalle Dagoba, built by King Wira Parakrama Bahu, in ruins.

METIBEMBIYA.—A village in Udagampaha of Maturata korale, Upper Hewa-beta, on the Ma-oya, on the upper waters of the Bilihul-oya. In the south of the korale, on the road to Nuwara Eliya. This was a royal village, or at least the kings had land here.

Streams.—Ma-oya, Welamoda-ela, Daranda-ela, Liyangaha-ela, Agaldowe-ela, Labuhenn-ela, Ulmollayo-ela.

Hill.—Okandagala, 3,564 ft. above the sea.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 253 (135 males, 118 females), in 1891, 345 (170 males, 175 females). Vellalas, Low-country Sinhalese, Tamils, Smiths, Tom-tom Beaters. 206 acres (103 amunu) paddy land.

Families.—Idamege Gunamalrala *vs.* Kammalewattege Dingiri Etana, for a royal field, 18, D. C. N. E. Udage of Yatiwella, 57,834.

METIBEMBIYE DEWALE.—Dedicated to Dewata-bandara Dewiya, containing weapons.

METIDENIYA.—A village in Udasiya pattuwa South, Upper Dumbara.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Kandekumbura. Population in 1881, 116 (67 males, 59 females); in 1891, 97 (50 males, 47 females).

In 1878 60 acres paddy land were registered, of which 47 acres paid Rs. 152-63.

Families.—Ampitiye Disanayaka Rala, 5,396. Amunekumburege, 37,913, 39,765. (*Vol. I., p. 183*). Balawattege, 37,913, 39,765. Balitiyanage, 37,301. Delpatan Oyege, 37,301. Ekanayaka Mudiyanseage, 37,913, 39,765 (*Vol. I., p. 183*). Gedarakumburege, 37,755. Hapuwida Unnanse, 37,913, 39,765. Indawalugoda Nayaka Unnanse of A-giri Vihare, 37,913, 39,795. Nagollege, 5,396.

METIIAKKA.—A village in Gangala Udasiya pattuwa, Matale East, in Pottotawela-wasam.

Population in 1871, 104 (58 males, 46 females); in 1881, 71 (40 males, 31 females); in 1891, 63 (37 males, 26 females). Panuaya, Tom-tom Beaters, Vellalas.

In 1878 10½ acres (*Vol. Op. 51*) paddy land were registered, of which 7 acres paid Rs. 22-08; the rest were uncommuted.

Families.—Raterallage *vs.* Hapugahakotuwege, 19,163, 21,508.

METIIAKKEGAMA.—A hamlet of Gurubebila in Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East.

Population in 1881, 173 (108 males, 65 females); in 1891, 103 (52 males, 51 females). Vellalas.

In 1878 22½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted *1a. 1p. 4l.* (paid Rs. 14-10); uncommuted *2a. 3p. 2l.*; redeemed *5a. 2p. 9l.*; Crown land *1a. 1p. 0l.*; total *11a. 0p. 5l.*

ALUTWELA VIHARE.—(*Vol. I., p. 20*).

METIWALATENNA.—A hamlet of Hapukanda in Gampaha korale east, Upper Dumbara.

Families.—Kammalege Menika *vs.* Don Andris de Silva Appuhami and Madugalle Walawwe Loku Banda, for a garden, 48,926.

MIDENIYA.—A village in Udapalata korale, Tumpane, on the minor road from Hateraliyudda to Ilukewela.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 133 (64 males, 69 females); in 1891, 120 (57 males, 63 females). Vellalas degraded by King Raja Sinha.

The lands of Wolahinna Arachchila of Mideniya confiscated for his participation in the rebellion of 1818.

A Madama built by Dewendra Mulachariva, who built the Octagon in Kandy.

MIGAHAWELA.—A village in Gangala Udasiya pattuwa, Matale East.

Not enumerated in any Census.

In 1878 11½ acres (hu. 3p. 4l.) of uncommuted paddy land were registered.

MIGAMMANA.—A village in Pallegampaha korale, Lower Dumbura, on the Ravan-oya between Doragamuwa and Uda Talawinna, near Wattagama.

Population in 1871, 621 (336 males, 285 females); in 1881, 673 (367 males, 306 females); in 1891, Migammana, 94 (53 males, 41 females); Migammana Alakoladeniya, 61 (34 males, 27 females); Migammana Dikirillagolla, 62 (37 males, 25 females); Migammana Ihala Gammedda, 37 (19 males, 18 females); Migammana Maha Gammedda, 214 (108 males, 106 females); Migammana Malagekumbura, 18 (9 males, 9 females); Migammana Walpoladeniya, 113 (59 males, 54 females); Migammana Wiyanamulla, 124 (56 males, 68 females); total, 723 (375 males, 348 females). In the king's government the people were boat builders.

The remains of a small fort. On a hill on Major Pain's estate stood a palace of King Senarat, whose queen is said to have built and endowed the Napana Vihare.

In the H. L. M. 97½ acres (18a. 3p. 3l.) of paddy land were registered.

In 1878 about 150 acres were registered, of which 106 acres paid Rs. 549-60; 21½ acres (10a. 3p. 4l.) were temple land.

There are about 900 amunu (1,800 acres) of high land which belonged to 22 owners (17,008). Migama, belonging to Major Pain, is a fine cocoa estate overlooking Wattagama: the railway passes through it.

Families.—Litigation about a water-course, 58,637, 63,776, 90,529, 94,259.

Talpot Saka 1683.—Deed of gift from Rankiri to her son Kuruppu Gammabe, disinheriting her daughter.

Sittu Saka 1688 by Munwatte Adigar in favour of Kuruppu Gammabe. Deed of gift Saka 1709 from Walpoladeniye Gammabe to his nephew Mimure Gammabe (*Jud. Com., 11th May, 1824*).

Alugollege *alias* Gollage, 32,372, 36,333. Arambage, 55,566, 52,683, 55,632. Arambepola Jotipala Unnanse, 7,161. N. S. Badahanmullego, 5,986, N. S. Ballityannalage, Maligawa tenants (Temmettan Rajakariya); lands descend to males only, 16,923, 18,140, 30,986 (Talpot Saka 1708). Batagallage, Migammana Vihare tenants, 33,734. Berakarage, 5,986 N. S. Bodarage, 32,123, 34,067, 53,046 (Talpot Saka 1745). Dikirillagollege 10,991, N. S. Ellapitige, 35,566, 50,455, 52,683, 53,046, 55,632, 58,637, 63,776. Gamage, 5,568, 30,433, 32,490, 53,468, 55,225. Gollage, 32,372. Guruhaniillage, Vihare tenant, 28,861. Haliyale Kunarannehelage, 23,071, 37,472 (Talpot Saka 1,705). Hewakantennege, 29,532. Hittara Waduwa 35,566. Karangahawattege, 30,738. Kahatagasmudune Walawwa *ex. a* Moorman, 2,991 N. S. Konara Gammabe, 29,532. Koskolapitiyege (*Jud. Com., May 11, 1824*), 10,729, 16,923 (Talpot Saka 1708), 17,402, 17,665 (translation of Talpot 1720), 20,951, 23,071 (translation of Talpot 1705), 30,365, 38,965, 43,032, 65,225, 83,381, 85,847, 94,259 (Sittu Saka 1688, Talpot Saka 1683, 1705, 1709-20), 97,768, 7,690 N. S. Kumburege 36,333. Liyanawaduge 28,861, 57,108 (Vihare tenants). Madawalage, 5,568, 8,860, 10,017, 29,106, 30,433, 37,108 (Talpot Saka 1692), 68,790, 71,931, 82,939. Malhabaralage, 30,157, 30,365, 32,372, 34,067, 94,259, 97,768, 7,690 N. S. Manannalage, 6,236 N. S. Megodage, 29,532. Migammana, chief of, who died in 1798 A.D. *see* Palkumbura. Migammana Rala was a son of Egolawatte Rala of the Amunugama family (*Vol. I., p. 50*). Moormen, 30,365, 30,433, 30,738, 32,490, 37,472, 38,250, 43,032, 50,455, 53,046, 59,095, 65,826, 68,251. Narayana Brahmanage, 37,481, 38,637, 52,683, 55,632, 58,637, 63,776. Narayanage, 7,161 N. S. Perera, H. W., 30,433. Polambage, 34,067. Tamila, 38,164, 59,095, 65,826, 68,251. Telkarage, 53,468, 65,225. Walawege, 38,965. Walpoladeniyege, (*Jud. Com., May 11, 1824*), Wannu Henayalage, 5,191, 31,387, 50,455. Welage, 10,047. (Defendant said that three months previous to her husband's death, he being very ill, transferred to his wife and children his lands verbally, delivering the Mul Talpot and making a mark on a stone with an axe in presence of several witnesses), 29,106, 37,481. Wikramage, 17,402, 17,665, 31,263 (Talpot Saka 1720). The plaintiff in an action heard on 11th May, 1824, produced ola Saka 1683 and ola Saka 1709.

(1770 A.D.). — In the year of Saka 1692. I, Bodarage Dingi Appuwa, of Migammana in Pallegampaha of Dumbura, do give in perpetuity the field which I inherited from my grandfather Wannu Naide (who adopted me), namely, the upper one pala of Madawala-ela Aswedduma with the two houses appertaining to the same, six cocoanut trees, the garden which Wannu Naide and Dingi Appu formed by a channel round Ratatorakotuwa-watta, bounded from this side of the hedge of Konappu, and the two houses; the appertenance being the portion which Wannu Naide was possessed of, he on the eve of his death, assigned to me, his grand-son Dingi Appuwa. I, Dingi Appuwa having possessed, on the eve of my death, do give to my wife, in the month Durutu, on Sunday, the day of the waxing moon, under the constellation Mula. This transfer was caused to be written with the knowledge of the witnesses Koskolapitiyege Gammaha, Pihillewagure Konaraha, Migammana Balitiyanna, Udamulle Samara Henaya, Aswedduma Nanduwa Duraya, Aswedduma Horatala Duraya, and the Halu-apullana Henaya of Madawala. (Imprecations.) 8,860.

(1779 A.D.). — In the year of Saka 1701, of the month Esala, on the 5th day of the increasing moon, under the constellation Punawasa. That the lower eight lahans of Madawala-ela-kumbura, two cocoanut trees, the garden and house attached thereto, which were granted to me, Madawala-elage Latti of Migammana in Pallegampaha of Dumbura, by my husband Naide Gammaha, I have transferred to my daughter Kalu Hani, as she had rendered me assistance with a good will, to be possessed by her in paravani. (Here follow the usual imprecations.) Witnesses who know this are Pihillige Appurala, Migammana Kumara Henaya, Hapuwa Henaya, Mediyadenna Kula Naide, Kandange Gammaha, Madawala Ellege Rankira, Rambukwelle Liyanawaduwa, Naida Waduwa, Walpoladeniya Annappa, and for the writing Koskolapitiye Gammaha; with the knowledge of these witnesses this land voucher was granted. 5,568.

(1783 A.D.). — On Thursday, the 5th day of the increasing moon, of the month Esala, in the year of Saka 1705, under the constellation Pusa, this land transfer was given. I, Samarappu, who am descended from Wikramag : Warusa Gammaha of Migammana in Pallegampaha of Dumbura, having given to Koskolapitiyege Kaluwa, who is the son of my ewessa-b-dawi (uncle or aunt's daughter), the garden Koskolapitiyewatta, which is an appertenance of my field Wikramage-kumbura. This garden lies above the stream below the garden Wikramage-watta, above the Mi grove of the same person, and below the jak tree fence at Tibbotumuduma. This garden, which is about two pelas within the said boundaries, I, Samarappu, have finally transferred to my son Kaluwa. The witnesses who know the same are Narayanage Dinturula, Ellapitige Bajju Vedarala, Walpoladeniya Nekatrula. (Imprecations.) This land Talpot was written by Tennakonge Vedarala. 23,071.

(1786 A.D.). — In the year of Saka 1708, of the month Medindina, the 5th day of the increasing moon, being Saturday, under the constellation Ravana. The field Kankanamage Aswedduma of 15 lahans and one cocoanut tree were given unto Balitiyannalage Nanduwa Panikkiya, to be possessed by him on condition of bringing and offering to the Dalala Maligawa 7 measures of rice, 100 flowers, 7 wicks and oil. This was given by Koskolapitiye Upasaka Gammaha. The witnesses are Liyanawadu Gammaha, Koskolapitiye Kula Gammaha, Ukku Naide of the same house; in presence of these witnesses this was given. If there be any who shall dispute or contest this he shall fall into the seven hells. 16,923.

(1798 A.D.). — In the year of Saka 1720, of the month Nikini, on Friday, the 5th after the full moon day, under the constellation Aswida, this land voucher has been written. That the field Oyagoda aswedduma of 16 lahans, Eyada-watta, including the two cocoanut trees, the upper house which was occupied by Pingewatte Upasaka Gammaha, the piece of garden lying this side of the pepper vine and this side of the upper young jak tree in the fence, the original garden together with the houses, gardens, trees of this side of Koskolapitiya, the piece of garden Kankanangewatta lying above the water course and below Pattagewatta, the piece of the garden Dambagahatennewatta lying this side of the watercourse in the field Kumburegekumbura and above Pasakage-kotuwa have been made over by me, Koskolapitiye Upasaka Gammaha of Migammana in Pallegampaha of Dumbura, to my begotten daughter Dingitti, after the Godane ceremony was performed when my sickness was to terminate in death. Witnesses who know the same are Godage Rajapaksa Kumarannehe, Medage Gammaha of the same village, Upasakage Arachchi Naide of the same village, Henagehuwala Gama Naide residing in the house of Vedage-dara, Vedage Tettuwa, Acharige Punchi Naide, Doragama Kalu Duraya, Nanduwa Dawul-karaya, Wegalamulle Kaluwa, Tommettaya, Horane Karaya. (Imprecations.) 17,665.

MIGAMMANA VIHARE.—Narayana Brahmmanage Appuhami of Migammana stated that his grandfather, a Brahmin, came to this village from Madura in the time of King Kirti Sri and planted two Bo-trees from branches taken from the Bo-tree at Anuradhapura; that the king thereafter erected the Vihare and dedicated lands.

Grant in 1702 Saka by Ratanaajoti Terunnase of Talawinna to his pupil Gunaratna Bikshu of Yatawara of, *inter alia*, a red cocoanut tree in the compound of Migammana Punnala (17,480).

Action by Sumangala Unnanse against Batagallege Panalaya Duraya to eject him from a field and garden for not performing services to the Vihare, 33,734.

The VIHARE has five Service Pangu here :—

1. Uluwahana.—Tenant: Panditage Pina. Holds half an acre field and quarter of an acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 4.65): to shift the tiles of the vihare once a year and to give a heliya once a year to the incumbent.

2. Piduruwahana.—Tenants: Narayanage and Alugollewattege. Hold 1½ acre field and 3½ acres garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 12.05): to shift the tiles of the Vihare once a year; to cowdung the walls and floor six times a year; to weed the maluwa six times a year; to decorate Vihare for the four festivals.

3. Hakgedi.—Tenants: Guruge. Hold 3½ acres fields and 1½ acre gardens. Services (commutable for Rs. 80.95): one to blow the hakgediya for the tewawa on poya days and on the four festivals; to weed the maluwa three times a year.

4. Temmettan.—Tenants: Temmettange. Hold half an acre field and quarter of an acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 4.35): two to beat dawula and temmettama for tewawa on poya days and the four festivals; on such days each receives meals. No ponuma.

5. Horane.—Tenants: Horanekarage. Hold three-quarter acre field and quarter of an acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 4.65): one to blow the horn for tewawa on poya days and the four festivals; to weed the maluwa once a month; receives morning meals.

Guruge *alias* Madanwala Vidanelaye Jotipala Unnanse's land belonging to the Vihare taken for the railway, 82,937. Guruhamillage and Liyanawaduge for Vihare land, 28,861.

The DALADA MALIGAWA has two pangu :—

1. Hewisi.—Tenants: Balitiyannalage. Hold 4½ acres fields and 4½ acres gardens. Services (commutable for Rs. 76.55): one to beat tom-tom at the rate of one month per pela of mud land; to attend at festivals, two Pujamangallaya, and ten days of Perahera; to supply two watti flowers daily when in mure, and receives meals; to present the Diwa Nilame at the new year with vegetables and betel. (See 18,140.)

2. Badal.—Tenants: Migammana Jayaturala Arachchila and Gonagala Vidanelaye Hajji Marikkar. Hold three-quarter acre field and three-quarter acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 10): to polish and keep clean the jewellery belonging to the Dalada Wahanse; to keep in repair the gold, silver, and brass utensils, and do other work for seven days a year or to pay one pound a year. The Maligawa paid the tax.

Dehigama Diyawallana Nilame *vs.* Tambi Matta Pattiren. Defendant held a field and garden subject to the service of a goldsmith to the Maligawa. Action to eject defendant from lands for not performing the service, 38,168.

MIGASDENIYA.—A hamlet of Ullandupitiya in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, Harispattu.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Ullandupitiya, Balawatgoda, and Pattiya-goda. Not in the Census of 1881. Population in 1891, 33 (11 males, 22 females).

MIGASKOTUWA.—A village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 15 (10 males, 5 females); in 1891, 21 (13 males, 8 females).

In 1878 26 acres (13a. 0p. 3f.) paddy land were registered, of which 5 acres paid Rs. 8.12; the rest were uncommuted.

MIGASTENNE WALAWWA.—Formerly took in Aranchiwela, a hamlet of Nagolla, close to the Government Hospital at Matale.

MILLARUPPE.—A village in Udagampaha korale, Harispattu, near Alawatu-goda.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 9 (4 males, 5 females); in 1891, 9 (3 males, 6 females).

The DALADA MALIGAWA has a Hewisi Panguwa here, 0a. 2p. 2l. field, 0a. 1p. 4l. garden, 0a. 1p. 8l. hen, held by two Moormen (Gane Gurunnebelage). Services (commutable for Rs. 4.40): to pay 4 shillings per pola of mud land and to give to the Diwa Nilame a penuma of forty leaves of betel and one dry fish from each, or else an equivalent in salt.

MILLAWANA.—A village in Udugoda Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North.

DOMBAGAHAMULLA is a hamlet.

Stream.—Millawane-oya.

Population in 1871, 393 (219 males, 174 females); in 1881, 435 (239 males, 196 females); in 1891, 333 (176 males, 157 females). Vellalas, Vidanes, Katupulle, Washers.

In 1878 152½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 37a. 0p. 8l. (paid Rs. 153.02), uncommuted 32a. 2p. 1l., redeemed 4a. 2p. 5l., temple land 0a. 3p. 0l., sold by the Crown 1a. 1p. 0l., total 76a. 1p. 4l.

The Disava of Matale styled himself chief of the gravets of Millawana (*Vol. I.* p. 270).

Families.—Dawundage, 37,285. Dodanliyaddege, 40,582. Gallindage, 37,285. Mudipola Rala, 2,206 D. C. M. (Talpot Saka 1707). Millawane Vedarala, 37,285. Mudiyan-clage, great grandsons of Dombagahawatte Mudiyanse, 3,320 D. C. M. Mugunuwagoda Kadawate Rallage, 137,285. Pallemullege, 39,131. Ratnayaka Mudiyanse, 39,131. Wijekonge, 39,131.

GANE VIHARE.—Built in a rock cave. There is a rock inscription. The Dagoba is in ruins.

Mohottalage Punchi Appuhami Arachchi owns two Ninda Pangu here :—

(1) Lindakotuwe Nila.—Tenant: Alutge Anura Upasakaya. Holds a field of 3p. Services (commutable for Rs. 7.50): to present betel at the old and new year and a pirivessa of vegetables at the old year only; to pay 3a. a year; to provide the proprietor with able-bodied men to the number of 10 for journeys for not more than seven days at a time, not oftener than three times a year if more than five men are required, and not more than six times if only one is required. The proprietor to feed the men. The proprietor paid the tax.

(2) Hatange.—Tenants: Hapanpedige. Hold one garden of 1p. and two hen of 3p. Services (commutable for Rs. 2): to present betel at the old year; to provide a man to go on six journeys a year eight days at a time carrying provisions, &c., and receiving food.

Rattarango Kirala and Kiri Menika owned one Pallemulle Ninda Panguwa :—

Tenants: Kattandiyalage, Kandawalayage. Hold one field of 1p. 5k. Services (commutable for Rs. 3.75): to present betel twice a year; to pay 3 ridi a year; to supply able-bodied men, subject to the limitations of No. 1, but if more than five are required not more than once a year.

Lansakara Muhandirannage Appuhami and Tikiri Menika owned one Balitiyanna Ninda Panguwa :—

Tenants: Gongalege, Balitiyannalage. Hold two fields of 2p., seven gardens of 2p., one hena of 1p. Services (commutable for Rs. 5): the Durayo to give betel and four tuttu at the old year; and the Balitiyanno to give betel and a pirivessa of vegetables.

Dodanliyaddege Menika owned a Ninda Panguwa, a garden of 1p., held by Hapanpedige Kiriya, to give betel at the old year. Commutable for Rs. 1. (See 40,582.)

MIMURE.—A village in Gandoke korale, Upper Dumbura, 16 miles from Kiripattiya.

KAHATAGAHAWELA.—A hamlet.

Mimure, Dandenikumbura, Kayikawala, and Galamuduna form an arachohi-wanam.

Streams.—Dimbigale-oya, Udawannimane-ela.

Hills.—Endirigalekanda, Suduwalalle-galkanda.

Population in 1881, 168 (80 males, 88 females); in 1891, 157 (83 males, 74 females).

In 1878 70½ acres paddy land were registered, of which 60 paid Rs. 128.55; 8 acres sold by the Crown.

There were coffee plantations here, which are abandoned.

Migastenne Adigur in 1798 A.D., styled himself Ratamahatmaya of Mimure (*Vol. I., pp. 142, 304*).

Families.—Pallego *ex.* Ekanayakage, 47,821. Rajapaksa Abekon Walawwa, 69,061 (Kahatagahawela). Mimure Rato Nilame, a witness in 1811 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 313*).

Dr. Davy's description of the nitre cave here, pp. 377-380 :—

From Hallehale I proceeded to Hanwelle, about four miles distant, by a path that led over a mountain, one side of which was bare and the other covered with forest, and through a valley pretty generally cultivated. I had for my guide a Widahn, a handsome, active, and intelligent young man, from whom I procured all the information I could wish respecting the country, and particularly respecting the nitre cave, the working of which he superintended.

On the morrow (4th September, 1819) we set out for the cave. A continued ascent through a stunted jungle brought us to a little plain, covered with fine grass and beautifully spotted with clumps of trees, from which we had an extensive and interesting prospect. Behind, towards Kandy, and on each side, were lofty mountains, and in front the low country of the Mahaweddah ratta, presenting as far as the eye could reach an uninterrupted surface of wood, with the exception of one spot of water about ten miles off, which I was told is the lake or rather tank of Bintenne, said to be six or eight miles in circumference. . . . When we had descended about half a mile, the path divided; we quitted that most trodden, which led to the secluded village of Memoora, and entered another, just perceptible, leading off to the right, before which a few withered boughs were strewed to show that the way was prohibited. After an hour's hard walking over most difficult ground, we arrived at the object of our search. The first view of the place was exceedingly striking. A large cave appeared in a perpendicular face of rock about 300 ft. high, crowned with forest, at the base of which was a stage or platform of rubbish, that seemed in danger of sliding into a deep wooded valley closed in by mountains of considerable elevation and remarkable boldness. The cave was 200 ft. deep, and at its mouth, which was nearly semi-circular, about 80 ft. high and 100 wide. Its floor was rocky and steep, rapidly ascending inward, and its extremity was narrow and dark. To facilitate the ascent, ladders were planted in the most difficult places. . . . The workmen, whom I found at their labours, sixteen in number, were the rudest set of artificers I ever witnessed: their bodies, almost naked, were soiled with dirt, and their bushy beards and hair were matted and powdered with brown dust. When I arrived, they were occupied, not in the cave, but on the platform before it, attending to the operations that were then going on in the open air,—of filtration, evaporation, and cry-tallization. The apparatus employed was curious for its simplicity and rudeness. A small stream of water was led from a distance to the place by a pipe of bamboos: the filters were of matting, in the shape of square boxes supported by sticks: and the evaporating vessels, and, indeed, all the vessels used, were the common chatties of the country, of which a great many were assembled of various sizes. The cave may be considered partly natural and partly artificial. I was informed that during the last fifty years, for six months in the dry season, it has been annually worked, and that each man employed was required to furnish a load of nitre, which is about sixty pounds, to the royal stores.

Mimure is a deep narrow valley beyond Lakagala, and in the mountains which form the opposite side is a nitre cave, the most productive in the Kandyan country, although the quantity it yielded was so trifling that it is not now worth working.—(*I, Forbes, p. 103*.)

MINIGOMUWA.—A village in Udapalata korale, Tumpane, part of Hiyadala.

Stream.—Galwete-ela or Pangolle-ela.

Hills.—Alakoladeniya, Alu-amba, Aswodduma, Bada-ela, Galtembe, Hevun-akkapitiya, Kongahamula-tonna, Kongolla, Nuga, Pangolle-elakanda, Pissagedarakanda, Ritigahamula-tonna, Wegolla.

In the Census of 1871 the village was joined with Kochchikaduwa. Population in 1881, 234 (116 males, 118 females); in 1891, 217 (113 males, 104 females). Inferior Vellahas degraded by King Raja Sinha.

In the H. L. M. about 25 acres (12a. 1p. 7l.) paddy land were registered in the names of Kiri Appu, Gampattu Samarakona, Atapattu Tunaya, Atapattu Alaha Kona, Atapattu Imiya, Tikiri Amma, Atapattu Tenna Kona, Atapattu Mapawa, Gampattu Imiya, Atapattu Peruma, Gampattu Kaluwa, Atapattu Donanchiya, Tettu.

In 1878 25½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 7a. 0p. 7l. (paid Rs. 62-04); redeemed, 3a. 1p. 0l.; abandoned 2a. 0p. 8l.; total 12a. 2p. 5l.

Families.—The lands of Minigomuwa Korale Achchila were confiscated for his participation in the rebellion of 1818. Alahakonge, 980, D. C. Mad. (Talpotha Saka 1723, 1728, 1732). Alakoladeniyage, 1,565, 28,766, 55,176 (Talpotha Saka 1719) (*Vol. I., p. 358*). Gedarakumburege, 18,169. Gurnmadittege, 18,046 (Talpotha Saka 1719, 1738). Herat Mudiyanselage, 2,991 (N. S.). Hamege, 980, D. C. Mad. (Talpotha Saka 1723, 1728, 1732). 37,061, 98,219. Kuda Arachchillage, 48,169, 2,991 (N. S.). Kumburege, 722, 938, D. C. Mad. (Talpotha Saka 1726, 1736). Minigomuwa Korale Achchillage, 1,396, D. C. Mad. (Talpotha Saka 1723, 1728, 1732). Mudiyanselage, 32,155 (*Vol. I., p. 558*). Nikgollewelege, 4,208, 37,681 (Talpotha Saka 1721). Palhalage, 37,061, 98,219. Paluwattege, 32,155. Polkota-wege, 18,046 (Talpotha Saka 1719, 1738). Udapalata Korale Achchila, 938, D. C. Mad.

(1797 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1719, of the month Nawun, on Wednesday, the full moon day, under the constellation Uturuputupa. I, Polkotuwege Kiri Etana, of Minigomuwa, in Naranwenipalata, Tumpane, do declare that the field Aswodduma of 2 palas and the garden attached to it, Kumburegawawatta, together with other appurtenances thereto, have this day been bequeathed to my grandson Tikirala, who is to possess without any interruption, and if any interrupt they shall suffer the consequence of the five ordeal oaths, but the said Tikirala or his heirs shall not suffer the consequence of the five ordeal oaths. Witnesses to the same are Pohollyadde Mudiyanselage, Mapawila Kularak of Minigomuwa, Kumburege Korale Arachchila, Dingirala, Nikagollewelewa Menikralla, Wecala Duraya, Gedarakumbure Dingirala, Punchirala Arachchila, Lamillege Tetturalla, Kawralla, Gedarakumbure Appuralla, Wattege Siwurala, Koralege Binduralla, Kumburege Appuralla, Uduwe Unnanso, Udubowe Hunnurayanne Kiriya. This land voucher was written by Wattege Siwurala, 18,046.

(1801 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1723. I, Galpottage Kawralla, of Minigomuwa, in Naranwenipalata, Tumpane, being in debt have given my land Sawadecalpottagekumbura of 8 labas, together with the high and low grounds thereto attached, to Gurnmadittege Arachchila to be his paraveni property and obtained 60 ridis. Witnesses: Alakoladeniyage Dingirala, Migaha ellege Tikirala, Tennakonge Tikirala, Kumburege Dingirala, Kumburege Appu. Written by Pattukulame Henaya. (Imprecations.) 980, D. C. Mad.

(1804 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1726, on Tuesday, the seventh day of the decreasing moon, of the month Il, under the constellation Pusa. I, Kumburege Punchirala, of Naranwenipalata in Tumpane, am indebted in a sum of 40 ridis, for which amount I am pressed by my creditors; and my sons-in-law Dingirala and Ungurala have undertaken to pay the same, in consideration of which the middle 13 labas of Kadekumbura, together with the appurtenances attached thereto, have been given to them, on condition of their giving back the lands to me or to my son Appuralla after receiving the amount, on failure of which I have promised that they may possess the lands as their paraveni, and declare that they shall not be cursed by the oaths. This transfer was made by me as I have no other children nor relatives. Witnesses who know the same are Gedarakumbure Appuralla, Nikagollewatte Menikralla, Tikiri Etana of the same house, Galkandege Appuralla, and Elumbamata Vedarala. In presence of these witnesses this land Talpotha was given. 958, D. C. Mad.

(1804 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1726. I, Kumburege Punchirala, of Minigomuwa, in Naranwenipalata of Tumpane, being involved in debt, the property belonging to me, viz., the field Kadekumbura 15 labas, and the

high and low grounds and the gardens thereto attached, have been sold in paraveni to Minigomuwa Korale Achchila for 69 ridis, which were paid to my creditors. Those who molest this sale shall be cursed on the seven oaths, and this Achchila nor his heirs shall not suffer the vengeance of oaths. Witnesses are Elpolaeniyege Korale Arachchila, Tennakonge Tikirala, Pahalakumbure Punchirala, Galpottege Kirala, Gedarakumbure Appurala, and Arachchil-hamillage Kawrala. With the knowledge of these witnesses this sale voucher was granted. This Talpot has been written by me, Pattukulame Nekat Henaya. 938, D. C. Mad.

(1806 A.D.).—In the year 1728 of Saka. I, Gurumadittege Korale Arachchila of Minigomuwa in Naranwenipalata of Tumpane, having given the upper 8 lahans of Nikagollekumbura together with the high and low grounds thereto attached to Alutgama Uduwela Vidane to be his paraveni property; received 60 ridis. Witnesses amongst the elders: Gedarakumbure Bindurala, Galpottege Kirala, Tonma Henaya, Wekala Unga Duraya. Written by Pattukulame Henaya. The vengeance of the oaths shall not fall upon Korale Arachchila or his descendants, but whosoever dispute this shall suffer the consequence. 980, D. C. Mad.

(1810 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1732. I, Galpottege Dingirala, having contracted debts, my wife and children refused to pay the same, my paraveni property, being Gamawela of 5 lahans, Galpottakumbura 1 lhan, together with the high and low grounds thereto attached, is hereby given to Gurumadittege Arachchila to be his paraveni property. I, the said Dingirala, on my deathbed desired the said Arachchila to discharge the debts due to these people, namely: to Gammahela Tikirala 15 ridis and 1 amuna of paddy, Gedarakumbura Tikiri Etana 10 ridis and 1½ amuna of paddy, Gurumadittege Arachchila 30 ridis and 2 pelas paddy, Gurumadittege Kiri Menika 3 ridis and 1 amuna of paddy, Tennakonge Tikiri Etana 5 ridis and 1 pela of paddy, Pallege Kuda Etana 5 ridis, Kumburege Dingirala 2 ridis, Hewanekumbure Dingirala 3 ridis, Uduwe Unnanse 2½ ridis and 2 pelas of paddy, Maussagolle Kiri Etana 5 ridis and 3 pelas of paddy, Aluhakonge Kuda Etana 11 ridis Nikagolle Bindurala 2 ridis and 1 pela of paddy, Galge Wappu 10 ridis, Gamage Tikiri Etana 1 ridi and 1 pela of paddy, total amount of the money being 104½ ridis and 6½ amuna of paddy. Witnesses for this are Uduwe Unnanse, Nikagolle Tikirala, Nikagolle Bindurala, Sanderiya Liyanna, Hewanekumbure Dingirala. In the presence of these witnesses I have given this Talpot. 980, D. C. Mad.

(1811 A.D.).—Transfer written in the month Bak of the year of Saka 1738. Whereas I, Kumburege Menikrala of Minigomuwa in Naranweni palata of Tumpane, being indebted in a sum of 46 ridis and 4 amnuu and 2 pelas of paddy, and being pressed by my creditors, the field Kandekumbure Mulwak-kala-palata of four lahans, together with the high and low grounds thereto attached, being my property, I am obliged to transfer to my brother Bindurala to be his paraveni property. The vengeance of oath will fall upon those that dispute this transfer, but not on my brother Bindurala. Witnesses who know the same are Minigomuwa Arachchila, Paluwattege Korale Achchila, Pallege Appuhani, Uduwe Siwurala, Udage Punchirala, Polkotuwege Muppu Appu, Galkande Appurala. In the presence of these witnesses I transferred my land. 938, D. C. Mad.

(1816 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1738, of the month Wak, on Monday, under the constellation Pusa, the fields Galpottakumbura of one pela, Gamawela two pelas, and the appurtenances thereof being high and low grounds, have this day been transferred to Alakoladeniyege Korale Arachchila by me Idamege Kirala, and declare that I, Kirala, or my heirs shall not molest, and if any do so they shall suffer the consequence of the five ordeal oaths, but the said Korale Arachchila may possess as his paraveni and shall not suffer the consequence of the oaths. Witnesses for the same: Weliwita Labugaha-ange Nilame, Watte Mudiyanse, Wijekou Kankanam Rala, Idame Vedurala, Korale Arachchila and Menikrala. The amount paid for the said lands are 103 ridis and 4 amnuu of paddy to me, 13 ridis to Gammahela, to Gamarala 52 ridis, 3½ ridis to Tennakongedara, to Pahalagedara 5½ ridis. 18,916.

MINIGOMUWE VIHARE.—Lands were dedicated by Pahatkumbure Rala, and the Gan-ata people aswedduinized and offered these, and also land at Weliwita (T. L. C. 363, office 301, 379, 442). The Vihare has been recently repaired (see p. 353).

(1792 A.D.).—In the year of King Saka 1714. Minigomuwa Korale Achchila and all the pious Upasakayoo of Hiyadala, Walpola, Ilpemala and Minigomuwa, collected 25 ridis and gave the same to Pahatkumbure Rala of Koehchikaduwa in Gani-atapalata of Tumpane, and purchased from him a pela of Koehchi-

kaduwe-kumbura and a garden on the side of the ditch appertaining to it, and dedicated the same to the Minigomuwe Vihare in order that the offerings to Buddha may be continued. Witnesses: Weliwita Ratamahatmaya of Tampane, Delunupittie Mohottala, Henepola Mohottala, Weliwita Watte Mudiyanse, Mawatagama Katupullege Appu, Mawatagama Mapage Appu, Minigomuwe Maus-angollege Korale Achchila and Kuda Achchila, Minigomuwe Kumburege Upa-akarala, Arachchihamillage Meddumarala, Hiyadala Korale Achchila, Kumburege Maduwe Appu, Hewanekumbure Arachchila, Polkotuwe Upa-akarala Hiyadala Vedarala, and both the young and old people of the villages of Minigomuwa, Hiyadala, Walpola, Hiyemada. In order that the king of the island and his ministers, including the high priest of Ubhaya Vihare and all other priests and all the beings who have consented to this, may not only enjoy the blessings and happiness of gods, but also in the end obtain Nirvana.

Action by Sumangala Ummanso, incumbent of the Vihare, against Kuda Arachchige Ranhami and Tikirala of Walpola, for a field belonging to the Vihare. 2,991 (N. S.).

MINMIRIYA.—A village in Gangala Udasiya pattuwa, Matale East. It is not mentioned in any of the Census Returns.

The DALADA MALIGAWA owns land here, dedicated to it on this Talpot:—

(1741 A.D.).—On Saturday the thirteenth day of the new moon of the month Nawar in the year of Saka 1663, this writing was given by Balagalle Wikramasinha Mudiyanse Ralahami, the Diyawadana Nilame of the Maligawa; that is to say, the lands Konduruwawa and the two asweddumas Konwewa and Upatwela, at Minmiriya, were dedicated to the Tooth-relic. In case the Pat-tankattaya fails to supply a pot of molasses, forty-three betel leaves, and seven measures of rice to the Maligawa, he will be punished. The boundaries of the aforesaid land are from above Sudukanda and from above the stone steps, this side of Labulugoda and below the Hemagaha.

MINUWANGOMUWA. — A village in Gampaha Korale East, Upper Dumbura, between Dewahandiya and Madugalla.

Hill.—Nungala.

Population in 1881, 365 (188 males, 177 females); in 1891, 295 (151 males, 144 females).

In 1878 111 acres (55a. 1p. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.) paddy land were registered, of which 98 acres paid Rs. 243.27; the rest were redeemed.

Families.—Alahakonge, 21,218, 42,839 (Talpot Saka 1733). Balitiyannage, 10,787 (N. S.). Batihilage, 36,082. Bogahage, 10,488. Gangodage, 36,082. Henegge, 21,218. Hennekkulage, 18,016 (Medagama). Kalawulage, 18,016 (Medagama). Leligasmullege, 40,188. Madugallege, 21,218, 32,765. Maha Lekamalage, 12,752. Melage, 10,488. Namaldeniyage, 21,218, 32,765 (Talpot Saka 1733). Udage, 21,218, 32,765, 12,752, 42,839. Wewakumburege, 18,016 (Medagama). Wewakumburege Suba Hani of Medagama held land under the Dunukara Lekam Department in the reign of King Kirti Sri. Litigation between his grandchildren 18,016.

(1811 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1733 the following portions of land belonging to Madapote Konarahami, of Minuwangomuwa, in Mediwak-Gampaha of Pan-iya pattu, Dumbura, have been granted to Ukkurala, to wit: one pela of Daranda and its appurtenance, and three jak trees; a sum of 30 ridis has been paid. Witnesses: Puwakgaha-elle Arachchila, Wattage Korala, Maha Lekama old Arachchila, Gammaha of the village, Wedikkara Kollaya, Henny of the village, Hawadiya Duraya of the village. In presence of these persons this has been granted. 21,218.

MIPITIYA. — A village in Pasbage korale, Upper Bulatgama, a part of Nawalapitiya.

Not separately enumerated in any of the Census.

Litigation between two low-country Sinhalese for four allotments of land, 47,681, 50,070.

MIRAHAMPE.—A village in Gangapalata korale, Upper Howaheta, in Udagama-wasum.

Stream.—Hinguruwelketiye-ola.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 33 (18 males, 15 females); in 1891, 29 (12 males, 17 females); Tom-tom beaters.
About 14 acres paddy land under cultivation.

HINGURUWELKETIYE-WEWA is abandoned.

MIRISKUTTAWA.—A village in Udugoda Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North; in Louawala-wasam.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 24 (14 males, 10 females); in 1891, 16 (8 males, 8 females), Pottery.

Kiri Naidu held a small Ninda Panguwa in Elamalpota. (*Vol. I., p. 213*).

Families.—Vidanelage and Wattege, 68,770.

MIRIYAKADA.—A village in Hewawissa korale, Lower Hewaheta; next to Mailapitiya.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 35 (18 males, 17 females); in 1891, 44 (23 males, 21 females).

MIRUPPE. A hamlet of Hindagoda in Hewawissa korale, Lower Hewaheta.

Not in the Census of 1871 nor of 1881. Population in 1891, 52 (27 males, 25 females).

Families. Ganemankalage *vs.* Arawege, for the estate of Madappuli Nilame. 17,712 (Talpot Saka 1,736).

MITALAWA.—A village in Giraula Hatarabage in Dolosbage, Udaipalata (*Vol. I., pp. 173, 270, 271, 280*).

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Gira-ulla.

Population in 1881, 543 (284 males, 259 females); in 1891, 456 (235 males, 221 females).

In 1878 61½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 38*s.* 3*p.* 0*d.* (paid Rs. 255-92); redeemed 1*a.* 3*p.* 2*d.*; Crown land 0*a.* 1*p.* 0*d.*; abandoned 0*a.* 0*p.* 2*d.*; total 30*a.* 3*p.* 4*d.*

Families.—Kadawata-pedige *vs.* Pallotennage, 32,601. Sakkra-pedige *vs.* Akuralage, 36,901. Durayalage, Galapattige. Kadawatapedige, Karunapedige, 95,812.

MIWALADENIYA.—A village in Gangapalata korale, Uduuwara.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Potiyagoda and Ullakkondo. Population in 1881, 109 (53 males, 56 females); in 1891, 59 (31 males, 28 females).

In the H. L. M. 17½ acres (*8*a.* 3*p.* 5*d.**) paddy land were registered in the names of Ketakumbure Basunayaka Rala (largest owner); Yalagoda Mulachariya and Parapitiye Naidu owned more than an amuna each. Kiriullo Gebarala also owner of some extent.

In 1878 20½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 5*a.* 3*p.* 8*d.* (paid Rs. 31-34); redeemed 4*a.* 0*p.* 4*d.*; sold by the Crown 0*a.* 1*p.* 2*d.*; total 10*a.* 1*p.* 4*d.*

Families.—Hendeniyage Appuhami *vs.* Ketakumbure Unnanse, and Ketakumbure Banda, Intervenant. Plaintiff, grandson of Eladila-mallika Mudiyanse. Three years before the accession defendant was a Basunayaka Nilame; his father, Ketakumbure Disaya, purchased land from Herat Mudiyanse's grandson Miwaladeniye Arachchila, 8,930. Parapitiye Badal Muhandirama *vs.* Potiyagoda Medagodage Kuda Naidu, 15,790.

Ketakumbure Ambarapata Walawwa, 69,369.

A field Migas-anga dedicated to Arattana Vihare by a Mulachariya in the reign of king Rajadhi Raja Sinha (*Vol. I., p. 66*).

Liyanawadu Naidu of Miwaladeniya dedicated land to Gadadadeniye Vihare in 1778 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 236*).

MIWALAPATAIA.—A village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North; in Dandubendiruppe-wasam.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 7 (4 males, 3 females); in 1891, 21 (9 males, 12 females). Vidanes.

A ruined dagoba.

MIWAPITIYA.—A village in Laggala Pallesiya pattu, Matale East.

Not in any of the Census Returns. In 1878 13 acres (6a. 2p. 0l.) paddy land were registered, which paid Rs 29.

MIWATURA.—A village in Gangapala korale, Udunuwara.

In the Census of 1871 the village was grouped with Angunawala, Godapola, and Karamada. Population in 1881, 254 (138 males, 116 females); in 1891, 189 (112 males, 77 females).

In the H. L. M. 28 acres (13a. 3p. 9l.) paddy land were registered in the names of Wahalkado, Gannilo, Muhandiram Rala, Padikara Lekam, Araoboli, Dehigama Ratemahatmaya.

In 1878 29½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 4a. 3p. 2l. (paid Rs. 37.74); redeemed 8a. 1p. 8½l.; abandoned 0a. 1p. 0l.; temple land 1a. 0p. 6l.; total 14a. 2p. 6½l.

WALAWWA.—Peradeniye Disava owned the Miwatura estate; his daughter Punchi Etana granted nine amunu to her grand-daughter Vimal Etana in Saka 1617 (1695 A.D.).

Saka 1631 (1709 A.D.) grant by Miwaturu Kumarihami to Kuda Etana. She married Galagoda Mudiyanse Ralahami, Disava of Uva. Their daughter Kobbekaduwe Kumarihami got Miwatura (1,700). Memorandum of division by Kuda Etana among her children (20th April, 27th April, and 4th May, 1820).

Wedikkara Maha Lokam had seven sons and daughters: (1) Miwaturu Lokam was concerned in the rebellion of 1817, and was banished to the Isle of France, where he died a prisoner on 8th November, 1821 (*Jud. Com.*); (2) Muhandiram Nilame; (3) Uda Walawwe Banda; (4) Medduma Nilame; (5) Kuda Banda, and he married Yabadu Maduwa Punchi Menika.

Miwaturu Vidane got land in exchange for land taken by Government for the Botanical Gardens at Peradeniya, 16,222 (*Vol. I., p. 350*).

Kobbekaduwe family, 13,102. Miwaturu Walawwe Kiri Banda *vs.* Kobbekaduwe Loku Banda, 7,223. Miwaturu Medduma Nilame *Ac.*, *vs.* Kobbekaduwe Banda, 9,003.

Miwaturu Buddharakkhita Unnanse *vs.* Galagoda Loku Kumarihami, 71,716, 79,072. The family got into debt to Chetties and low-country Sinhalese, and were harassed by an extraordinary number of litigations, 50,908, 61,427, 66,202, 67,115, 67,432, 71,671, 72,027, 88,068, 89,328, 89,524, 91,973, 95,132, 3,073 (N. S.).

Kobbekaduwe Mahatmoyo (a daughter of Galagoda Disava) in 1804 A.D. (Saka 1726) gave Miwatura lands to her son, Kobbekaduwe Unnanse.

Kobbekaduwe Banda, the nephew of the Unnanse, was defendant in actions by Miwaturu Walawwe Banda, 7,223, 9,003.

Kotte Disava and Dodanwela Disava of the Galagoda family were in disgrace after the execution of Erawawwela Adiguru. Miwaturu Lekam got the Miwatura estate.

Familia.—Angunawala Korala, 66,202. Dehigama Gubada Nilame owned Amepanulla, (*Vol. I., p. 116*). Deniyage children of Pallege Rala. Deniyage Ukkurala was in the rebellion of 1818, taken prisoner in 1819, and was confined at Galle for thirteen years, when he was released on giving security, 11,649. Dodanwela Banayaka Nilame of Embekke Dewale married Miwaturu Kumarihami (*Vol. I., p. 172*). Galapolaawattege, 89,524, 95,132. Low-country Sinhalese, 61,427, 67,132, 68,609, 89,524, 95,132, 3,073 (N. S.). Moormen, Tamils, and Chetties, 35,900, 35,901, 35,902, 45,357, 68,609, 91,973, 92,592. Insolvency 100. Pananwalage, 61,427, 68,567. Patiranage, 68,565. Tennakouge (*Jud. Com., 7th May, 1819*), 11,649, 91,973.

EHELIYAGODA VIHARE.—In 1958 the Pansala and Vihare were in ruins. An acre of land was originally dedicated by Pallo Walawwe Muhandiram Nilame, who, with the assistance of the villagers, built the Vihare and offered it to the Angiri Vihare. The lands were Sanghika. For forty years prior to 1868 there had been about five priests. The Pallo Walawwe Bandas finally took all the produce and refused to feed the priests who came, and so none stayed.

The Temple Lands Commissioner held that the temple was abandoned, and refused to register the land as exempt from tax.

The DALADA MALIGAWA has two pangu here :—

1. Apullana.—Tenant: Panikki Henayalage. Holds an acre of field. Services (commutable for Rs. 11.70): to wash curtains, hangings, and sacred napkins during two consecutive months, receives food and 2 acres raw rice for starch and sixpence to buy blue and soap; to spread cloths supplied by temple at the elephant shed for the festivals and ten days of Perahera; to present to the Diwa Nilama a Kandyan hat.

2. Mura.—Tenants: Selenchihami and Peduru Appu. Hold 1 acre field, 1½ acre garden, and ½ acre house. Service (commutable for Rs. 4): to pay eight shillings a year.

MIYAMPANA.—A village in Udasiya pattuwa south, Upper Dumbura. It adjoins Metideniya.

Stream.—Miyampah-e-ya.

Hills.—Dahaigalakanda, Ekasse-ella, Horigalakanda, Hudanawetunu-ella, Totamankadulle-ella.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Retiyagama. Population in 1881, 86 (45 males, 41 females); in 1891, 50 (26 males, 24 females).

In 1878, 31½ acres of paddy land were registered, of which 27½ acres paid Rs. 96.98.

MIYANAGOLLA.—A village in Dolosbage, Udapalata, in Uduwelle Hatarabage (*Vol. I., pp. 20, 178, 270, 271*).

ALUGOLLA.—Is a hamlet (*Vol. I., p. 20*).

Stream.—Miyangolle-oya.

Hills.—Bulatwatukanda, Pareyangala.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Uduwella. Population in 1881, 114 (70 males, 44 females); in 1891, 147 (94 males, 53 females).

In 1878 35½ acres (17a. 3p. 6l.) paddy lands were registered, which paid Rs. 157.91.

Families.—Hennekke, 22,006, 55,954, 1,267 (N. S.). Iwurapitige, 1,267 (N. S.).

Liyanage, 79,628. Moormen, 1,267 (N. S.). Pahalage, 79,628. Samarakon Nudiyanalage, 22,006, 55,954. Udage, 22,006, 55,954.

MIYANAKOLAMADA.—A village in Udugoda Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North; in Ehelepola-wasam.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Kohona and Moragasipitiya. Population in 1881, 20 (10 males, 10 females); in 1891, 5 (4 males, 1 female). Mudaliperuwa.

Miyanakolamade Loku Ralahami gave a deed in 1717 A.D. to his daughter Menik Etana, who married Alutwee Raterala, and had a daughter Miyanakolamade Dingiri Menik, who had two sons, Ehelepola Uda Walawwe Banda and Punchirala, 1,347, 2,121, D. C. M. (*Vol. I., p. 400*).

Miyanakolamade Kawrala vs. Ehelepola Kumarihami and Akarahaduwe Vilane, 1,944, D. C. M.

Miyanakolamade Tikiri Banda and his brother vs. Adikari-ange Banda, 54,272.

MOLADANDA.—A village in Gangapalata korale, Yatinuwara.

Stream.—Walaganna-ela.

In the Census of 1871 the village grouped with Ranawana. Population in 1881, 219 (111 males, 108 females); in 1891, 224 (119 males, 105 females).

In the H. L. M. 62½ acres (31a. 0p. 6l.) paddy land were registered in the name of Moladande Gannile.

In 1878 63½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 11a. 3p. 4l. (paid Rs. 84.34); redeemed 13a. 2p. 6l.; Maligawa land 0a. 1p. 2l.; total 31a. 3p. 2l.

There was a Moladanda Rala in 1602 A.D., Moladanda Atapattu Appuhami in 1714 A.D.

In 1760 Moladanda Batwadana Nilame, who married Arawe Duggana Unnanse, attempted to raise a rebellion against King Kirti Sri; his estate was confiscated and was granted to Gopala Mudaliyar, a Moorman, settled at (etabariya in the Four Korales, of a family distinguished as physicians. This Mudaliyar having cured the queen of a dropsy was appointed Betge Mulandiram, with the title of "Vaidhyatilaka Rajakaruna Gopala Mudaliyar." In addition to the grant of lands in Moladanda, he is said to have got Geyilipitiya and Godigomuwa in Paranakura korale, Gahalagambeda and Bopitenna in Dumbura, Inigala in Matale, and Malgammana in Yatinuwara.

SANNAS (1768 A.D.).—The order delivered by means of the glory shed by the very profound and incomparable divine knowledge and graciousness of our noble lord of lords, the chief of the illustrious Lanka.

Whereas Palkumbure Rajakaruna Vaidhyatilaka Gopala Mudaliyar hath with faithfulness and goodwill performed services by giving information when the rebel of Moladanda attempted to create a rebellion, with intent to do disloyal and hostile acts against the Maha Wasala: 5 pelas in sowing extent of Dawaka, 5 pelas in sowing extent of Migas-anga, 1 amuna in extent of Palkada, and 1 amuna in extent of Aya-aga, in all 4 amunas and 2 pelas sowing extent, belonging to this traitor, and situate at Moladanda in Gangaralata of Solurawana Yatinuwara, together with high and low lands, houses and gardens, trees and plants appertaining thereto, were granted to be possessed as paraweni lands without dispute by the Mudaliyar's children, grandchildren, and their descendants, so long as there is royal power over the illustrious island of Lanka.

The order delivered when granting this Sannasa on Friday, the eleventh day of the waning moon, of the month of Binera, in the year named Vikrama of Saka 1682; that very order is thus proclaimed a decree.

[This Sannasa is figured, the text given in Sinhalese, transliterated and translated by Mr. Bell, in his valuable report on the Kegalla District (Vol. I., p. 100).]

In the reign of the last king the estate was restored to Moladanda *alias* Arawe Maha Lekam, who married a Dunuwila Kumarihami. He had four sons and four daughters:—

(1) Moladanda Rajapakse Samarakon Atapattu Mudiyanse, Disava of Udalapala who married Lini Vohera Kumarihami. No issue. He was tried for treason in 1835 and acquitted. He died in 1846 (23,600).

(2) Moladanda, Hewaheta Ratamahatmaya and Disava of Uva. He said at the State trial in 1835: "I was the late king's betel bearer and brother-in-law to Dunuwila, late Disava." He married an Urulewatta lady. He had a son Moladanda Lekam, who married Angammana Kumarihami, and a daughter married to Yatiwawala.

(3) Moladanda Payindakaram Nilame, Basnayaka Nilame, Disava of Pahala Dalupata, married a sister of Angammana Ratamahatmaya.

(4) Kuda Nilame.

The daughters married Amunugama Lekam, Amunugama Ratamahatmaya, Dunuwila, and Kawudupellella; the last had a son, Kuda Banda (23,600, 25,417).

Families.—Amunugama Lekam had land here (*Jud. Com., 3rd March, 1826*). Bibile Wijekon Herat Loku Mudiyanse, 18,179, 57,407. Bo-ange Nilame (*Jud. Com., 3rd March, 1826*). Delpotage, 35,710, 43,534. Dingiri Hami Arachchila, 48,197, 57,407. Hakadawatte Banda, 30,101. Pattapala Marukude Walawwa, 30,101. Medawattege, 35,710, 43,534, 48,179, 57,407. Moladande Paniwidakaraya a witness in 1693 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 132*). Moladande Walawwa, 15,089, 15,769. Test. 16, 46,060, 42,392, 43,604, 49,755, 49,777, 50,128, 51,819, 53,309, 61,008, 65,591, 66,155, 814 Insol., 73,025, 79,737, 81,913, 87,766, 91,704. Moladande Samanera Unnanse in 1800 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 162*). Tumpange 34,927.

The DALADA MALIGAWA has a Mura Panguwa here. Half an acre field and half an acre garden, held by Huduhakuruge Ukkuwa. Services (commutable for Rs. 2): to perform 15 days of mura per pela of paddy land; if not, to pay 4s. per pela. When on mura to get the Mandappe and Maluwa weeded by others, to go on messages, to remove dried flowers, to fill the Gal-oruwa, to hold pandan at the Tewawa. To present vegetables to Diwa Nilame.

MOLAGODA.—A village in Galasiya pattuwa, Hariapattu; on the Bokalawela-oya. In the Census of 1871 grouped with Waldeniya. Population in 1881, 201 (99 males, 102 females); in 1891, 192 (89 males, 103 females).

In 1878 about 60 acres of paddy land were registered, of which about 14 acres paid Rs. 65-94.

WALAWWA.—There are two, the one Dunuwila Walawwa on the north, which now belongs to the wife of Ratwatte Basnayaka Nilame; the other lies on the south of a range of fields which is crossed by a very ancient and curious row of large stones across which planks could be laid as a temporary bridge. These large stones (tradition says) were brought from Danture in one night.

Molagoda Maha Rala in 1602 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 106*).

Wattarantenne Radabadda Nilame died in 1810. He left five sons and three daughters.

Wattarantenne Molagoda Rajapaksa Atapattu Wahala Mudiyanse, Nanayak-kara Lokam in 1833.

Wattarantenne Basnayaka Nilame had a daughter Tikiri Menika, who in 1831 and 1833 unsuccessfully claimed Galekande, Udakumbura, Wanbare, and Totu-polapela.

Kotalbadda Nilame transferred his lands to his brother-in-law Mullegama Adigar in 1825.

Wattarantenne Loku Ratamahatmaya, of Hariapattu, married Molagoda Wattarantenne Loku Kumarihami.

James Henry Molagoda, son of the Ridigam pattuwa Disawa, Translator in the Kandy Kachechery in 1846, Ratamahatmaya of Uda Hewaheta in 1848, of Hariapattu in 1852. Married Keppitipola Kumarihami (38,915). See also Hingulwala (*Vol. I., p. 363*).

Family.—Arambege Duggannarala (*Jud. Com., 15th September, 1827*), 5,530, Talpota Saka 1579, 1724. Behllegama Henaya (*Jud. Com., 15th September, 1827*), 5,530. Dippitiyege, for the estate of Galkara Setti Ramasami (*Jud. Com., 13th November, 1827*), 27,011, 28,702, 32,773, 50,226. Endarugolle Korlege of Gallella owned lands here, Gallella and Hingulwala, 62,409. (*Vol. I., p. 257*). Galapitige, 28,264. Gamage, 28,264, 32,133, 49,288. Gangoda Arambege, 31,947. Hapuhitiyawo Herat Mudiyanseleage (*Jud. Com., 2nd August, 1827*), 37,318. Herat Mudiyanseleage 85,274. Iweddege (*Jud. Com., 2nd August, 1827*). Kewun-kohege (*Jud. Com., 15th September, 1827*), 5,530. Mullegama Medduma Banda, 38,915. Nekatze, 37,318, 85,274. Nitullitiyawo Korala of Molagoda (*Vol. I., p. 258*). Pallege (*Jud. Com., 2nd August, 1827*) said that the last owner of Hapuhitiyawekumbura had verbally given to him the field and the original Talpot (Saka 1682) on condition of his paying the owner's debt. Pitiyege (*Jud. Com., 13th November, 1827*). Pussellange Duggannarallage, 31,947. Ratnayakage, 28,264.

(1657 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1579. I, Herat Arachchila of Galasiya pattuwa in Hari-pattuwa, am the paraveni proprietor of the lands Batkoho-anga of 3 pelas and the gardens, houses, trees, and the hen belonging thereto at Arambepitiya, and I have granted these in paraveni to the growing children of Godage Liyana Naide, in order that there should arise no dispute in future. Those who dispute this, in word or deed, shall incur blame although they dare to swear, but the children of Liyana Naide, who obtained the lands, shall be in no danger from the ordeals. Witnesses who know the same are Gajane Kirala of Molagoda, Nekatze Konappa, Hantana Hami Naide, Warakagoda Waduwa of Molagoda, and Menika Duraya.

(1802 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1724 of the month Binara on Saturday, the fifth day of the waxing moon, this land voucher was written. As I, Gonigoda Appu of Hingulwala in Galasiya pattuwa of Hari-pattuwa, was involved in debt, I received from Herat Mudiyanseleage Ukkurula of Gallella 100 ridis in copper challs and transferred to him in paraveni Bacheho-anga of 3 pelas at Molagoda, with the houses, gardens and plantations thereto attached. Witnesses who know the same are Wijayakonge Appuhami of Gallella, Ambagahawattege Panchirala of the same village, Buluwege Ukkurula of the same village, Molagoda Arachchila, Ratnekke Appu of Molagoda, Nekatze Appu of the same village, Gallella Peliya. With the knowledge of these witnesses this deed has been granted. Should any person dispute this transfer, such person shall suffer from the ordeals, but Ukkurula shall be in no danger by receiving on the five ordeals. (*Jud. Com., Sept. 16, 1827*, 5,530.)

There is a tradition that a Gansabhawa assembled to divide a field between two brothers, that they had great difficulty in determining the line of division, when a cobra was seen to cross the land and they unanimously adopted the line of its path. The ridge then put up still exists.

MOLAGODA OR KOTAMUDUNGALA VIHARE.—On a picturesque rock which rises abruptly from the fields. There is an illegible inscription on a rock. The old dedications are two fields and the Viharewatta; the other lands were dedicated since the accession, except Kendaliyadda, which was dedicated by Arambe Walawwa Nilame in the last king's time. Heratgo, Wewala Medille Sandara, and a Duraya also dedicated lands; the children of the Duraya hold the remainder of his panguwa. Some lands were registered as exempt from tax (*T. L. C. 258*).

It owns a Maruwena Panguwa in Hingulwala (*Vol. I., p. 356*).

Molagoda Unnanse *vs.* Dippitiyo Appu. Plaintiff incumbent of Kotamudungala Vihare (32,773).

Wattarantenne Banda *vs.* Pansala Kira and Owisa Unnanse. Plaintiff's mother dedicated land in 1821 A.D. to the Vihare (1,468, D. C. M.).

MONARAWILA.—A village in Udugoda Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North, in Koswatta-wasam, under the same Arachchi as Beligammana.

Sri Danta Brahmanna, one of those who brought the bo-tree to Ceylon, settled at Monarawila.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Beligammana. Population in 1881, 76 (39 males, 37 females); in 1891, 46 (26 males, 20 females). Vidanes, Blacksmiths.

In 1878 53½ acres of paddy land registered. Commuted 11a. 0p. 1l. (paid Rs. 61-28); uncommuted 4a. 3p. 1l.; temple land 0a. 3p. 8l.; sold by the Crown 10a. 0p. 0l.; total 26a. 3p. 0l.

The Karada Dagoba in ruins.

WALAWWA.—About the beginning of the last century Rajapaksa Wikramasekara Mudiyanse Ralahami, Batwadana Nilame, Diyawadana Nilame, Disava of Matale, Tamankaduwa, and Seven Korales (2,321 D. C. Mat.) came from Keppitipola in the Four Korales and settled at Monarawila. He died about 1720 A.D. A Talpot dated Saka 1700 (1778 A.D.) for lands at Koswatta in Four Korales in favour of the family (*Jud. Com., 9th October, 1822*).

Monarawila Rajapaksa Wikramasinha Bandara Nayaka Mudiyanse Ralahami, Maha Disava of Matale, including the Gabala, Dewala, Vihara, Ninda, and Vidana villages; Disava of Nuwarakalawiya and Gantupa; Maha Haluwadana Nilame and Maduwe Lekani in 1725 Saka (1803 A.D.).

Keppitipola Tamankaduwa Disava had a Walawwa at Monarawila. He was sent by the last king in October, 1804, to attack the troops commanded by Captain Johnstone coming from Batticaloa (*Jud. Com., 24th February, 1819*).

Thieves broke into the Walawwa when the English were at Hikgolla (*Jud. Com., 10th May, 1819*).

Monarawila Disava dedicated a field in 1803 to Bowatte Vihare (*Vol. I., pp. 112, 218*).

His grandson, Keppitipola *alias* Golahola, was Diyawadana Nilame in 1797 A.D. in the reign of Rajadhi Raja Sinha (5,184). He married Monarawila Kumarihami, and had a daughter and two sons. The daughter married Ehelepolu Adigar (*Vol. I., p. 202*).

The eldest son, Keppitipola Disava of Uva, was one of the leaders of the rebellion of 1817-18, which first broke out in Wellassa. He was captured on 30th October, and tried by Court Martial and beheaded at Kandy on the 26th November, 1818. He married a Delwala lady of Sabaragamuwa (19,089).

The village was confiscated to the Crown by Proclamation of 22nd May, 1819.

In 1820 the Lieutenant-Governor Sir Edward Barnes approved that Keppitipola Loku Banda, the Disava's son, be sent to Colombo to be educated in English (*Revenue Commissioner's Diary, 12th May, 1820*). In 1822 he was permitted by the Lieutenant-Governor to visit his grandmother at Matale for three months (*Revenue Commissioner's Diary, 4th January, 1822*).

Action by Keppitipola Kumarihami and her children against Unanibuwe Kumarihami and her daughter to recover jewellery, &c. (23,021).

Loku Banda married a sister of the late Advocate Dunuwila and had a son and two daughters (19,089, 23,021). The son is the Keppitipola Ratemahatmaya of Matala South. Of the daughters, one married Molagoda Ratemahatmaya, the other married Madugalle Ratemahatmaya, afterwards Basnayaka Nilamo.

Dispute regarding the Walawwa lands in Galboda pattuwa of Four Korales (*Jud. Com., 12th November and 18th and 19th December, 1822*).

MORAGAHAMULA.—A hamlet of Watuliyadda, in Medasiya pattuwa, Upper Dumbura.

MORAGAHIA-ULPOTA.—A village in Laggala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matala East, about four miles south of Wilgomuwa.

Stream.—Wedagana-ela.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Talakolawela. Population in 1881, 76 (43 male, 33 females); in 1891, 51 (25 males, 26 females). Descendants of Veddo, hunters, very poor.

In 1878 9½ acres (4a. 3p. 1l.) paddy land were registered, of which 8 acres paid Rs. 15-08; the rest were uncommuted.

There are two old Dewala.

Stone pillars with rock inscriptions at Kapuru-ela-oya.

MORAGAMMANA.—A hamlet of Medawala in Medasiya pattuwa, Harispattu. Population in 1891, 28 (13 males, 15 females).

The inhabitants were degraded.

Family.—Glowinnege, 30,290. Wirasinha Panikkiyalage, 856, D. C. Mad. 24,997, 73,252.

MORAGASPITIYA.—A hamlet of Kohona in Udugoda Udaasiya pattuwa, Matala North.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Kohona and Miyanakolamada. Not in the Census of 1881 nor of 1891.

Land purchased in Kotuwagedara from Moragaspitiya Pahala Walawwe Kalu Banda, 3,924, D. C. Mat (*Vol. I., p. 486*).

MORAGEPITIYA.—A village in Udaasiya pattuwa, Upper Dumbura.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 39 (23 males, 16 females); in 1891, 38 (22 males, 16 females).

Family.—Lankahaluge ss. Vidana Henayalage, Talpota, Saka 1711-28-47, 17,673.

(1789 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1711, the 30th day of the sun's course, in the sign Moorplo, the 11th day of the moon, being Saturday, under the constellation Sa. The paraveni lands belonging to me, Hidda Henaya of Moragepitiya in Udaasiyapattu, Dumbura, to wit: Gedarakumbura 13 labas, Anukgahakandure Aswedduma 5 labas, together with the tenements, gardens, high and low grounds thereto appertaining: These I have given finally to my niece Ukku Ridi, whom I adopted, and in consideration of the assistance I have received from her. The witnesses to this are: Hemagahage Duggannarala, Polagapitiye Duggannarala, Denapitiye Gammaha, Weragodattenne Arachchila, Hapuwila Unnanse, Madugallege Nekatralla, Kalu Gurunnehe, and Madampitiye Payindakarnya. In knowledge of so many persons I have got this land voucher written and have given it. I have given this saying that no calamity shall befall my niece Ukku Ridi when she swears the seven ordeal oaths, but those who contest or dispute this shall suffer calamities at the seven steps and at the four boundaries. May this prosper. 17,673.

(1801 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1726, the 20th day of the sun in the sign Sagittarius, the 8th day of the moon under the constellation Puvaputapa. The paraveni lands belonging to me, Sembara Henaya of Moragepitiya in Udaasiya pattu, Dumbura, are the lower one pola of the field Gedarakumbura, with the

gardens, tenements, and plantations hereto appertaining. These I have finally transferred and made over in paraveni to Hambukwelle Ukku Ridi, from whom I have received 38 ridis. Witnesses to this are Kapukotuwe Dugganna Rala, Atapattuge Arachchila..... Dehi-attege Meddumarala, Polgaspitiye Duggannarala..... Weragodatenne Arachchila..... Hapuwida Unnanse, Madugallege Nekatrala. In knowledge of so many persons this land voucher has been written and granted. I have given this expressing that no calamity shall befall my niece Ukku Ridi when she swears the seven ordeal oaths; but those who contest or dispute this shall suffer calamities at the ordeal at each of the seven steps and at the four boundaries. 17,678.

MORAGOLLA.—A village in Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, in Opalgala-wasam. Population in 1871, 86 (46 males, 40 females); in 1881, 57 (28 males, 29 females); in 1891, 61 (36 males, 25 females). Vellalas, Tom-tom Beaters. In 1878 12½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 3*a.* 2*p.* 3*l.* (paid Rs. 14-12); uncommuted 1*a.* 2*p.* 6*l.*; redeemed 1*a.* 0*p.* 0*l.*; total 6*a.* 0*p.* 9*l.*

Opalgala Rala Rala *vs.* Viharege Adikaram and son Hulangomuwe Unnanse. Plaintiff's great grandfather, Heratge Bandara, was the owner of the field Depawela of 12 amunu and its appurtenant high lands, about hundred thou-and amunu in extent, and bounded on the east and west by stone caves, south by the Amban-ganga, and on the north by the village Kanangomuwa. That in order to asweldunize the land the Bandara dug a tank of one mile in length. Six amunu on the upper side of the field were dedicated to the Alu Vihare on a Sittu, 127, D. C. M.

MORAGOLLA.—A village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North, in Alutwewa-wasam.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Alutwewa and Rotawewa. Population in 1881, 138 (74 males, 64 females); in 1891, 172 (88 males, 84 females). Vellalas, Vidanes, Juggery caste.

In 1878 about 9 acres (4*a.* 1*p.* 8*l.*) paddy land were registered, of which 8½ acres paid Rs. 8-10; the rest were uncommuted.

Stone pillars of a Vihare, four Dagobas, and a stone slab with inscriptions of the reign, it is said, of King Dutugemunu.

Vihare Hinna.—Ruins of a large Vihare.....There is a large stone, nearly upright, with an inscription and an upright figure of Buddha in fair preservation." (*Archaeological Returns*, 1887.)

MORAGOLLA.—A village partly in Kohoka korale in Bogamuwa and partly in Gangapalata korale, Upper Hewaheta. The part in Gangapalata korale is called Unapanduruyaya.

Population in 1871 of the part in Kohoka 135 (72 males, 63 females).

Population of both parts in 1881, 127 (67 males, 60 females); in 1891 of the part in Kohoka 86 (41 males, 45 females), and of Unapanduruyaya 25 (14 males, 11 females).

MORAGOLLEWA.—A hamlet in Embul-ambe, in Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North.

Stream.—Arambo-ela.

Hill.—Yakuragalakanda.

Not in any Census.

The tank repaired by Tanhankara the second, Maha Nayaka Unnanse of Dam-bulu, in the beginning of the eighteenth century (*Vol. I., p. 127*).

The DAMBULU VIHARE has one panguwa (Talagahagedara Ralage). Tenants: Embul-ambege, Ulpotagamege, Embul-ambe Anumetige, Embul-ambe Lindakumburege. Hold 12 fields of 10*a.* 3*p.* 0*l.*, 65 hen of 65*a.* 0*p.* 5*l.* in four portions. Services (commutable for Rs. 97-10): to put up and decorate a torana for the Nanu-mura Mangallaya; to repair and whitewash with makul 8 ft. of the Mandappe and Vihare wall and cowdung its floor; to repair 4 ft. of the wabalkada; to give kewili at the same festival; to decorate the torana afresh for the Katti

Mangallaya and give a neliya of oil; to decorate the torana again for Alutal Mangallaya and give a kowlikada, penumkada, and betel to the Nayaka Unnanse at the old and new year; to give yearly in the honey season 2 mutti of mipeni or pay sixpence per muttiya; to thatch and repair the mandappe once a year; to contribute to the dan kat for 15 days in *rasa* season 3 neli rice, 1 cocconut, and condiments; to give fourpence a year as siwurumila; to give yearly one man for 10 days for timber work and repairs of the Vihare, its adjacent buildings and gardens; to accompany the Nayaka Unnanse to Kandy on one journey a year, providing one palanquin bearer; to pound 1 pela paddy yearly and deliver rice at the Pansala Gubudawa. This panguwa provides two men for two days gan-mura at the Vihare, the village taking its turn with seventeen others in this duty.

Nekatge Appuhami, late Arachchila, *ra*. Anumetige Kirihami Liyana Naide, for a field subject to services to the Dambula Vihare, 37,981.

MORAGOLLEYAYA.—A village in Asgiri Udasiya pattuwa, Matale South, in Alutgama-wasam.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Ihawalawa, Dangomuwa, and Gonkaramulla. Population in 1881, 54 (34 males, 20 females); in 1891, 35 (21 males, 14 females). Vellalas, Haugarammo, Tamils.

MORAPE.—A village in Pallepone korale, Kotmale, on the right bank of the river, south-west of the Peacock. The wasam includes Morape, Rannantalawa, Kotagepitiya, and Mayippola.

Streets.—Ganekumbure-wela-ela, Pokunuwatuwola-ela, Uskoghayaye-ela.

Population in 1871, 200 (107 males, 93 females); in 1881, 253 (145 males, 108 females); in 1891, Morape 281 (147 males, 134 females); Morape Nelewatta 17 (9 males, 8 females). Vellalas, Low-country Sinhalese, Tamils, Smiths, Dhobies, Moormen, Tom-tom Beaters (one family).

In 1878 96 acres paddy land were registered, of which 68½ acres paid Rs. 241.22, 9½ redeemed, and 18 acres temple fields.

A Government Vernacular School.

Estates: Dewatages and Monaragalla.

Once on a time men from Kobbowala went hunting. A deer was shot by one of the party with an arrow, which pierced the deer and entered a kumbuk tree beyond. They could not draw it out, and they erected a platform and offered to a god a branch of a mora tree, when the arrow was drawn out. A Dewale was built near the tree.

Families.—Ankendagollage, 39, D. C. N. E. Dawulkarage, 70, 208. Elpitiyege, 60, D. C. N. E. Godakumburege, 70, 209. Halgahawattege, 710, D. C. N. E. (Talpot Saka 1723). Jaya-sundara Ekanayaka Pandita Brahmana Samaratan Mudiyanselage Ukku Banda Korala died 14th March, 1881, leaving considerable property. Test. 1,274. Kapuge, 51,839 (*Vol. I., p. 300*). Mahakandurege 73,280. Morapege, 534, D. C. N. E. (Talpot Saka 1725). Nilawalago, 710, D. C. N. E.

(1803 A.D.).—Under the constellation Rewatiya, on Saturday, the 29th day of the month Vrahehika in the year of Saka 1725. Gedarakumbura 3 pelas, Bambaragete 12 lahas, Kudawikumbura 16 lahas, Deowitakumbura 5 pelas, Werandieliyadda 1 pela, Radndora-ange-miyage-ella 2 pelas, with their appurtenant high and low lands, houses and gardens, trees and leaves, being the paraveni property of me, Badhige Aburana of Morape in Uduwakperina of Udupalata, Kotmale; all these I have transferred in absolute paraveni to my son-in-law Weligamatchene Naidappu, who is married to Ran Etana, my begotten daughter, so that Naidappu may hold the same free of the five ordeal oaths; but those who claim or dispute this shall suffer vengeance. That the six deities, viz., Kihireli, Upulwan, Samanboka-l, Wibhusana, Kandakumura, and Pattini, shall defend this. The witnesses who know the same are, I Uwita Vidane knoweth, I Polwattege Appurala knoweth, I Kirindeniye Vidane knoweth, I Weligama Gammahse knoweth, and I Hatnekege Nekatala, who wrote this Talpot, likewise knoweth. 531, D. C. N. E.

(1807 A.D.).—On Wednesday, the 23rd day of the month in the year of Saka 1729. That the field Gedandiyyadda 1 pela, being the property of me, Nilawala Appurala, of Tispan in Udupalata Kotmale, do hereby make over to my nephew, Halgahawatte MenikAppu, to possess it in paraveni, in consideration

of the assistance rendered by him to me. May the odium of ordeals fall on those who violate this grant, but my nephew Halgahawatte Menik Appu can take his oath on the five ordeals without failing, which will be testified by the god Kandakumara and the goddess Pattini. Thus this has been written, in the knowledge of the witnesses Halkotuwege Appurala, Hediyo Puagolla, and Nilawalage Kiri Etana. Written by Bowalage Nekatrala. 710, D. C. N. E.

MORAPE KATARAGAMA DEWALE.—Mr. Le Mesurier says:—

It has 56 amunu of high land and 55 of mud land.

King Dutugemunu made a gift of two fields called Rayitalawa to it; the Berakaraya and the Dawulkaraya of the Dewale hold this land for service. The Dewale is said to contain a weapon of the god to which 970 gems are attached. It has also a vessel called Piritkendiya (used for holding sacred water) and a golden sword used for cutting water after a procession held annually: this water is preserved throughout the year, and at the next water-cutting ceremony it is emptied into the river at Nayinkelinatota and the kendiya is filled afresh.

There is also a Pallo Dewale containing gold and silver staves of the god.

The Dewale has 28 Service Pangu in Rannantalawa, &c. (12a. 2p. 7l. fields, 44a. 0p. 1l. gardens, 13a. 0p. 7l. hen, value of services Rs. 842-50), and 28 pangu in Mawela (2a. 2p. 8l. fields, 8a. 0p. 8l. gardens, 3a. 0p. 0l. hen, value of services Rs. 154-70).

It has lands in Kahatadeniya and Kotagepitiya (*Vol. I., pp. 395, 476*). One of the Doruwadeniya tenants of the Kehelgamuwe Kataragama Dewale has to attend at the Morape Dewale and to carry a kodiya in procession (*Vol. I., p. 180*).

Mullegama, junior, was Basnayaka Nilame of the Morape Dewale from 1829 to 1853.

MORAPE VIHARE was in ruins, but in 1877 it was rebuilt. A Rittage and a Bomahuwa. A rock Handagala.

MORAWADDENIYA.—In Udapalata korale, Tumpane, a hamlet of Galagedara. In the Census of 1871 grouped with Bogabalandu. Population in 1881, 18 (9 males, 9 females); in 1891, 88 (43 males, 45 females). Vellalas of different grades and some low caste.

In the H. L. M. 33½ acres (16a. 3p. 5l.) paddy land were registered in the names of Wiraekara Appu, Muhandiram Appu, Kadawate Peruma, Lanasakara Watuwa, Kadawate Ukkawa, Kadawate Kastura, and Abeya Kira.

In 1878 23 acres were registered. Commuted 3a. 3p. 1l. (paid Rs. 23-30); redeemed 7a. 2p. 0l.; abandoned 0a. 3p. 2l.; total 11a. 2p. 3l.

Barigamuge family had a Talpot Saka 1719, 17,790. Morawakdeniye Mudi-yanselage (*Vol. I., p. 246*).

MOTAMURE.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Upper Dumbura.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 95 (52 males, 43 females); in 1891, 106 (57 males, 49 females).

In 1878 31½ acres (15a. 3p. 2l.) paddy land were registered, of which 28½ acres paid Rs. 128-19; the rest were redeemed.

Kumburege, 60,171. Motamurage (*Vol. I., p. 108*).

The DALADA MALIGAWA owns a field here dedicated to it on this deed dated 1796 A.D.:—

I, Manakole Vidane, purchased Amunewalchena appertaining to Binnekumbura at Motamure, in Medasiya pattuwa of Dumbura, by paying money to Puwakdiwale Korala, and, as well as utilizing two pahas thereof, I dedicated the same with the high land appertaining thereto to the Dalada Maligawa, reserving right to possess by giving one bag of rice. When information of this was given to the Great Gate with a presentation of a bag of rice, order was made that that bag of rice should also be offered to the Maligawa with the view of obtaining merit. This Sittu was written and given on Friday, the first day of the month Durutu, in the year of Saka 1718, with the knowledge of Mampitiye Wahala Bandara Mahatmaya, Diwa Nilame of the Maligawa.

MOTTUWELA.—A village in Asgiri Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale South, in Ambanpola-wasam.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Dambarawa. Population in 1881, 78 (43 males, 35 females); in 1891, 46 (26 males, 20 females). Smiths, Kattubulle. Silver and gold work.

In 1878 10½ acres (5a. 0p. 9l.) of paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 30-16.

Families.—Badal Muhandirama, a goldsmith of this village, was a favourite of the last king. Litigation between Moormen for two fields and a garden, 61,458. Gammeddekumbure Gamamaholage *vs.* Mottuwela Wela and Unga Vidane for a field and garden, 28,854.

Ruins of Koggollo Gala-uda Dagoba, a Vihara, a pond, the terrace round a Bo-tree, and a Dowalo.

BADAL MUHANDIRAMALAGE ABARANA APPU owned an Abarana Pattale Ninda Panguwa. Tenants: Veda Naidelage, Badalge. Hold two fields of 1a. 0p. 1l. Services (commutable for Rs. 13-35): to provide two men to go on six journeys for two days in a year, giving food, tenants paid the tax. An ancestor of Abarana Appu obtained the field upon this Sannas:—

SANNAS (1665 A.D.).—During the reign of His Majesty the Mighty Emperor Raja Sinha, whose ocean of glory had reached from country to country. As Marukona Ratna Abarana Vedakaraya offered himself before the Great Gate, orders were given to make jewellery required for the royal dress, and having made and submitted several jewelleries to the Great King, he stated to His Majesty that he required the Mottuwela Nilapanguwo Badawedilla, in Pallesiya pattuwa of Asgiri korale, in the Disavani of Matale, for his maintenance. The boundaries of the said village on the four sides are: on the east the large stone inscribed with a hidden treasure mark, north below the stone fence, west by the stone pillars in Pinnakaduwhinna and the stone pillars in Gurugahinna. His Majesty Raja Sinha, who reigned over Siriwardhanapura, did on Monday, the seventh day of the increasing moon of the month Esala, in the year of Saka 1587, absolutely grant the high and low lands in Mottuwelaganna Badawedilla included within these boundaries to Marukona Ratna Abarana Vedakaraya, and to be possessed without any disturbance or hindrance during the existence of the sun, the moon, Senkadagala, and the Mahaweli-ganga.

MUDAGAMMANA.—A village in Pallepallata korale, Tumpane, watered by the Maliniya-oya. Alagalla, Mudagammana, and Pattapola form an Arachchi-wasam.

Hill.—Dodangollekanda.

Population in 1871, 120 (59 males, 61 females); in 1881, 143 (81 males, 62 females); in 1891, 110 (61 males, 49 females).

In the H. L. M. 1½ acres (7a. 1p. 1l.) paddy land were registered in the names of Salelu, Atapattu Kulatun Acholi, Jivahatta Ganpattu Ranaweri, Binne Menika.

In 1878 17½ acres were registered. Commuted 5a. 0p. 5l. (paid Rs. 41-50); redeemed 3a. 0p. 9l.; abandoned 0a. 1p. 8l.; total 8a. 3p. 2l.

Families.—Disannayaka Mudiyanse-lage, 31,101, 48,482. Dumbanage, 32,615. Gannage, 19,843, 31,136 (Talpot Saka 1713). Godagampolage, 31,136. Herat Mudiyanse-lage, 96,563. Hinabowage, 32,615. Ilangamage, 31,136. Kulatunga, 31,084, 923. D. C. Mad. (Talpots Saka 1679, 1741-14). Pallage, 31,101. Welage, 31,101, 48,482. Buddharakkhita Unnanse *vs.* Herat Mudiyanse-lage Kiri Menika, 96,563.

(1757 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1679. Kulatunga Rala, of Mudagammana, in Teldenipallata of Tumpane, having no children of his own, the lands Dada-wahala.... and nine hen, with the high and low grounds, houses and gardens appertaining thereto, have been given and granted by him in paraveni to his adopted son Appu, saying that no others shall be prosperous in the possession of the said lands. Witnesses who know the same are Talabbagoda Meddumahami of Mudagammana, Damunupolaya of the same village, Kammale-watte Ajju Naidu of the same village. With the knowledge of these witnesses this Talpot has been granted, saying and declaring that there shall be no curse though he were to swear on the five oaths for the lands. 923. D. C. Mad.

(1791 A.D.).—May success attend this ! On Wednesday, the fifth day of the increasing moon, of the month Il, in the year of Saka 1713, under the constellation Suwana. The lands which belonged to Gannage Ungu Hami, of Mudagammana, in the Talagomuwapalata of Tumpano, to wit, the fields Gamawola 3 pelas, aswedduma 2 pelas, Aluhangeliye-deniya 1 pela, Wellegoda 1 pela, Dalawahala 1 pela, and Kammalewatta 7 lahass, and the gardens Kammalewatta, Wellegodawatta, Ajju Naidehitiyawatta, Kaladeniyahitiyawatta, Siriweddi Naidehitiyawatta, Ihalangehenewatta, the dwelling garden, and Mudahena 6 pelas, Mal-arambehena 6 pelas, Kalagallehena 3 amunu, Dunumalalawehena 5 pelas, Ambagahamulahena 6 pelas, Wellegodahena 3 pelas, the ground lying near the Aswedduma at the upper end of the range of paddy fields called Wolla 2 pelas : these portions of land, together with the high and low lands appurtenant thereto, were given to me, Tikirihami, the begotten daughter of the said Unguhami, having declared that I may have free recourse to the five ordeal oaths. I, Tikirihami, having possessed the said lands, granted the same to the priest Gotama Terunnase, born of my womb, that he may enjoy the profits thereof. The witnesses to this are Kulatunga Arachchila Elladeniyo Hitihami, Galwaduwa, Hittara Naide, Punchirala, Amunuwelge Appurula, Latta Kankaniya, Gandolage Vedarala, Atapattuge Ponnappu, with the knowledge of the said witnesses this land transfer was written by Ellawela Siddharta Unnase. The personages who favour this even with a word shall have heavenly felicity. 19,813.

MUDAGAMMANA VIHARE was built on land dedicated by the villagers. **Dege Kankanama** dedicated 1 pela 2 lahass ; **Angammana Adigar** dedicated a field. The land around the Vihare belongs to the Adigar's descendants. The villagers asweddumized a bit of high land which belonged to a Rata-korale field. The Vihare had been abandoned for many years until 1846. The Temple Lands Commissioner rejected the claim for registration and exemption (*T. L. C. 393, Office 486*).

MUGATIIYAPOLA.—A village in Medapalata korale, Udunuwara.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Deliwala and Pamunuwa. Population in 1881, 76 (37 males, 39 females) ; in 1891, 70 (32 males, 38 females).

In 1878 4a. 1p. 77 paddy land were registered, of which 7 lahass paid 50 cents ; the rest were redeemed.

Families.—Dombakotuwege, 48,866, 64,692. Hangilige, 48,866, 64,692.

MUGATIIYAWA.—A village in Pallepulata korale, Tumpano.

In the Census of 1871 the population of Kanakkarpola and Mugatiyawa was 166 (88 males, 78 females). It is not in the Census of 1881 nor of 1891.

MULGAMA.—A village in Kandukara Pahala korale, Udapalata, high up in the hills to the right of Nilambe. It is a Vidana Dura-wasam.

Streams.—Bopitiya-oya, Mahi-oya, Petawel-oya.

Hills.—Godakumburekanda, Kandala-wewakanda, Pitawelakanda.

Population in 1871, 206 (121 males, 85 females) ; in 1881, 233 (122 males, 111 females) ; in 1891, 256 (132 males, 124 females). Jaggery caste.

In 1878 81½ acres (40a. 3p. 3l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 60½ acres paid Rs. 278.93 ; the rest were sold by the Crown.

Families.—Ganewattege, 44,310. Gangodage, 56,166, 66,619. Helage, 61,555.

Hitapu Durage, 66,619. Ilagollage, 39,499, 92,479. Kahawattege, 56,166,

Kandege, 1780, *Jud. Com.* ; (Talpot Saka 1707). Kirigahawattege, 61,556.

Liyanage, 92,479, 95,432, 4,528, 4,529 (N. S.). Pananwalage, 1780 (*Jud. Com.*),

61,556. Siman Appu (Hettihewage), 92,479, 95,432, 4,528, 4,529 (N. S.)

Yapawattege, 44,310.

Henry Bowden Smith *vs.* W. M. Leake, for partition of an allotment of land called "Galapitita Patna," 47,381.

MULGAMA VIHARE.—The tradition is that ten of the principal people of the village built the temple and asweddumized and dedicated land. No Talpot.

Claim to register lands rejected by the Temple Lands Commissioner (*T. L. C. 426, Office 213*).

MULGAMPOLA.—A village in Gangawata korale, Yatinuwara, 1½ mile from the town of Kandy on the main road to Colombo and within the Municipal limits.

Stream.—Dunumadalawe-oya.

Hill.—Dambalagalekanda.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Huduhumpola and Deyyannewela. Population in 1881, 52 (30 males, 22 females); in 1891 included in Kandy.

In the H. L. M. 27½ acres (13a. 3p. 5l.) public land were registered in the names of Attaneka Mudiyanse, Korula Achchila, Aspantiye Kankanamrala, Lepitiye Appu, Ratala Mudiyanse, Miwatura Rala, Ekanekrula, Kodituwakkukara Lokam, Ekaneka Achchila, Jamuladeniya, Disanek Kirala, Nagas-ango Appu, Hunu-ango Achchila, Peradeniya Rala, Ratukala, Dodanwelaya, Maparala.

In 1878 24 acres were registered, of which 3a. 1p. 9l. paid Rs. 31.42; 1a. 1p. 3l. abandoned; 2a. 2p. 7l. redeemed; taken for Railway 1a. 3p. 4l.; sold by Crown 2a. 2p. 6l.; total 11a. 3p. 9l.

Family.—Palipana Disava held land in mortgage here, and on his confiscation the mortgagee's heirs were allowed to redeem on payment to the Crown of the debt.

Amlaherage, 8,691, 18,981. Attanekke, 31,193, 35,482, 43,217. Blaze, B., a coffee garden here, 31,787, 39,030. Chetties, 96,505. Dewayalage, 616, 1,089 (N. S.). Disanayaka Mudiyanse-elage, 31,639, 57,579, 62,441. Herat Mudiyanse-elage, 15,769 (Talpot Saka 1727). Joti Vidanelage, (*Jud. Com.*, 13th August, 1827), 18,981, 42,832, 48,381. Kowatte Nawaratna Panikki Mudiyanse-elage, 65,871. Low-country Sinhalese, 65,871. Manannalage, 8,691, 18,981. Moormen, 34,039, 34,782, 39,030, 57,579, 62,441. Mulgampola Rala (*pp. 314 and 518*). Rana-inhage, 616, 1,089 (N. S.). Raphael Appu, 96,505. Tamils, 42,832, 48,381. Udage Herat Mudiyanse-elage, 31,560, 45,247, 45,405. Wikramasinha Mudiyanse-elage, 31,560.

(1805 A.D.).—I, Herat Mudiyanse, of Mulgampola, in Gangapalata Sioduru-wanabada Yatinuwara, have on Wednesday of Wesak, of the increasing moon, in the year of Saka 1727, under the constellation Uthrusala, made over in paraventi to my grand-on Meddumarala, Gedarakumbura 2 pelas, and Wadiromulla 5 lahns, inclusive of all houses, gardens, and trees, high and low grounds appertaining thereto. If any of my descendants dispute this they shall suffer from the ordeals, but Meddumarala shall not suffer thereby. Witnesses who know the same are Walagama Punchirala, Brahmmanage Menikrula, Hapu-angege Dingirala, Sakkaru Duraya of Owala, Kuda Duraya of the same village, Del-angege Kira Duraya, and Kammakge Kaluajja. And any great or meritorious person who will help in any dispute shall inherit heavenly bliss. For writing Hithohigama Unnanse. 15,769.

The DALADA MALAWA has a Sinharakkara Panguwa, 1½ acre field and ½ of an acre garden, held by Amunu Panikkiyalage and Uradeniyege. Services (commutable for Rs. 10) : to beat tom tom at the tewawa during the month of Wesak and supply daily two watti flowers; to keep guard at nights; to join in the processions of the Perahera for ten days and one day of each of the festivals; to present to the Diwa Nilame betel after the new year; when on duty receive meals.

MULLEGAMA.—A village in Pallegampaha korale, Harispattu.

Stream.—Ellana or Hapugoda-oya.

Population in 1871, 270 (145 males, 125 females); in 1881, 330 (179 males, 151 females); in 1891, 283 (153 males, 130 females).

In 1878 81½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 13a. 2p. 3l. (paid Rs. 141.60); redeemed 21a. 2p. 7½l.; sold by Government 0a. 3p. 6l.; temple fields 4a. 2p. 5l.; abandoned 0a. 0p. 4l.; total 40a. 3p. 5½l.

WALAWWA.—Mullegama Mudiyanse in King Kirti Sri's reign married Watagoda Mudiyanse's sister, and Watagoda married Mullegama's sister (*Jud. Com.*, 25th November, 1822). He had two sons :—

(1) Mullegama Nilame, Disava in 1803 (*p. 566*), Disava of Wellasa, Basanayaka Nilame of the Pattini Dewale, 1815. He married Yatawatte Mahatmeyo (*Jud. Com.*, 10th November, 1818). (He received a slave as a fee for appointing a man to the office of Rato Rala, 7.914). He was appointed Adigar (Siyapattuwa Maha Nilame) by the English Government. He was also Diwa Nilame. He was examined as a witness in the State Trial in 1835. He had several children : (a) Ratamahatmaya of Nuwarakalawiya, who married a daughter of Halangoda Badde Nilame, 25,439, 26,992; (b) Mullegama Punchi Banda, of Hakkinda Walawwa in Gampaha, in 1862 residing at Galboda in Gangala Pallo-iyu pattuwa. He sold

land to Watte Walawwe Banda, &c., 49,600; (c) Asweddume Walawwe Kiri Banda, father of Gunaratna Banda, 55,808 (*Vol. I., p. 130*); (d) Mullegama Panchi Banda, 55,808 (*Vol. I., p. 130*).

The Maha Nilame's estate was divided into four. His grandson Mullegama Medduma Banda got one-fourth on a judgment in 25,439. He sold the land to Botota Sumedha Unnanse, who sold to Moormen (3,588). All the Walawwa lands were sold. The widow and sons of the Maha Nilame sold lands in Botota. Action by Mullegama Medduma Banda of Sirimawatta against the purchaser's daughter, 35,480, 65,376. An old Moorman of Akotara bought part of the Mullegama Walawwa garden and he repaired and lived in the Walawwa.

(2) Mullegama Gabada Nilame married Galboda Mullegama Walawwe Kumariham and had a son Loku Banda, 46,000. His descendant, the representative of the family, was a Lekam in the Seven Korales.

Mullegama Vedikkara Lekam was, on January 25, 1820, appointed Disava of Walapane, *rice* Galagoda deceased; Assessor in 1820, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1827.

Mullegama Kunam Maduwe Lekam, an Assessor in 1819.

Mullegama Mudiyansel married Heratage Kiri Menika of Gunnepana.

Mullegama Watte Walawwe Ukku Banda, of Gunnepana (1670, 27,037, 51,200, 56,398).

Kotikapola Gurunnanse of Mullegama married a lady of the Abeyakon Walawwa in Amunugama (*Vol. I., p. 51*).

Families.—Abesinha Mudiyanselage, 33,212, 67,542. Alu Walawwa, 55,808 (*Vol. I., p. 130*). Arupola Mudiyanselage, 74,701. Asweddume Korallage, 3,242, 67,542. Badahelakotuwege, 1,158 (N. S.). Botota Sumedha Unnanse, 29,506, 29,617. Deniya Maha Durage, 1,158, 8,288 (N. S.). Egoda Walawwa, 55,808 (*Vol. I., p. 130*). Heratage, 861, D. C. Mad. (Talpo's Saka 1715-50). Kalutotage, 46,909, 52,355, 54,500, 56,517. Kandage (Moormen), 33,742. Kotikabaddage, 21,941, 25,609 (Talpo's Saka 1737). Maguru-eniyage, 17,478 (Talpo's Saka 1730). The daughter of Maguruniye Valane married Yengala Chetty and had two sons. Mahakumburege, 68,623. Mahadurage, 57,557, 67,187, 90,020, 97,928. Mahante Mudiyanselage, 29,617, 47,893. Mururanwege, 57,057. Moormen, 29,617, 33,242, 46,909, 52,355, 68,623. Narayana-wege, 861, D. C. Mad. Niyangoda Pahalakalawege, 83,812. Nuwarage, 17,178. Other Mullegama cases 39,011, 64,171, 62,562, 67,562. Palu-arandage, 16,909, 52,355, 54,500. Rajakaruna Nawaratna Atupattu Mudiyanselage, 29,596, 659 (N. S.). Randiligama Korallage, 57,057, 67,187, 86,812, 90,020, 97,928, 1,158 (N. S.). Sirimalwattege, 43,770. Siyambalagahage (Moorman), 29,617. Tennege, 81,962. Udage Wijesinha, Mudiyanselage, 29,506. Udaha Walawwa, 55,808 (*Vol. I., p. 130*). Vihare Walawwe Banabahu Mudiyanselage, 57,057, 67,187, 90,020, 97,928. Walakaduwattege, 86,812, 659 (N. S.). Waldeniyege, 81,962. Walpolage, 47,893. Wana-sinha Wanninayaka Wasala Pandita Mudiyanselage Mudalihami. Korala of Weragama re. Udaha, Alut, and Egoda Walawwe Bandas, 55,808 (*Vol. I., p. 130*). Yatawatte Walawwa re. Sirimalwattege, 43,770.

(1660 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1582, of the month Poson, on the seventh day of the increasing moon. I, Lamittappu, of Mullegama in Pallagampaha of Haripattu, do hereby assign my hereditary property, viz., the fields Ellenawella 2 pelas, Nagasanga 1 pela, Aswedduma 1 pela, and Gonapola 2 pelas, and the hen Mapchena, Wankolagolabena, Kotikangamunayachena, Dodangaspitiyachena, Kitulgahamudunuchena, Lamundililimuchena, Walakadawela-aramba, Penilande-aramba, and the dwelling garden, to Battelle Appu, with the concurrence of Herat Nadda, in consideration of the said sum rendered in the names of Medduma Appu, the woman Kalabhami, and Battelle Appu. (*From a poor translation filed in 864, D. C. Mad. I have not seen the original.*)

(1793 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1715. I, Heratage Tikintha, of Mullegama in Pallagampaha of Haripattu, do hereby declare that I have transferred the following lands to my lawful sons Ukkurula, Naidurula, and Dururula, viz., Gonapola one pela, Botawellegawattakumbura one pela, the garden Hittinawatta, the hen Kadumunduchena, Badahelakolabena, Udumuduchena, Wankolagolabena, Dodumun-pitiyachena, and Galakulohana, declaring that there shall be no error of calls to my sons though they were to swear on the five oaths. Witnesses who know the same are Mullegama Udage Arachchila, Randiligamage Gamurula, Galagawage Nekarula, Dawundage Korala Alawatungoda Gamarala, Magoda Pallegge Danurula, and Medage Arachchila. In presence of these witnesses this land Talpo was given. 864, D. C. Mad.

KALUWANE VIHARE is said to have been founded by Nugawela Maha Disava in the time of King Kirti Sri.

In 1859 Sonuttara Unnanse was the incumbent. He said he had been so for fifty years, that the vihare was burned down in 1818, and that he rebuilt it. Udage Arachehi, Arambepola Gammah, Raja Guru a Malabar, Botge and Sirimalwattege people, and Kosgollogo Kiri Menika dedicated lands.

In 1862 Botota Samedha Unnanse was incumbent jointly with his teacher Sonuttara. He said that two fields in Hapugoda were dedicated, some three or four generations back, by a Nilame of the Wattegedara Walawwa and by a Duggannarala of Medagodara. Claim for registration rejected (*T. L. C. 1,109*).

Sonuttara Unnanse said he had sold one of the lands, Alakolamada of 5 lahass, to improve the Vihare. Claim to have the lands registered was rejected (*T. L. C. 709, Office 311, September, 1859, and 1,109 March, 1862*). Sumedha died in February, 1871. He was succeeded by his tutor, who on March 28, 1871, transferred the Vihare to Detiyamulla Ratanapala Unnanse, Anu Nayaka of the Malwatte Vihare. The old tutor died in April, 1871, when his pupil Asweddlumage Panharatna Unnanse claimed the Vihare. The Anu Nayaka died in April, 1875. Contest between Panharatna and Gunaratna Unnanse and Kadahapola Kawundeniye Unnanse, a pupil of Detiyamulla (77,555). Actions by Ratanapala Anu Nayaka as incumbent, 57,057, 58,116, 67,187.

List of the lands said to belong to the Vihare in 67,187. Vihare cases 37,586, 53,060, 57,057, 57,070, 67,187, 77,555, 90,020, 97,928, 1,158 (N. 3.).

(1802 A.D.).—On this Saturday, the second day of the waning moon, of the month II, in the year of King Saka 1721. The lands dedicated to the Kaluwane Vihare in Mullegama of Pollegampaha in Sara-siyapattu, namely, Wekadadehiya one pela, and Eledeniya one pela dedicated by Udage Arachehila, Deniya one pela dedicated by one Raja Guru, Iluk-pele-a five lahass dedicated by Aruppolage Tikirala, Oya-deniya one pela dedicated by Wattege Kalu Panchirala, a portion of high land called Ilukpitige-paullagodella one pela dedicated by Kambaradeniye Rala, otherwise called Talchenge Duggannarala, and Dinbulagawa two lahass dedicated by Kahalle Mahage. This Vihare, at whose expense and at whose instance the above portions of land were asweddlumized and sown, and which enjoyed the benefit of them by way of offerings, was given over to a young priest, the grandson of the senior Priest Mullegama Nekutge Loku Unnanse. The witnesses, among others, are Udage Arachehila, Ekanayakage Panchirala, Kaluwane Arachehila, Disanayakage Menikrala, Heratze Panchirala, Alawatu-godage Dingirala, Alagodage Appuhami, Walakadawatte Ukkurala, Kaluwane Menikrala, Kahawattege Appuhami of Arambepola, Kadage Panchirala of Kandy, Rambukwelle Unnanse, Bowatte Unnanse. With the knowledge of these witnesses this land-grant was given.

THE DALADA MALIGAWA has two pangu here :—

1. Mura.—Tenants: Welage, Konadeniyege, Kaluwanege, Pitiyege. Hold 2 acres fields and 1½ acre gardens. The service consists of four mura at the rate of one mure for each pela of paddy land. One man performs a single mure. The tenant on duty remains at the Maligawa for fifteen days and fifteen nights; he must sweep the digge early in the morning, and again after Ude and Mahadano tewawa. He has to remove the flowers which have been offered at the tewawa. He must do any other domestic service at the Maligawa which is not contrary to the custom of his caste. He is liable to be sent on messages to any distance by the Diwa Nilame. While on duty the tenant is entitled to a ration of curry and rice in the morning, a second such ration in the forenoon, and a bundawa of raw rice in the evening. When travelling on duty the tenant is entitled to three good meals of curry and rice.

The panguwa gives to the Diwa Nilame after the new year a basketful of sweetmeats and 40 leaves of betel. The service of the Panguwa is commuted at four shillings a mure. Commutable for Rs. 8-10.

2. Rajakaridena.—Tenant: Walpolage Panchirala. Holds quarter of an acre garden. To pay two-ounce to the Maligawa per annum, and to present to the Diwa Nilame after the new year a basket of sweetmeats and 40 leaves of betel. Commutable for Re. 1-60.

Grant of Wagollettenno Asweddluma at Mullegama to Asgiri Parana Vihare in 1766 A.D. by Pilima Talawwe Disawa (*Vol. I., p. 73*).

MUNAMALPELESSA.—A village in Gandeke korale, Upper Dumbara, under the same Arachehi as Pallowela.

Stream.—Kolagollekandura. The Hanwella-oya flows below the village. The country is flat.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 78 (37 males, 41 females); in 1891, 92 (50 males, 42 females).

In 1878 42½ acres paddy land were registered.

MUNWATTA.—A village in Pallegampaha of Maturata korale, Upper Hewaheta, 29 miles from Kandy on the Lower Maturata road. At Koop-oya, quarter of a mile further on, is an iron bridge 35 ft. span.

HAMLETS.—Godamaditta, Andawala.

Streams.—Darando-ela, Otenno-ela.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 275 (150 males, 125 females) in 1891, 233 (116 males, 117 females). Vellalas, Low-country Sinhalese, Tamils, Moormen.

In 1878 494½ acres of paddy land were registered, of which 162a. 2p. 7l. commuted (paid Rs. 782-74), 40a. 3p. 8l. redeemed, 43a. 3p. 5l. abandoned.

A Government vernacular school.

Boutiques on the Munwatta road and an ambalama on the road from Andawala to Kahatadanda and a Public Works Department bungalow at Munwatta; also a pansala school. Village paths from Munwatta to Ambagas-pitiya and Bilihul-oya.

Families.—Abesinha Mudiyan-elage, 58,612, 72,578. Dehi-atlawege, 5,207. Godamadittege, 28,481, 32,075; the Godamadittege family held land for the service of bringing rice to the Hanguranketa Dewale, 28,481. Hanguranketa Dewale tenants, 58,612, 76,175, 1,684, (N. S.). Koswattege, 97,911. Medawattege, 32,076. Nil-arawege, 40,770. Polwattege, 175, D. C. N. E. (Talpot Saka. 1728). Uduwelage, 40,770. Unagollege Rammal Efana's estate, Test. 285. Velli-arawege, 30,028. Warahenege, 5,207. Wegonage, 475, D. C. N. E.

(1806 A.D.).—On Thursday, the 8th day of the month Navan, in the year of Saka 1728. The fields belonging to Polwatte Meddumhami of Munwatta in Maturata korale, namely, Palle Nil-arawa 3 pelas and Gallena-mulla 14 lahas, with all the gardens, houses, and trees thereto appertaining, have been made over by the said Meddumhami to his nephew Danturula, authorizing him to hold them in paraveni. The witnesses who know the same are Alutgama Tikiri Gammaha, Polwatte Panditaya, Uyan-watte Gammaha, Warakapologe Menik Appu, Wetakulumaditte Hami, Munwatte Gammaha, Godamadittege Kudarala and Kuda-oye Dingirala. (Here follow the usual imprecations.) 175, D. C. N. E.

MUNWATTE VIHARE has 3 amunu of muddy lands. There is (it is said) a Sannas for one of the fields.

GALAPITA ULU KOWILA dedicated to Dewata Bandara.

The **HANGURANKETA MAHA DEWALE** owns lands here, 58,612, 76,175, 1,684 (N. S.).

The Service Tenures Commissioner recorded that there were no Service Pangu belonging either to the Munwatte Vihare or to the Hanguranketa Maha Dewale. Mr. Le Mesurier says:—"Until a recent date the whole of Munwatta was owned by the Hanguranketa Maha Dewale. There are still 4 muttettu fields owned by the Dewale in Munwatta."

MUNWATUGODA.—A village in Medapalata korale, Yatinuwara.

Stream.—Munwatugoda-ela.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Dantura. Population in 1881, 185 (98 males, 87 females); in 1891, 207 (107 males, 100 females). Low caste.

In 1878 56½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 2a. 3p. 9l. (paid Rs. 21-21); abandoned 0a. 1p. 0l.; redeemed 4a. 3p. 0l.; temple land 20a. 1p. 1l.; total 28a. 1p. 0l.

Families.—Alutgama Don Agustino, 73,159. Bulatwattege, 14,089, 20,175, 31,024, 51,621, 52,129 (Talpot Saka 1714). Deniye Kankannamalage, 23,466. Deniyage, 14,089, 26,175, 31,021, 51,621, 52,129. Konage, 17,161, 52,184. Kotugodella Kariyakaranna Rallage, 13,122, 23,466 (Sittu Saka 1731). Panna Durayalage, 73,159. Polgahadeniyage, 51,621, 52,129. Randunpurage, 14,089. Uduwattege, 13,122. Uduwela Karunatilaka Rajapaksa Wasala Mudiyan-elage, 13,122, 23,466. Waharagodage, 28,860.

SITTU (1660 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1660, of the month Nikini, on Saturday, the 9th day of the waxing moon. On this day, in consequence of Wirappuliya, the washer, having informed the Great Assembly that the field Alakolakumbura of two pelas, situate at Munwatugoda in Yatinuwara, was possessed by him on a Sannas granted by the Great Gate, an inquiry was made into the matter, the same was granted to Wirappuliya as Beda-welilla. For this fact, Unumbuwa Ralahani, Disava of Udapalata and Adigar of Kandy. 14,347.

(1792 A.D.).—I, Hettiwana Durayalage Tikiri Eka, of Munwatugoda in Kandupalata of Sinduruwanabada Yatinuwara, have hereby given in paraveni the upper two pelas of the field Unumuwa to my nephew Hidda, and told him to pay the debt of 200 ridis which I had contracted, and to possess it. I have given this with my good pleasure, saying that neither Hidda, who received this Talpot from me, nor his sons or grandsons who descend from him, or any who may receive the premises from them, shall suffer any calamities when they swear at the ordeal onths of oil, cowdung, paddy, and red-hot iron, and before the gods—at all the seven times. The gods Kihireli, Upulwan, Saman, Bokesal, Wibhesana, Kandakumara, are witnesses. The witnesses are Deniyage Duraya, Narangastenne Galpothe Madiya, Walgampaye Ganego Ponehirala, and Alakole Payindakuraya. Known to these witnesses in the year of Saka 1711, of the month Poson, this Talpot was written and given. This Talpot was written by me, Galkotuwa Vedarala of Walgampaya. 14,089.

SITTU (1809 A.D.).—The fields Watapota of 5 pelas, Halmalupela and Nambideniya of 2 pelas, the upper 2 pelas of Hapuga-kumbura, with all high and low grounds, gardens and houses, trees and plants thereto appertaining, situate at Munwatugoda in Kandupalata of Sinduruwanabada Yatinuwara; these lands of 2 amuna and 1 pela are hereby, for and in consideration of the Watotuwanne service of the Maligawa, delivered to Warapitiye Wattorurula, in order that he may possess them in paraveni hereafter peacefully. This Sittu was given on Monday, the fifth day of the decreasing moon, of the month Il, in the year of Saka 1731, by Kahanda Mahente Nawaratna Wikramasinha Mudiyane Ralahani, Diyawadana Nilame of the Dalada Maudire of the sacred relic of the Tooth. 13,122.

The DALADA MALIGAWA has 14 Service Pangu (23a. 1p. 7½. fields, 16a. 1p. 8½. gardens, 33a. 1p. 1½. hen, and one amuna muttettu). Services commutable for Rs. 48475:—

1. **Radakumbura Ganwasama.**—Tenants: 8 (7 Vellalas, 1 Dhoby). Hold 2½ acres fields and 2½ acres gardens. Services (commutable for Rs. 3675): each Ganwasama and each Dura Panguwa to give four mahakat of vegetables and 2 net of oil or 2c. a year. The Gammahela and the Durayo make up the kada and give it to a tenant to be taken to the temple and to be entered in the book. To decorate the Temple for the festivals, supplying materials. At the Awurudumangalaya and Alusalmangallaya each of the Ganwasama and Dura Pangu to give vegetable kada; one to the Maligawa, two to the Diwa Nilame, and one to the Vidane and Vicharana Gammahela. At the new and old year to appear before the above officers with the same presents. The Gammahela and Durayo to superintend and assist in the cultivation of the muttettu fields, receiving 6 ridi (4c.). To catch the eutawa. After threshing, the Vidane receives 5 pelas of paddy, Vicharana Gammahela 2 pelas, amuna 5 kuruni, and the four Nilapangu tenants 8 kuruni for storing paddy. To assist in the felling, preparing, and removing timber with the help of the Nilapangu tenants; also to superintend any other work required by the Temple or Diwa Nilame for seven days. Each Ganwasama or Dura Panguwa to pound 2 kadapa of Maligawa paddy. To give 15 days' work in repairs.

2. **Hapugakumbura Ganwasama.**—Tenants: Ran Menika and Jiris Appu. Hold 1½ acres field and 1 acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 1170): same as No. 1.

3. **Udumanniwaro Ganwasama.**—Tenants: Ranhami Vidane and Ran Etana. Hold 2½ acres fields and 1½ acres garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 3675): same as No. 1.

4. **Delgahakumbura Dura.**—Tenants: 20 (Durayo and Moormen). Hold 10½ acres fields, 1½ acres gardens, and about 52 acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 10745): same as No. 1.

5. **Hondeniyero Dura.**—Tenants: 6 (Durayo). Hold 4 acres fields, 3 acres gardens, and 2 acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 2865): same as No. 1.

6. Kariyakarana-mura.—Tenants : 13 (Vellalas, Moormen, Dhobies, and Durayo). Hold $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres fields, $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres gardens, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 60-20) : in the year of office to give £30 to the Diwa Nilame as bulut-surulla and to take care of the Maligawa jewellery and other valuables. At the Awurudu Mangallaya to appear before the Diwa Nilame and present the customary penuma and perform all the other services that belong to the office of Kariyakaranarala. When out of office to attend the festivals, perahera, and the puja in Wesak. To give adukku to the Diwa Nilame when he visits the village.

7. Kattiyana-mura.—Tenants : 5 (Vellalas). Hold 2 acres fields and half an acre hena. Services (commutable for Rs. 31-60) : to be in mura during two months and take care of the gold and silver vessels that are used for the Towawa. When in mura once a week to watch at the Wahaikada. To attend the festivals and Perahera. To go on four penum gaman.

8. Badal.—Tenants : 6 (4 Moormen, 2 Vellalas). Hold 2 acres fields, 1 acre garden, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of an acre hena. Services (commutable for Rs. 17-65) : to clean the Towawa badu, receiving charcoal. To repair or make any gold or silver article, materials being supplied. Twice a year to appear before the Diwa Nilame, Kariyakaranarala, Vidane, and Vicharana Gamuaha, and present them with an article made of silver, and betel leaves ; also to give the Vidane 2s. 8d. a year.

9. Delgahakumbura Nila.—Tenants : 2 (Low caste). Hold $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres fields, $\frac{1}{2}$ of an acre garden, and 9 acres hena. Services (commutable for Rs. 23-50) : to join in cultivating the muttettuwa, receiving 15 ridi (10s.) as hinila and yakadamila, and bittarawi and nelunwi. To pound yearly 4 kadapai of paddy and to carry the rice to Kandy. To supply 15 kat firewood a year. To go on journeys with Diwa Nilame, work in his kitchen, and carry adukkupetti, for which to receive food. To go on journeys for five days on temple account. When so employed receive no food.

10. Hondeniye Nila.—Tenants : 3 (Low caste). Hold $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres fields and 2 small hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 25-10) : same as No. 9.

11. Hapugaskumbura Nila.—Tenants : 3 (Low caste). Hold 2 acres fields. Services (commutable for Rs. 25-90) : same as No. 9.

12. Radakumbura Nila.—Tenants : 4 (3 Moormen and 1 Low caste). Hold 4 acres fields, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre garden, and a small hena. Services (commutable for Rs. 41-25) : same as No. 9.

13. Rada.—Tenants : 3 (Dhobies). Hold $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre fields. Services (commutable for Rs. 17-65) : to wash for the Temple, to supply blue and rice for starch, to put up wiyam for the festivals, to spread piyawili, to give piruwata for kadapai and mahakat, to give 1,000 wicks for the Katrimangallaya. When the Diwa Nilame visits the village to put up wiyam at his halting-place, to give etirili and piruwata. To put up wiyam at the gelize on the Diyakemum day. To present to the Diwa Nilame a Kandyan hat or jacket, and to the Kariyakaranarala, Vidane, and Vicharana Gamuaha vegetables and betel.

14. Navan (1 acre field).—Maruwena.

15. Sinharakkara.—Tenants : 2 (Low caste). Hold $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres fields. Services (commutable for Rs. 20-60) : to be in mura two months and beat tom-tom for the festivals, perahera, and the five puja in Wesak, receiving food. When in mura to supply daily two malwatti.

(1845 A.D.).—That Malkotuwege Dalada Ganwale Vidane, of Munwatugoda in Kandupalata of Yatinuwara, was entrusted with Radakumbura 12 lahass and Palkadokumbura 16 lahass at Katugampola in Paraketawella, being property belonging to the Relic Temple, on the 13th day after the sun entered the ninth sign of the Zodiac, in the year of Saka 1767. To this effect Diyawadana Nilame of the Relic Temple, Dullewe Maha Nilame.

Bulatwatte Hidda vs. Randunpurage Dingiri. Plaintiff said the land was subject to service to the Maligawa ; that it was a "Gonu Panguwa," i.e., land descending in the female line. 14,089.

MURUDDENIYA.—A village in Gan-atapalata korale, Tampane, at the top of the Rambukan-oya, adjoining Kobbekaduwa ; it is watered by Boruambhe-ela, Deniye-ela, Elahodagelene-ela, Hapugaspille-ela, Hingashene-ela, Kangarage-kumbure-ela, Kunnambe-ela, Nilwanakotuwe-ela, Pataha-ela, Rambukan-oya, Rambukehene-ela, Talapelellehene-ela, Udakumbure-ela, Wattegedaratenne-ela.

Hills.—Bolgalekanda, Henga-hene-kanda, Ketakelekanda, Mimuni-ellekanda, Patanekanda, Pilgalakanda, Pussalakanda.

POTANE.—A hamlet.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Potane; united population, 164 (83 males, 81 females). Population in 1881, 327 (176 males, 151 females); in 1891, 406 (217 males, 189 females). Vellalas of different grades and a few low caste.

In the H. L. M. 65 acres (32a. 2p. 2l.) paddy land were registered in the names of Sella, Lansakara Tikiriya, Lanakara Lanna Appu, Wira-inha Aditaya, Hanawira, Gampattu Kulnekaya, Padikara Wijaya, Lansakara Hantana, Lanakara Tikiriya, Nanayakkara Hantana, Nanayakkara Herat Achchila, Padikara Samarakon Achchila, Atapattu Kaluwa, Samarakon Achchila, Gampattu Wattu, Disanek Achchila, Gampattu Wanniya, Gampattu Dotu, Sella, Padikara Tuniya, Kapuri, Bini Dingitta, Nanayakkara Kangara Achchila, Gampattu Samuddara, Nanayakkara Welimuni Rala, Padikara Kaluwa, Wattegedara Achchila.

In 1878 91 acres were registered. Commuted 24a. 0p. 0l. (paid Rs. 232-19); redeemed 14a. 2p. 3l.; sold by the Government 2a. 1p. 0l.; abandoned 4a. 2p. 8l.; total 45a. 2p. 1l.

Family.—Kituldora Muhandirama said, about the time of the last Dutch war his family was deprived by Galugoda Adigar of a field and garden; when the Adigar's lands were confiscated, they were given to Mulabara by the king. Afterwards the Adigar's son, Aspantiye Nilame, was in possession; when he fled to Colombo the lands were again confiscated, and eight years afterwards the Nilame's younger son got back the lands, but about 1803 he was executed (*Jud. Com., February 5th, 1816*).

The lands of Muruddeniya Muhandiram Rala and his son Dodangedara Banda were confiscated for their participation in the rebellion of 1818. Afterwards restored (*Jud. Com., 26th March, 1825*).

Ambakotege, 42,177, 50,723, 51,712. Arambegge, 32,511, 36,037, Test. 326. Arugama Mohottala (*Jud. Com., 26th March, 1825*). Diddeniyewattege, 36,253. Dikkumbura Pitiyege, 37,701. Dodange Herat Mudiyansege, 95,577. Ehotagollege, 17,211 (Talpot Saka 1731). Galagedara Hani Ratemahatmaya, 68,117. Hettige, 17,753 (Talpot Saka 1677). Iriyaminnege, 36,253. Kangarage, 520. D. C. Mad., 1,152 (Sannas Saka 1687, Talpot Saka 1711). Kumburupitiyege, 611. D. C. Mad., 30,741, 32,511, 36,037, Test. 326 (Talpots Saka 1615, 1682, 1715). Malakaladeniyege, 17,753 (Talpot Saka 1677). Muruddeniyege, 17,211 (Talpot Saka 1731). Nekatrallage, 36,253. Pelipdagalle Panikki Mudiyansege, 89,125. Panikkige, 42,177, 50,723. Samarakon Mudiyansege, 32,511. Soysa, W. H., 2,477, 50,723, 51,712. Vedarallage, 32,511. Walpogollege, 611. D. C. Mad. (Talpots Saka 1615, 1682, 1715). Wattege, 37,701. Wira-suriyege, 68,117.

(1755 A.D.).—Dodange Arachchila of Muruddeniya in Gan-ata-palata of Tampane gave over the two pelas of the field Randeniwela and the hen appertaining thereto, Walakaladeniyechena, Deniya, the Aramba, and eight coconut trees, to Wele Appu, who resides at Aspantiya, and received from him the sum of 166 ralis, and 1, the said Dodange Arachchila, have given over the said property in paraven on Tuesday, the 5th day of the decreasing moon of the month Wesak, in the year of Saka 1677, under the constellation Pusa. Witnesses who know the same are Undageda Hiruduma I also know, Medduma Punchirala of the same house I also know, Samarakonge Duggammarala I also know, Randeniye Rala I also know, Herage Gammaha I also know, Kotuwege Peliya I also know, Nangoda Achariya I also know, Nangoda Kulawaliya I also know. Known to these witnesses this land voucher has been granted, and therefore if any strangers or my relations or any of my daughters and sons shall venture to dispute or contest this they shall suffer by oath. Wele Appu, who has got from me, may freely take the five ordeal oaths. It will be a charity to assist in this even with a single word. May it be prosperous. 17,753.

SANNAS (1765 A.D.).—The command given is: That Ekaneka Mudaliya of Muruddeniya in Gan-ata-palata of Tampane, acted loyally and faithfully in the battle on the entrance of the Dutch to Kandiy. Therefore the following lands were granted to him, viz., the fields Gedarawela 2 pelas, Kahagollekumbura 2 pelas, and Dikkumbura 2 pelas, all situate in the village Muruddeniya, the fields Gedarakumbura 2 pelas, Udalakumbura 1 pela, Deniya 1 pela, together with the high and low grounds attached thereto, situate at Kituldora, to be possessed by his children and grand-children and their

descendants without any interruption. Thus this Sannas was granted on Sunday, the 6th day of the waning moon of the month Weesak, in the year of Saka 1687. This is the command, and thus it is. 520, D. C. Mad.

(1789 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1711, under the constellation Rehena, being Monday, the 10th day of the waxing moon of the month Duruta. The fields Oli-angekumunra 1 pela, Udakumbura 1 pela, Kahagalawela 1 pela, and a piece of ground of 1 pela, which were bequeathed by Korinkaduwa Bala, Kekatiyahena, Patangalahena, Pussalahena, Maruddeniyeuwatta, and Kotuwagedarawatta, belonging to me, Kitulge Panikki Mudiyanse of Gan-ata-palata in Tumpane, which I inherited from my ancestors, the said high and low lands are given by me, Mudiyanse, to my own son Tikirala. The witnesses for this transaction are: Dodange Punchirana, Kangarage Kirala, Gamage Appu, Medagodage Appuhami, Walawwe Atapattuwa, Mapage Menika, Alutgama Henaya, and Kumuda Henaya of Kituldora. (Imprecations.) Peace be to this! 520, D. C. Mad.

KANDAPITA VIHARE in ruins, the Pansala stands.

MURUTA-OLUWA.—A village in Wagapanaha Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North, two miles from the Trincomalee road. The wasam includes Melpitiya, Muruta-oluwa, and Wegolla.

Population in 1871, 351 (177 males, 174 females); in 1881, 259 (140 males, 119 females); in 1891, 265 (152 males, 113 females). Pannayo, Tom-tom Beaters, Katupulle.

In 1878 about 59 acres (29*ac.* 1*p.* 7*l.*) paddy lands were registered, of which 56½ acres paid Rs. 133.04.

No irrigation works. The fields are cultivated yearly by springs.

A few of the people suffer from parangi.

Families.—Egola Mudiyanse-lago *rs.* Mudiyanse-lago, 42,585. Kumbukgollege *rs.* Atapattu, 38,511.

A ruined vihare at Dulgolla.

MURUTAWATTA.—A village in Asgiri Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale South, watered by the Selagama-oya. It is in Gammulla-wasam.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 151 (82 males, 69 females); in 1891, 71 (39 males, 32 females). Welli Durayo, descendants of those who accompanied the sacred branch of the Bo-tree.

In 1878 17½ acres (8*ac.* 2*p.* 2*l.*) paddy land were registered, of which 13 acres paid Rs. 36.26, 4 acres were redeemed.

MURUWATA-ULPATA.—An abandoned village in Gangala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, in Galhoda-wasam.

MUTUPORUWA.—A hamlet of Akurana in Udagampaha korale, Harispattu.

In 1871 the population of Mutuporuwa, Malwanhinna, and Nila-ella was 390 (199 males, 181 females). It is not in the Census of 1881 nor of 1891.

MUWANDENIYA.—A village in Udasiya pattuwa, Matale South.

The wasam includes Pitakanda, Muwandeniya, Halgolla, Kowana, Wetasseyaya, Neluwakanda, Karagahalanda, Gansaripola, Palleyaya.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Wetasseyaya. Population in 1881, 234 (114 males, 120 females); in 1891 249 (120 males, 129 females). Vellalas, Kunammaduwa, Wahumpurayo, Durayo, Paliyo.

In 1878 about 73½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 5*ac.* 1*p.* 0*l.* (paid Rs. 23.26); uncommuted 4*ac.* 0*p.* 7*l.*; redeemed 26*ac.* 0*p.* 8*l.*; temple fields 1*ac.* 0*p.* 8*l.*; total 36*ac.* 2*p.* 7*l.*

Families.—Bowattege, 40,017. Galkandage, 28,560, 29,533. Gallindage, 28,560, 43,301. Halgolle Payindakarayalage, 28,560, 44,228. Hukowattege, 8,697, (N. S.). Kehelwatu-oyage, 26,594, 35,304. Mallawage, 40,017. Maluwege, 28,560, Melage, 31,429. Molagodage, 8,697, (N. S.). Mudiyanse-lago, 26,594, 35,304, 47,672. Muwandeniyage, 28,560, 44,228. Nagollege, 31,688. Palhalage, 29,533. Pallemulle Mudiyanse-lago, 97 D. C. M., 28,560, 29,533. Ramanayakage, 32,559. Tennakongge, 37,939. Ulagge, 31,429. Wetasseyage, 29,533. Yakdessa-lago, 47,672.

MUWANDENIYE VIHARE.—Built by the villagers about 1837.

NAGAHAPOLA.—A village in Akuramboda-wasam, Udugoda Udasiya pattuwa, Matale-North, near Kotanepola and Kandewatta.
Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 67 (37 males, 30 females); in 1891, 45 (22 males, 23 females). Jaggery caste.

Families.—Nagahapola Nekattalage (*Vol. I., p. 157*).

NAGAHATENNA.—A village in Kohonsiya pattuwa, Matale South. It adjoins Warakamure.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Warakamure and Dehipitiya. Population in 1881, 69 (38 males, 31 females); in 1891, 70 (34 males, 36 females). Moormen, Tom-tom Beaters, Bajjan Paduwo, Oliyo.

Four annunu of paddy land regularly cultivated.

NAGALAWEWA.—A village in Awudangawa-wasam, Inamaluwa korale, Matale North. It adjoins Diganpataha, and is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Trincomalee road.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Diganpataha; united population, 137 (76 males, 61 females). Population in 1881, 72 (31 males, 41 females); in 1891, 86 (41 males, 45 females). Tom-tom Beaters, Cloth Weavers.

In 1878 3 acres (1a. 2p. 0l.) of redeemed fields were registered.

There are two tanks, but the fields are not cultivated oftener than once in ten years.

Many of the inhabitants suffer from parangi.

NAGOLLA.—A village in Gandeke korale, Upper Dumbura.

Not in the Census of 1871 nor of 1881. Population in 1891, 21 (12 males, 9 females).

NAGOLLA.—A village and wasam in Kohonsiya pattuwa, Matale South, about a mile from Matale town on the minor road from Bulakaluwa to Matale. It is within the Matale Local Board. The wasam includes Kotuwegedara, Wanduramulla, Kumbiyangoda.

ARANCHIWELLA is a hamlet. It adjoins the site of the Miganstenne Walawwa and the Matale Government Hospital.

In the Census of 1871 the village was grouped with Kumbiyangoda. Population in 1881, 387 (204 males, 183 females); in 1891, 205 (95 males, 110 females). Vellulus, Durayo, Low-country Sinhalese, and Henayo.

In 1878 about 93½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 18a. 1p. 4l. (paid Rs. 107); uncommuted 0a. 1p. 8l.; redeemed 26a. 3p. 0l.; temple fields 1a. 0p. 6l.; total 46a. 2p. 8l. A fertile range of fields lying south-west of the town of Matale.

Families.—Kaliyawela Rala produced a Talpot Saka 1571 (1649 A.D.) by Nagolle Kinagahage Kalanji Appu to Hulangomuwe Hannasge Kudarala (*Jud. Com., 13th December, 1820*). Asweddumage, 38,410. Boraluwe Walawwe Dingiri Menika, widow of Lunubalde Nilame, litigated with her brother, who sold land to a priest and a notary, 3,413. D. C. M. (*Vol. I., p. 312*). Dimbulgomuwe Vidanage, 48,420. Ellepola Madakolombuwege, 25,555 (Talpot Saka 1736). Haluapullana Henayalage, 65,750, 1,910 (N. S.). Hangidige, 34,822. Haralle Maduanselage, 51,000, 95,773. Hithamillage, 33,191. Koruwegolara Uda Walawwa, 42,422, 62,298. Kudarallage, 48,420. Lemmenivege, 42,422, 53,199. Miwakkalage, 25,555. Nagolle Attindassi Unnanse of Dambulu Vihare in 1726 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 127*). Nagolle Unnanse of Huduumpola Vihare (*Vol. I., p. 362*). Nagolle Vidana Henayalage (*Vol. I., p. 264*). Nagolle Hangidiga (*Vol. I., p. 480*). Nagolle Ambokke Vidane (*Vol. I., p. 480*). Nagollege, 25,555. Naranpanawege, 95,773, 96,862. Nekage, 82,439. Pahalage, 30,570. Pahal Pitangege, 38,410. Pahalawela Nikawelle Walawwa, 30,639. Palihenge, 33,191. Pitangege, 38,410, 53,499. Pokunewattage, 82,439.

Banawana Walawwa, 51,000. Ratnayaka Mudiyanse, 94,406, 94,862. Tamanhanduge, 62,398. Urapitige, 30,570. Vidana Henayalage, 1,940 (N. S.). Warigadišti Mudiyanse, 61,000. Wattagama Banda, Arachchi, 30,889.

(1814 A.D.).—On Sunday, under the constellation Rowatiya, in the month Molindina, in the year of Saka 1736. I, Ratnayaka Mudiyanse, Kuda Muhandirama, of Nagolla, in Kohonliya pattuwa of Matala, have, after receiving six months' assistance from my daughter Ukku Menika, granted to her, on the eve of my death, the lands belonging to me, to wit, the 16 lahars of the field lying at Arachhiwela and Godarawatta, upon this Talpot, with my goodwill. Witnesses who know this are Uda Walawwo Dingiri Banda, Hitibamillage Muhandirama, Ela-ihalage Kapurula, Dombawalage Ukkurula. For writing this Talpot, Gangolage Unnanse of Potawe Pansala. That as my two appuhamis (sons) have not rendered me any assistance and have ruined my other property, they are hereby disinherited. That as my daughter has rendered me assistance with goodwill and pleasure, and as she has also spent a great deal on my account, this has been bequeathed to her and her descendants, with free recourse to the five orphans. 25,555.

NAGOLLE POTAWA VIHARE.—Action against Sumana Unnanse, incumbent, by Kotuwegedara Uda Walawwo Tikiri Banda, for a field (42,422).

The EMBILI VIHARE has a Service Panguwa here, a field of 6a. 3p. 5k., held by the estate of Viharepitiye Loku Banda, to give 60 seers of rice. Commuted for Rs. 10.

NAGULIYADDA.—A village in Rattota-wasam, Matala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matala East, about four miles from Rattota on the road to Opalgala.

Hill.—Gorukahelakanda.

Population in 1871, 227 (129 males, 98 females); in 1881, 168 (78 males, 90 females); in 1891, 154 (68 males, 86 females). Vellalas, Smiths, Pannayo.

In 1878 19½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 5a. 3p. 6l. (paid Rs. 26-06); uncommuted 6a. 0p. 7l.; redeemed 3a. 2p. 2l.; total 9a. 2p. 4l.

The fields are poor: only 2 amunu are cultivated regularly.

Family.—Neyna Picheho Tambi of Rattota, *re.* Honege Bandirala and his two sisters, of Ratninda, for fields and hen, 58,150.

NALANDA.—A village in Wagapannha Udasiya pattuwa, Matala North, on the North road, 14-20 miles from Matala, 30-30 from Kandy, 14 miles from Dam-bulla. The wasam includes Wambotuyaya, Peragahamada, Alugolla.

Streams.—Nalanda-oya, three-quarters of a mile from the resthouse. Iron lattice bridge over the oya. The river rises rapidly in floods. Paragaha-ulpate-ela.

Hill.—Arangalakanda.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Peragahamada. Population in 1881, 151 (103 males, 48 females); in 1891, 122 (71 males, 51 females). Moormen, Fishers, Tamils, Toddy-drawers, Blacksmiths, Gold and Silversmiths, Low-country Sinhalese.

In 1878 286½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 89a. 0p. 1l. (paid Rs. 373); uncommuted 17a. 0p. 5l.; abandoned 7a. 2p. 0l.; redeemed 3a. 1p. 5l.; sold by the Crown 26a. 1p. 0l.; total 143a. 1p. 1l. The fields are near the high road and are cultivated every year.

In Kandyan times there was a kadawata, or fortified guard-house, at Nalanda.

The office of chief of the gravets of Nalanda was usually filled by the Disava of Matala (Vol. I., pp. 192, 201, 209, 270, 320).

The old military post of Nalanda was situated on a hill of dolomite.—*Dary's Ceylon*, p. 10.

There is a nitre cave at Nalanda.—*Dary*, p. 31.

The post of Nalanda is on the confines of the hilly region of the interior, in point of climate, it resembles more the plains than the mountains; having its unwholesome periods, and being liable to long droughts. In corroboration of the latter circumstance it may be mentioned that leeches, which are common at Fort M'Dowall, and occur sparingly within three miles of Nalanda, are never seen in the immediate neighbourhood of the post nor in the country beyond it; a long drought being incompatible with their existence.—*Dary*, pp. 362-363.

Nalanda, a village, once a military post of some importance in the Province of Matala, is situated on a river which bears its name. It is distant ten miles

from Nayaacombura, the road lying over a most beautiful country of hills and valleys, with well-cultivated paddy fields around.—*Casie Chetty's Gazetteer*.

Nalande, as a military post, proved very unhealthy : its small fort occupied the summit of a rocky hillock, and in situation as well as insalubrity too closely resembled many of the military positions which were originally occupied by the British troops in the Kandyan country. In the neighbourhood of Nalande are two caves, from which a small quantity of saltpetre was prepared under the native Government.—2, *Forbes*, p. 52.

Hannas Walawwe Mohottala was hanged at Nalande in 1818 for taking part in the rebellion (*Vol. I.*, p. 300).

An extensive range of fields, Gedigoyaya, 10½ amunu, leased by Ahamadun Lobbe Kasi Lobbe Hajjir and Mira Lobbe Halibu of Akurana to Appuhami, late Korala. These Moormen purchased on 12th September, 1851. The land was sold by the Crown in 1835. Two cases about a small piece of it near the oya (78,675, 86,069).

Families.—Wanasinha Mudiyanseage Appuhami was succeeded by his son Peragahamada Muhandiramalage Kiri Banda, Korala, who mortgaged to P. N. S. Ransen Chetty, 37,406, 39,623.

Menik Naidelage, 39,917. Moormen, 20,002, 78,675, 86,069. Nalande Undiyarala, witness to a deed in 1643 A.D. (*Vol. I.*, p. 103). Pallege, 45,677. Patti Gamahelage, 78,675, 86,069. Rambodagallege, 36,991. Tamila, 39,917. Undiyage, 36,991. U-attege, 30,914. Walliwala Appuhami Liyanarala, 20,002. Wanasinha Mudiyanseage Punchi Appuhami Peragahamada Muhandirama, 20,002. Wibalde Kankanage, 36,991. Yatawattege, 30,914.

GEDIGE AND DAGONA erected by King Dutugemunu, and the anicut called Awudella constructed in his time. There is an inscription on a rock near the anicut. A subterranean cave in Lunugalakanda, where saltpetre was prepared.

The BOMALUWE VIHARE in Udagiriya owns a field of 2 amunu (30,914, C. R. Matala, 789).

NALDENIYA.—A village in Embitiyawe-wasam, Asgiri Udasiya pattuwa, Matala South.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 99 (50 males, 49 females); in 1891, 78 (37 males, 41 females). Durayo, Potters, Pattiwala, Oliyo. Winnow-weaving and Talipot umbrella-sewing.

About 21 acres paddy land were registered in 1878. Commuted 6a. 3p. 4l. (paid Rs. 32.18); uncommuted 1a. 2p. 1l.; redeemed 2a. 0p. 3l.; total 10a. 1p. 8l.

Families.—Pahalage Kaluwa vs. Vedakarayalage Ukkuwa, 31,302.

NAMADAGALA.—A village in Udasiya pattuwa south, Upper Dumbura, 1½ mile from Urugala Court-house on the bridge road to Rangala.

Stream.—Bambaragan-oya.

Hills.—Belungala, Ellasse-ella.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Mangoda. Population in 1881, 157 (85 males, 72 females); in 1891, 141 (73 males, 68 females).

In 1878 51 acres paddy land were registered, of which 49 acres paid Rs. 189.17.

Families.—Migahakumbure Menikrala, Arachchila, produced a Talpot Saka 1688 (1761 A.D.) granted to his grandfather Apparala by his great-grandfather Manchada Hani, wherein he disinherited his other son Punchappu, "because he and a niece trampled upon and beat him, which made him go supported by two sticks from his village to another, during two days, stopping on the road," 8,331.

Bogamullege, 8,331. Delpatan-oyage, 6,122. Ellapitakumburege, 6,122. Gedarakumburege family of Poddalagoda and Udi-pattuwa own land here, 97,735, 312 (N. S.). Ilamege, 17,481 (Talpot Saka 1719). Ihilawattege, 29,531, 51,126 (Talpot Saka 1702-11). Melage, 39,354. Motamurege, 29,531, 51,126. Oya-gedara Mohottala, 6,122. Paliwatte Wedikara Arachchila (*Vol. I.*, p. 169). Udage *alias* Pallegallage, 39,354.

(1780 A.D.).—The following is an account of the money paid by Namadagala Jivan Nalde Gurunnehe to Debigastenne Arachchirala :—Nineteen ridis, the stock of a gun for 10 ridis : so much was paid; 10 ridis are due. Witnesses who know the same are Ellapitakumbure Arachchila of Palle Namadagala,

Udage Gamarala, Medage Konarahami, Hundura Arachchila, Suriya Arachchila, Egoda Gammaha, Nekatralla, Udakumbure Punchappu—all of the same village, Watte Muhandirama, Kalinguhami of Dowahandiya, Pallekammale Punchi Naide of Motamure, Dingiriya Duraya of Wataketiya, Henaya of Namadagala. With the knowledge of all the high and low personages of the village I have granted to Jivan Naide Gurunnehe the asweddumized portion at Maratenna in the year of Saka 1702.

(1789 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1711. The following is the paraveni property of the person called Udakumbure Samuddara, of Pallo Namadagala of Udasiya pattuwa in Pansiya pattuwa, Dumbara. This Talpot is granted on Thursday, the thirteenth day of the waxing moon, of the month Duruta, under the constellation Uturusala. The entire hena lying on this side of the cinnamon and milala trees standing on the village limit and below the stream Darandale and the other side of the large stone in the field of Sellappu and that of the stone whereon the na-nitula tree stands and above the lower stream is given to Rambukwelle Gurunnehe in exchange for a gun and a sword. Witnesses who know the same are Namadagala Arachchila I also know, Ellapitakumbure Arachchila I also know, Dehigastenne Arachchila I also know, Egoda Gammaha I also know, Udage Gammaha I also know, Udawela Arachchila I also know, Ulpenge Rala I also know, Barage Appu I also know, Sellappu I also know, Maha Arachchillage Appu I also know, Dingirala I also know, Gannile Gammaha I also know, Menikralla I also know, Kouage Kirala I also know, and all the high and low personages of the village Namadagala know this. If any one were to dispute this he shall at the seventh step be exposed to the vengeance of the ordeals. Rambukwelle Gurunnehe may swear on the seven ordeal oaths; he shall not suffer the vengeance thereof. He who shall give evidence or assist any lawsuit on behalf of this shall see Buddha and attain Nirvana.

(1789 A.D.).—On Wednesday, the twelfth day of the waxing moon, of the month We-ak, under the constellation Aswida, in the year of Saka 1711. I, Udakumbure Kalu Etana, of Pallo Namadagala in Udasiya pattuwa, have, for and in consideration of ten ridis, caused this Talpot to be written, transferring to Rambukwelle Gurunnehe the portion of land that has been asweddumized from Gan-imehena lying below the middle road and being my paraveni property, which I have granted in perpetuity. Witnesses who know the same are Ellapitakumbure Arachchila, Udage Gammaha, Dehigastenne Arachchila, Udakumbure Subaya Hami, Pallege Ukkulhami, Ulpenge Kaluralla, Hatiyalwela Korala, Egoda Gammaha, Maligawatte Mananna, Henaya, besides whom this has been granted with the knowledge of all the high and low personages of the village. Vengeance of the ordeals shall come upon any one who will dispute this. Rambukwelle Gurunnehe may swear on the seven ordeals and shall not suffer thereby. 51,126.

(1797 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1719, the sixth day of the waning moon, of the month Poson, when the sun entered the sign Cancer under the constellation Rewatiya. Grant by Idamege Konarahami, of Gangoda in Udasiya pattuwa of Pansiya pattuwa, Dumbara, to his nephew Idamege Menikralla. Witnesses: Dehigalle Arachchila, Medage Dingirala, Ulpenge Kalinguralla, Hettige Meddumarala, Wannisekarage Kudarala, Panikkilage Wannirallaya, Hatanekege Tikirala, Uda Kammale Gurunnehe, Henaya of the village. Written by Ratneka Nekatralla. 17,484.

NAMBADAGAHAWATTA *alias* **ATABADAGAHAWATTA**.—A village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North. Weragalawatta and Pattiwela are included in the wasam.

In the reign of King Kirti Sri, Rajagopala Kanaka Sinha Pir Pulle Mudaliyas came from India and formed this village.

In the Census of 1871 Nambadagahawatta and Weragalawatta were grouped together; united population, 194 (106 males, 88 females). Population in 1881, 183 (101 males, 82 females); in 1891, 186 (105 males, 81 females). Moormen.

In 1878 about 19 acres (9a. 1p. 9l.) paddy land were registered, of which 18½ acres paid Rs. 13-15; the rest were uncommuted.

A good tank, recently improved.

NANUMURE.—A hamlet of Bandarapola in Udasiya pattuwa, Matale South.

Population, in 1881, 102 (57 males, 45 females); in 1891, 105 (49 males, 56 females).

NANU-OYA.—In Udapone korale, Kotmale, 4,498 ft. above the sea. A station on the railway, the nearest to Nuwara Eliya. Post and Telegraph office, Rest house, boutiques.

The Railway from Nawalapitiya to Nanu-oya was opened for traffic on 20th May, 1885.

A Government school.

Population, Nanu-oya Railway Extension, in 1881, 1,954 (1,336 males, 618 females); in 1891, Nanu-oya Bazaars, 699 (485 males, 214 females).

Nanu-oya Railway Station to—

	Miles.		Miles
Abbotsford Bridge	... 4.50	Nuwara Eliya Bazaars	... 5
Barrack Plain	... 6	Ragala	... 18.50
Hakgala	... 9	Ramboda Pass Gap	... 7.50
Kandapola Gap	... 11	Ramboda	... 19
Lindula Bazaar	... 12	St. Margaret's	... 27
Nuwara Eliya-Badulla Road		Somerset Gap	... 10
Junction	... 4	Wilson's Bungalow	... 14.6

NAPANA.—A village in Udagampaha korale, Lower Dumbura, on the road from Kandy to Madawala by Lowella ferry, 2.10 miles from Kandy by the ferry.

According to tradition this village was anciently called Paranagama. At the Katti Mangallaya at Sagama the village failed to contribute a lamp. On discovering this the king degraded the people as Gattaru, and ordered that the village should thereafter be called Na-pana, "the lamp that did not come."

It is said that the village was degraded a second time, and that there is the figure of a dog (Kawuda-balla) inscribed on a buried stone to perpetuate the degradation. On the other side of the stone are said to be figures of the sun and moon.

HAMLETS.—Panamaldeniya; Pihilideniya (Moormen).

Population in 1871, 1,300 (668 males, 632 females); in 1881, 1,451 (733 males, 718 females).

Subdivisions in 1891:—

	Population.	Males.	Females.
Napana Abesin-gammedda	318	161	157
Napana Boga-kumbura-gammedda	202	102	100
Napana Disanek-gammedda	327	160	167
Napana Hunnango-gammedda	201	101	100
Napana Hetti-gammedda	102	53	49
Napana Imbulkotaladeniya-gammedda	98	48	50
	1,248	625	623

Part of the village is called Uradeniya.

In the H. L. M. 195½ acres (97a. 2p. 4l.) paddy land were registered.

About 241 acres of paddy land were registered in 1878. Commuted 45a. 0p. 0l. (paid Rs. 394.33); redeemed 65a. 1p. 6l.; temple fields 8a. 3p. 4l. abandoned 0a. 3p. 0l.; total 120a. 1p. 7l.

Family.—A woman, Butawattego Ungu Ifami, who was employed in the palace of King Narendra Sinha, shot the top shoot off a kitul tree with an arrow. For performing this feat the king gave her land (*Jud. Com., 20th Decemr 1821*).

Dehigama Udagabada Nilame stated that Hinatikumbure Madappuli Nilame of Napana returned from imprisonment at Badulla during the last king's reign and resumed duties in the royal kitchen. Sometime after, falling sick, with the consent of the king and of the other chiefs of the kitchen, his nephew Polwatte Pihanaara, did service for him in the kitchen (*Jud. Com., 2 February, 1823*).

Paranagadeniye Tikiri Etana stated that about 1810 A.D. she and her mother were obliged to go to their native place in Hariapattu, as there was an order from the king that all women of other districts who were living in Dumbura and Hewaheta should go back to their respective places, 8,576.

Four years before the accession a member of the Hettige family robbed the house of Hettigalara Muhandiram Rala, who, according to custom, the possession of the whole family property. After the accession, on representation being made to Ehelepola Maha Nilame, he decided that the family should the Muhandiram Rala 150 rdis and re-sume possession of the lands, 17,193.

Aratiana Appu produced five old Talpots, of which one was so old that it could not be read; another dated Saka 1400, said to be a copy of the illegible one purporting to be a deed of gift; and another deed of gift 1632 Saka, *Jud. Com.*, 20th December, 1821 (*Vol. I.*, p. 435).

Abeyakongge, for the estate of Abeyakongge Bandirala in Kevulgama and Rambukwella, 16,996 (*Vol. I.*, p. 435). Abekon Walawwa of Amunugama, 29,569. Abekongge Loku Nilame, 17,761. Abesingo Palamakumbure Korala, 30,580, 38,021, 43,712. Abesinha Mudiyanse, 4,027, *Jud. Com.* (Talpots Saka 1686, 1700), 94,254. Alahakongge, *Jud. Com.*, 13th May, 1828 (produced Talpots Saka 1603, 1725). Alutge, 97,916, 691 (N. S.). Amarasinha, 32,085. Amunegala Korallage, 22,484. Amunugama Palle Walawwe late Ratamahatmaya, 17,761 (Talpots Saka 1732). Arachchillage, 33,998. Asweddunge, 23,292 (Talpots Saka 1733). Badal Muhandiramalage, 38,655. Banneke, 32,942. Bibilege, 35,401. Bogahawelage, 56,579, 57,642. Boga-kumbure-mullege, 49,204. Chetties, 32,768, 43,085, 45,833. Dalukkumburege, 33,197. Disanayake, 38,358. Edandakumbure Wikramasinha Mudiyanse, 22,484, 38,510, 45,352, 73,119. Edirisinge, 61,492. Ekanayaka Mudiyanse, 30,230, 30,580, 36,049, 38,021, 43,712, 48,039, 70,772, 72,681, 73,323, 93,184. Elawellehenegge, 17,463 (Talpots Saka 1715). Galahitiyawe Loku Banda and his wife, for the estate of Abeyakongge Bandirala in Kevulgama and Rambukwella, 16,996 (*Vol. I.*, p. 435). Galapattige, 97,916, 691 (N. S.). Gammabala-wattege, 31,901. Ganage, 72,142, 73,155. Godakumburege, 17,165 (Talpots Saka 1715). Gomagoda Yaparallage, 56,579, 57,642. Gunasekara Arachchige, 38,043, 38,833, 47,718, 49,966, 51,357, 67,672. Hangidige, 36,925. Henegge, 31,226. Hettige, 17,193, 18,687, 30,230, 30,580, 36,049, 38,021, 38,358, 39,051, 42,881, 43,712, 61,244. Hetti Hewage, 97,916, 691 (N. S.). Hinatikumburege, 49,204, 72,259. Hunuange Wijetun Mudiyanse, 8,576 (Talpots Saka 1736), 17,939, 18,734 (Talpots Saka 1739), 22,802, 45,757, 56,988, 72,269, 72,681, 73,419, 93,181, 93,502. Idisinge, 18,687, 30,394, 39,051, 48,039, 79,151. Ihala Matalege, 29,937. Juli-ange, 36,925. Kahawattege *alias* Korallage, 95,891. Kande Mohottallage, 32,912. Kankanage, 18,687, 39,054. Kengalle Vidanage, 54,347. Kohomban Appuhami, 32,768, 52,668. Korallage, *Jud. Com.*, 13th May, 1825 (produced Talpots Saka 1603, 1725), 18,640 (Talpots Saka 1736), 33,395, 33,998. Koskottatennege, 73,419. Kumburege, 30,629, 33,655. Limagahadeniyegge, 70,513, 81,198, 12 (N. S.). Lindegedara Ratnayaka Mudiyanse, 33,998, 70,772, 73,323. Madugahalage, grandson of Watapana Mudiyanse, 17,344, 17,463. Mahakumbure Mudiyanse (*Jud. Com.*, 2nd September, 1825), 32,085. Marapona Banda, 81,198. Matalege, 29,937, 29 (N. S.). Medahinne Muhandiramalage, 23,292 (Talpots Saka 1733), 52,668. Menikge, 4,027, *Jud. Com.* (Talpots Saka 1686, 1700). Mettibegge, *Jud. Com.*, 2nd September, 1825 (Talpots Saka 1722-23-62), Migahakotuwegge, 7,953 (Talpots Saka 1725), 29,568, 30,007, 41,931, 47,762, 56,579, 57,642, 58,839, 91,254. Mipitiyegge, 29,937. Moornen, 18,687, 29,568, 29,569, 30,007, 30,192, 36,278, 36,279, 39,051, 81,860. Mudiyanse, 48,039. Namadawowe Mohottala, 31,901, 33,238, 33,998. Napana Unnanse, 32,085. Napanage Kawrula, Arachchila of Napana (*Vol. I.*, p. 394), 26,142. Naranpanawo Tennege (*Jud. Com.*, 13th June, 1831). Nawaratna Wahala Mudiyanse, 42,884. Hettigedara Korala, 93,568. Nekatge, 72,142, 73,155. Okurogollege, 93,968. Palipana Mudiyanse, Notary, 72,142, 73,155. Palkadakumburege, 30,629, 33,655, 36,925. Panabokke Undiyarala, 38,043, 38,835, 47,718, 49,966, 51,357. Panamaldeniye Mudiyanse, 20,202, 23,604, 31,901, 32,768, 33,238, 33,998, 43,085, 45,833, 72,269, 71,379. Panditige, 58,173. Pandikki Henayalage of Srimalwatwa, 36,278, 36,279, 19,747, Test, 624. Paranganaga Ratamahatmaya, 27,037, 33,914. Paranganadeniyegge, 7,953 (Talpots Saka 1725), 17,249, 29,568, 60,411, 61,244. Pataya Henayalage, 61,852. Pitiyekumburege *alias* Wattege, 58,839. Ratnagolage *alias* Edandage, 42,884. Ratnayaka Mudiyanse, 27,037, 33,914, 38,358, 70,513. Ratwatte Banda, son of the Adigar, 27,037, 29,569, 32,085. Ratwatte Kumarihami, 17,761. Talkotuwe Arachchillage, 22,802, 27,254, 32,780, 39,699, 65,789, 78,058, 81,702. Tennakongge, 33,197, 44,934, 47,762, 67,123, 29 (N. S.). 2,888 (N. S.). Tenneke, 72,142. Tilakaratna, Notary, 74,379. Udage Henayalage, 27,037, 33,914. Vidanage, 16,996. Waduhenegge, grand-on of Watapana Mudiyanse, 17,344, 17,463. Wattege, grandchildren of Hunuange Wijetun Rala, 17,939, 18,734, 30,580, 38,021, 43,712. Welikumburege, 52,668. Wibadde Adikari Mudiyanse, 93,184. Wikramasinha Mudiyanse, 70,513 (*Vol. I.*, p. 325).

(1764 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1686. The following are the lands which I, Menikge Etana, of the Alattiye service, of Napana, in Udagampaha of Dumbura, have granted in paraveni to my daughter Lat Etana, viz., Puwak-gahakumbura I amuna, Udakumbura I pela, 4 hen, 2 gardens, and the dwelling-gardens: all these low and high grounds have been granted unto Lat Etana. Witnesses who know the same are Mahakumbure Arachchila, Yapage

Meddumarala, Panamaldeniye Sirimalhami, Tennakonge Ungurula, Wallsundara Gammaha, Huriaduwa Korala Arachchila, Kotawage Dingirala, Aramappa Gurunnehe, Panchi Panditaya. (Imprecations.) 4,027 (*Jud. Com.*, 6th October, 1830).

(1778 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1700, of the month Duruta, on Monday, the seventh day of the waning moon. The land of 7 lahas belonging to me, Menikge Medduma Hami, of Napana in Dumbura, has been granted by me to my nephew Ungurula in paraveni. Witnesses who know the same are Maldeniyege Sirimalhami of Napana, Wallsundarage Gurunnehe, Migahakotuwa Appurula, Badalge Kumarappu, Kiri Naide. With the knowledge of these persons this land voucher has been granted. (Imprecations.) 4,027 (*Jud. Com.*, 6th October, 1830).

(1793 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1716, on Wednesday, the eleventh day of the increasing moon, of the month Binara, under the constellation Anura. Gift of lands by Elawellehene Kalingu Hami to his grand-nephew Kirala, in consideration of assistance rendered. Witnesses: Mutukude Rala, Palihenarala, Konara Mudiyanse, Delgaha-ullege Kudarala, Dahunekage Wijekon Hami, all of Naranpanawa, Abekonge Ukkurula, Waradamane Arachchila, Tennege Kankanama, Elawellehene Sirimalhami, Mallawage Dingirahaya. Talpot written at the Naranpanawa Maluwa by Delgaha-unge Palihenarala. 17,465.

(1803 A.D.).—As Nalappu, the elder brother of Parannagandeniye Herat Achchila, of Napana, has no relations, his lands, viz. have been transferred in paraveni to Attaragama Tikirala by Nalappu. Witnesses who know the same are Edandakumbura Korala, Mahakumbura Arachchila, Disanekge Menikrula, Butawattege Appu, Welikumbura Naide. With the knowledge of these witnesses this Talpot has been granted. Should any person contest this transfer he shall suffer from the oracles, but the descendants of Attaragama Tikirala shall not suffer therefrom. In the year of Saka 1725, of the month Bak, on Saturday, the thirteenth day of the increasing moon, this Talpot has been granted, declaring for the first, second, and third time that this transfer is made in paraveni. A debt of 35 riddis which had been contracted by Nalappu was paid off by Attaragama Tikirala. 7,953.

(1810 A.D.).—Whereas there are none alive who are born unto me, Abekon Mudiyanse, of Amunugama, in Udagampaha of Dumbura, I, the said Abekon Mudiyanse, having received every assistance from Halangoda Mahatmeyo, have hereby given over the following to her by way of remuneration:—Amunugama Gedarakumbura of 2 pelas, together with the houses, gardens, trees, and plants thereto appertaining, and of high lands Huta-angehena, &c., situate at Uda Gunnepana, 2 gardens at Amunugama; also out of the portion which belongs to me, Abekon Mudiyanse, situate at Naranpanawa, Ambagahakumbura 2 pelas, &c. In the year of Saka 1732, on the tenth day of the sun in Pisces, being Wednesday, under the constellation Uturnala, all the aforesaid land were given over on this Talpot to Halangoda Mahatmeyo for her paraveni possession with the knowledge of these witnesses:—Pilawillo Lekam Mahatmaya of Amunugama, Mahagedara Ratamahatmaya, Pilawala Sattambi, Waragapela Udage Sattambi, Kawisekara Muhandirama, Walimunige Kudaralaya, Wisin Achchillage Sirala, Tennakonge Ukkuralaya, Ranamukge Tetturalaya, Wiltwenge Sepalahami, Degaldoruwege Punchappu, Nallaperumage Tikiralaya, Kouuge Ukkuralaya, Arannandeniye Gunanulhami, Galagawakumbura Pallinguralaya, Madiyala Ukkuralaya, Kodipilige Ukkuralaya, Kanagarage Bandu, all of Pilawala, and Amunugama Pannikkiya. I declare that Halangoda Mahatmeyo, who obtained this Talpot, shall be absolved from the oath of the seven oracles, but if there be any who would dispute they shall be condemned at the oracles. The person who obtained this Talpot I declare once, twice, and thrice shall be absolved from the oath at the oracles. 17,561. (*See Vol. I., p. 312.*)

(1811 A.D.).—Under the constellation Ada on the seventh day of the waning moon, being Saturday, of the month Esula, in the year of Saka 1733. I, Asweddume Nalappu, of Napana, in Udagampaha of Dumbura, do hereby finally make over unto my son-in-law Medahinne Sellappu (married to my begotten daughter) the field, &c., belonging to me, in the knowledge of the witnesses, Walala Mutukude Nilame, Napana Yaparala, Ganage Appu, Hettige Appu, Wadugodapitiye Arachchila, Pitiyege Vidane, Araluwagoda Gammaha of Malawala, Sirangadeniye Dawunda Naide of the same village, Kadirakotuwa Naide of the same village, Huukkumbura Naide, Deniye Dawunda Naide, Haluapallana Heneya, Pallegeya, Appuwa, Sella, Deniyekotuwa, Pitakotuwa Duraya of Yattirawana, Kira, Yamana. These persons and the high and low personages of Napana are witnesses to this. That if either Ukku Naide or his

children, grandchildren, or any other person were to dispute this, they shall suffer calamities at the seven ordeals. My son-in-law Sellappu may swear on the five oaths even the third time, but there shall be no curse to him, and he can possess. Should any inquiry be made hereafter why I disinherited my son Ukku Nalde and gave the lands to my son-in-law, it may be said that it was because Ukku Nalde published throughout the country that I cohabited with his wife and thereby disgraced me; he cooked and ate fowl curry without giving me; he and his wife and children cooked rice and good curries, got inside the room, and ate well, whilst I lay on the floor famished by hunger; he never brought a piece of firewood and made a fire to warm me; besides he did me many other wrongs. With the knowledge of the great chiefs I disinherit Ukkuwa of these lands. Whoever favours Ukkuwa touching this shall be born in the eight great hells and suffer miseries. If any person do justice to my son-in-law Sellappu, such person shall enjoy happiness in the heavens. 23,292.

(1814 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1736, on the tenth day of the increasing moon, of the month Wak. Grant of lands by Wijetun Mudiyanse to his son Undiyarala. Witnesses: Palazakumbure Liyanarala, Wijeyakonge Arachchila, Annunge Korala, Tennakonge Arachchila, Hanuange Arachchila, Koralege Arachchila, Koralege Tikiri Vidane, Ange Kankanama, Butawattege Appurala, Kottalbadde Vidane, Hukkumbure Kankanama, Kankanange Ukkurala. 8,376

(1814 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1736. Of the lands belonging to me Koralege Naidappulani, of Napana in Udagampaha of Dumbura, Sellakumbura 15 labas and the lower and upper part of a field, inclusive of 5 labas, I have given to my younger brother Appurala. On Saturday, the twelfth day of the moon, under the constellation Anura, this has been granted. The witnesses who know this are Edandakumbure Korala, Hunnunge Korala, Mahakumbure Arachchila, Pitiyege Vidane, Panamaldeniye Korala, Walala Medawatte Korala, Talakotuwa Arachchila, Disauckge Kudarala, Lindere Arachchila, Panamaldeniye Nekatralla. These persons being witnesses, under the tree Ankelihinne Nuga-gaha, this deed conveying land has been given. Those who contest or dispute this shall suffer calamities at the ordeal oaths, but saying that no calamities shall befall my brother Appurala when he swears at the five ordeal oaths I have given this. 18,610.

NAPANA VIHARE.—This is an ancient vihare. On a stone in the *panzala* is the following inscription:—"Srisuddha Saka raja warusa yon ekwa-dahas hasiya hatatu." "In the year of the auspicious and pure King Saka 1607" (1685 A.D.).

The Vihare has this Talpot dated 1721 A.D. :—

On this Thursday, the full moon day of the month Il, in the year of Saka 1613. I, Veda Achariya, of Madawala in Dumbura, do dedicate the portion of land below the ditch in Etabelletenna and the Aswedduwa of one pela adjoining the same and one cocoanut tree unto Napana Samanera Unnanse. I dedicate this for the benefit of my soul as well as of His Majesty and the four guardian deities. Any one disputing this shall suffer pains in the four principal hells.

Godamunna Siddharta Unnanse claimed all the property of his tutor Napana Dhammarakkhita Unnanse, who died in 1831. The court granted letters of administration to Naranpanawo Tennegedara Ukkurala, uterine half-brother of the deceased (*Jud. Com., 15th June, 1831*).

The vihare has four pangu here :—

1. Mura.—Tenant: Ganegodage. Holds 1 pela field, 1 pela garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 3.50): six mura (terms of service) of fifteen days each in a year. The tenant on duty remains on guard and performs ordinary menial service, particularly picking a basket of flowers for the Mahadana-tewawa and another for the Sawasa-tewawa.

2. Teldena.—Tenant: Horanekarage. Holds 4 kuruni field, one-sixth kuruni garden. Services (commutable for Re. 1.35): to give one neliya of kokuna oil every year before each of the four festivals.

3. Horane.—Tenant: Horanekarage. Holds 1 pela field, 1 pela garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 3.40): to blow the horanewa for the three tewawa on every poya day in the year and on the four festivals; to keep the maluwa clean.



4. **Dawulkara.**—Tenant: Dawulkarage. Holds 8 kuruni field, 2 pelas garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 4.40): to beat tom-tom at the three towawa on poya days and on the four festivals during the year; to keep the northern portion of the maluwa clean.

One Tommettan (Tom-tom Beater).—Maruwena.

Hunuangege hold 4 pelas fields, 1a. 2p. 5l. gardens as mura tenants of the Dalada Maligawa. Services (commutable for Rs. 6): to perform fifteen days mura (service) for every pola of mud lands; when on duty to sweep the digge and to go on messagen; to be on guard at night. Receives meals when on duty and on going messagen. After the new year each to present betel to the Diwa Nilamp.

Dahankege holds 2 pelas field, 1 pola 8 kuruni gardens as a mura tenant of the Degaldoruwa Vihare. Services (commutable for Rs. 8.80): to perform six mura (service) of fifteen days in alternate months; to remain on guard at nights; to perform ordinary domestic service; to pluck flowers, especially for the Ude-towawa and Sawawa-towawa; to sweep the maluwa (court) and keep it clean of weeds. The tenant receives morning rations. After the new-year to present sweetmeats and betel to the incumbent (*Vol. I., p. 139*).

Hinatikumburege and Madiyalage hold 0a. 2p. 5k. field, 2 pelas garden, as toldena tenants of Gangarama Vihare. Services (commutable for Rs. 5.85): to supply two neli of kekuna oil monthly for ten months of the year (No. 1 for six months and No. 2 four months); to give penum (presents) of sweetmeats and betel to the incumbent after the new year.

Gallindekumburege holds 5 kuruni field, 5 kuruni garden, as a puwakdena tenant of Gangarama Vihare. Services (commutable for Rs. 2.05): to supply 1,200 arcanuts before the new year and two neli kekuna oil in each of the months of Nikini (August) and Navan (February); to give sweetmeats and betel to the incumbent after the new year.

THE KUNDASALE VIHARE has three Service Pangu:—

1. **Hewisi** (Tom-tom Beater).—Tenant: Ankolipitiyege. Services commutable for Rs. 23.50.
2. **Horano** (to blow the Horanewa).—Tenant: Horanekarage. Services commutable for Rs. 23.50.
3. **Kapukotuwo**.—Tenant: Ambakumburege. Services (commutable for Rs. 21.10): to supply seven men for the festivals, &c. (*Vol. I., p. 494*).

NAPOTAWELA.—A village in Pallogampaha of Maturata korale, Upper Hewa-heta, close to Ukutule and north-east of Maturata fort, 26.50 miles from Kandy. A few boutiques on the roadside. An old trace to Hadulla turns off to the right. Village paths from Napotawela to Alma estate and Kurundu-oya. Greyhound and Alma estates are in this village. Pansala school at Kadadora Vihare.

Streams.—Daranda-ola and Moda-ola.

Population in 1871, 302 (199 males, 103 females); in 1881, 305 (166 males, 139 females); in 1891, 269 (135 males, 134 females). Vellalas, Tom-tom Beaters, Dhobies.

Extent under paddy 60 amunu (120 acres).

Families.—Awweddumage, 206, D. C. N. E. (Talpot Saka 1702). Attanakumbure Kapuge, 8,567 (N. S.). Brahmanage, *Jud. Com., 12th November, 1825* (Talpot Saka 1416). Demotota Gotamastha Unnanse, of Kadadora Vihare, sold Rambukpotakumbura; action for the field, 65,793. Galukege, 33,732. Gan Arachchige, 21,980. Hulangula Basanayaka Nilame, 8,567 (N. S.). Gonnaguhage, 21,980. Idampitiyege, 65,793. Kapuragalage, *Jud. Com., 12th November, 1825* (Talpot Saka 1416). Konara Mudiyansege, 65,793. Korallage, 65,793. Lalsa (Saruhami), 80, D. C. N. E. (Talpot Saka 1657). Maha-oya Punchirala, late Korala, 124, D. C. N. E. (Talpot Saka 1702). Marappulige, 65,793. Medakumburege, 21,980. Migaswatto Punchirala, Korala, 124 and 206, D. C. N. E. (Talpot Saka 1702). Migaswatto Disanayaka Mudiyansege, 65,793. Sayakkarage, 29,976.

(1735 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1657 Suba-iriya transferred to Gunendara, Nekuti-arawa of 6 pelas and the Mul Talpot, for having maintained and nourished him by spending 600 ridis and by giving 12 cloths of the value of 100 ridis to dress, besides Gunendara spent 40 ridis for a lawsuit before the

Great Gate to prove that there were no heirs. Witnesses to this Dehigama Nilame, Walahene Mudiyanse, Migawatto Korala, Menik Appu Gurunnehe, Hapuwinne Korala.

Nekati-arawekumbura, which Guncendara obtained, and a ring, were given to his daughter Laisa Garuhami. Witnesses for having given, my younger brother Kiritiyan Appu, Rattarana Gurunnehe. For writing this I, Banagala Mudiyanse. 80, D. C. N. E.

(1780 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1702. I, Menik Etana, wife of Migawatto Disanayaka Mudiyanse, of Napotawela, in Pallegampaha of Maturata Megodatihe of Hewaheta, do hereby declare to have given unto my son Panchirala the lands which I inherited from my father, Ma-oye Korala, viz., A-weldumekumbura 1 amuna, &c. Witnesses to this Ukutule Gan Achariya, Dingawa Peliya, Wattedama Kudarala, Migawatto Kuda Arachchila. 206, D. C. N. E.

KADADORA VIHARE *alias* **BODIMAL VIHARE** was founded about the fifteenth century. Has a reclining image of Buddha 18 cubits long.

It has the following deeds:—

(1795 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1717. I, Subasiriya, of Demodara in Pallegampaha Maturata of Megodatihe Hewaheta, when very poor and in debt was attacked with a severe illness, and my creditors clamoured for payment. I asked the chief men and the badde people of the country around me to extricate me from my debts. They said they did not want my land, but that they would get the vihare to pay. Therefore, on Tuesday, the full moon day of the month Wesak, under the constellation Ma, when banna was being preached at night, the field Nekati-arawa of 5 pelas at Ukutule has been offered to the golden image (Wahala Ran Pilima Wahane) of the Kadadora Vihare. Witnesses to this are Bajjala Mudiyanse, Walane Mudiyanse, Migawatto Mudiyanse, Telabowatte Mudiyanse, Mi-ambe Arachchila, Mi-ambe Korala, Darandakumbure Arachchila, Ukutule Gurunnehe, Gammahne, Kira Duraya of the same village, Udage Peliya. Including these witnesses, and with the knowledge of the chief men of Udagampaha and Pallegampaha, this Talpot has been offered, on the night of the preaching of banna, to the golden image of Kadadora Vihare.

SITTU (1801 A.D.).—During the reign of our Lord the King, the Chief of Lanka, the field Nekati-arawa of 5 pelas at Ukutule, in Pallegampaha of Maturata Megodatihe in Hewaheta, was dedicated to the Kadadora Vihare. But subsequently there having been disputes to that panguwa, it was brought to the notice of His Majesty the Great Gate, Rajadhi Raja Sinha—who was a lion-like king to break the forehead of the elephant-like enemy whereon it was inquired into, and he gave his royal command that the said panguwa be uninterruptedly possessed for the maintenance of that vihare as long as it exists, and that no chief or mudali do hereafter alter this judgment (*saramaru*). This Sittu has been given on Thursday, the thirteenth day of the waxing moon, of the month Wesak, in the year of Saka 1726. To this effect Paswelle Waliyatilaka Rajakaruna Wahala Mudiyanse Italahami, who holds the offices of Maha Gabada Nilame, Uda Gabada Nilame, Maha Madige of the up-country, Lekum of the Maduwe, Muhandiram of the Wahalkada, Muhandiram of the Betge, Patti Vidana Nilame, Lekum of the Atapattu, and Muhandiram of the Hetapenage. 80, D. C. N. E.

The Vihare has four pangu here, 9½ acres fields and a small garden:—

1. Godakumbure Panguwa (1a. 2p. 0l. field, 5l. garden).—Tenant: Galkotiyege. Services (commutable for Rs 18): to thatch and repair the pansala and vihare when required and to cowdung the buildings; to be in mura at the vihare for four months in the year, thirty nights at a time; to pound 3 pelas of paddy in each mura; at the new year and at pinkam to clear the maluwa and put up decorations; to cultivate 1 pela of the muttettu from first to last and store the crop.
2. Pallegedara Panguwa (1a. 2p. 0l. field).—Tenant: Pallege Same services as No. 1 (commutable for Rs. 18).
3. Berakuragedara Panguwa (1a. 1p. 0l. fields, one kuruni garden).—Tenant: Borakarage. Services (commutable for Rs 15): to beat tom-tom on the four poya days every month; to thatch and cowdung the penpola and dange; to be in mura at the vihare for two months a year, fifteen nights at a time, and in each mura to pound 15 labas of paddy; to cultivate 5 labas of the muttettu from first to last and to store the crop; to assist in cleaning and decorating the maluwa for the new year and at pinkam.

4. Gonnagaha-arawegedara Panguwa (2 pelas field, 1 kuruni garden).—Tenant: Gonnagaha-arawege. Services (commutable for Rs. 6): same as No. 1, except that the mura service is only for two months and the muttettu service only for 5 lahas.

Mr. Le Mesurier says that the vihare has 7 amunu of mud land and 10 acres high land.

MONAPATANE DEWALE contains weapons.

There is a large cave under the high road to Makul Gallena, containing nitre and magnesite, the latter used for the white paint in temples and for images of Buddha.

NARANDANDA.—A village in Pallogampaha korale, Lower Dumbara, on the Narandande-oya.

Hill.—Welikandāhela.

There is a tradition that a palace of a king stood here. The site of the palace and grounds known as Nuwaratenna are now the property of Mr. J. Holloway.

Population in 1871, 190 (95 males, 95 females); in 1881, 259 (141 males, 118 females); in 1891, 211 (100 males, 111 females).

In the H. L. M. 55½ acres (27a. 3p. 4l.) paddy land were registered.

In 1878 about 62½ acres (31a. 3p. 3l.) of paddy land were registered, of which about 40 acres paid Rs. 208-23.

Families.—Action by Ambagastenne Walawwe Bandara Menika for the lands of her father Loku Banda who left a widow, Hannas Walawwe Dingiri Amma, of Hulangomuwa in Matale. Loku Banda gave her a deed in 1865. I sustained the widow's right on the deed. 69,225. Case as to the genuineness of a deed said to have been executed by Ambagastenne Walawwe Dingiri Banda the day before he died, 24th September, 1883. Udupihille Nikawella Walawwe Medduna Kumarihami was the wife of Dingiri Banda and of his brother Loku Banda. They had an only child, Bandara Menika, married to Polgas-pitiyegedara Kiri Banda. By the deed in question he disinherited his daughter, revoking a deed executed in 1870, and left the remnant of his lands to his wife and to an adopted daughter, the daughter of Pitiyegedara Korala, who was hanged for murder. I sustained the genuineness of the deed. 96,936.

Abesinha Mudiyanseelage Walawwa, 56,782, 56,784, 80,248. Ambagastenne Walawwa, 69,225, 96,936. Chetties, 70,041. Dugganna Nilamelage Walawwa, 47,922. Elley, R., owned land here, 57,957, 59,808, 68,243. Etipola Ratninde Walawwa, 70,011 (*Vol. I*, p. 231). Gabada Nilamelage, 18,258. Giranege, 17,512, 17,902. Gomagodage, of Walala, 56,784. Hannas Walawwa, 69,225. Henegge Walawwa, 17,512, 17,902, 58,623, 71,064, 75,578. Holloway, J., 57,957. Ibbamada Rala, 18,258. Kengalle Vidanelage, 60,205. Malwadanwelige, 41,628. Medhankara Unnanse, 18,258. Migammana Abekon Walawwa, 74,064, 75,578. Moormen, 6,318. Napana Horanekarayalage, 6,318. Palipana Wijayaratna Walala Mudiyanseelage Mudiyanse, Notary of Pitiyegedara, 96,936. Pallawattege, 42,374, 53,611. Test, 491. Parakotuwe-wattege, 41,628. Patiranage, 59,808, 68,243. Polga-pitiye Bandas, 58,623, 96,936. Ratnayaka Mudiyanseelage, 96,936. Tennakonge, 60,205. Udupihille Nikawella Walawwa, 96,936. Walala Korallage of Walala, children of Narandande Wijetunga Wahala Mudiyanseelage Punchirala Korala, 52,063. Sirtu by Migastenne Adigar to Wijetunga Wahala Mudiyanse of Narandanda in 1798 A.D. (*Vol. I*, p. 304). Watagodage, 56,782, 56,784, 80,248. Wattegama Athadasiri Unnanse, 17,512, 17,902. Wirakonge, 48,232. Wirakon Mudiyanseelage, 4,325 (N.S.).

There is no vihare, but a bo-maluwa and a malasunge.

Dewate Asweldumuge holds as Mura tenant of the Dalada Maligawa 0a. 1p. 2l. field, 0a. 1p. 2l. garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 2): to pay four shillings a year to the Maligawa and to present the Diwa Nilame with vegetables and betel.

Pallekotuwege holds as Hewisi tenant of the Dalada Maligawa 0a. 1p. 1l. field. Services (commutable for Rs. 6-40): to beat tom-tom for one mura of thirty days; to attend festivals, two Pujamangallaya and ten days of Perahera; to supply two baskets of flowers daily when in mura and receive meals; to present the Diwa Nilame with vegetables and betel at the new year.

NARANGAHAKOTUWA.—A village in Laggala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East.

Not enumerated in any of the Census returns.

In 1878 a little more than 13 acres (6a. 2p. 3l.) paddy land were registered, of which about 10 acres paid Rs. 24; the rest were uncommuted.

NARANGOLLA.—A village in Matale Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Bulatwatukanda.

Population in 1881, 84 (47 males, 37 females); in 1891, 189 (98 males, 91 females).

NARANGOMUWA.—A village in Gampahasiya pattuwa, Matale South. A *wasam* by itself.

Hill.—Narangomukanda.

A Veddha called Nihira settled here and formed the village.

Population in 1871, 218 (112 males, 106 females); in 1881, 259 (144 males, 115 females); in 1891, 278 (143 males, 135 females). Vellalas, Blacksmiths, Pannayo.

In 1878 56 acres of paddy land were registered, commuted 21a. 2p. 8l. (paid Rs. 95-09); uncommuted 3a. 2p. 4l.; redeemed 2a. 2p. 8l.; total 28a. 0p. 0l.

NARANGOMUWA.—A village in Laggala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, about 2 miles to the west of Ranamure. A *wasam* by itself. It is the largest and healthiest village in the pattuwa.

Streams.—Karagama-oya; Ritipote-ela.

Population in 1871, 218 (112 males, 106 females); in 1881, 186 (97 males, 89 females); in 1891, 246 (126 males, 120 females). Most part Vellalas; a few Tom-tom Beaters.

In 1878 52½ acres (26a. 0p. 4l.) paddy land were registered, of which 51½ acres paid Rs. 157-31.

A natural tank about one-fourth of a square mile.

A dewale built on a rock.

NARANPANAWA.—A village in Palispattu West, Lower Dumbura, 4 miles from Hurikaduwa, which is 9 miles from Kandy on the Teldeniya road.

River.—Hulu-ganga.

Streams.—Moragaha-oya, Paragaha-oya, Puhulpana-oya.

Hills.—Diganchela, Etiwalamuduna, Ginihapuwakanda, Kaha-otugalakanda, Morahela.

Population in 1871, 669 (338 males, 331 females); in 1881, 765 (400 males, 365 females). In 1891, Naranpanawa 150 (70 males, 80 females); Naranpanawa Dembatagolla, 181 (88 males, 93 females); Naranpanawa Disanek-kanda, 120 (61 males, 59 females); Naranpanawa Egodagammedda, 99 (49 males, 50 females); Naranpanawa Kandegammedda, 69 (32 males, 37 females); Naranpanawa Karagastenna, 69 (35 males, 34 females).

In the H. L. M. 63½ acres (31a. 3p. 5l.) of paddy land were registered.

In 1878 143½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 56a. 3p. 8½l. (paid Rs. 437-15); redeemed 7a. 2p. 9½l.; temple fields 5a. 3p. 8l.; abandoned 0a. 3p. 9l.; total 71a. 2p. 5l.

A Government vernacular school (*Vol. I., p. 189*)

WALAWWA.—Naranpanawe Mutukudo Walawwa. A *Bannayaka Nilame* of this family was son of Yalagoda Mahagedara Kalu Banda (61,255).

The family had several litigations for land (see 8,651, 24,111, 30,880, 31,030, 32,753, 61,255, 61,627, 69,066, 4,172, N. S.).

Hiralu Banda married a daughter of Yatawara Kinnarange Mudiyanse alias Arambegedara Mudiyanse; her sister, Mutukudo Walawwe Loku Kumarihami, after the death of her husband of Naranpanawe Walawwa, married Hiralu Banda. The latter had a son Ukku Banda and a grandson Dingiri Banda (52,709).

Families.—Abekonge, 80,880. Abekon Mudiyanse of Amunugama owned land here (*Vol. I., p. 304*). Abeyakon Mudiyanse of Waduwanenege Sirala, Kela Korala, formerly a priest, maternal grandson of Kande Loku Mudiyanse, 24,111, 31,030, 32,753. Abeyakon Mudiyanse, 48,974, 96,056. Ambakotege, 8,003. Baddege, 68,098. Birahenege, 865 (N. S.). Dahanek-kandage, 21,651 (Talpot Saka 1726-33), 54,359. Disanayaka Mudiyanse-elage, for lands at Gomagoda, 67,072. Ellawala Alutge, 54,359. Galahage, 8,726 (Talpot Saka 1696). Gam-polahami of Naranpanawa, transferred by, in 1779 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 52*). Gangahatennege, 55,109. Henagehuwela Meda Walawwa, grandchildren of Kande Loku Mudiyanse, 32,753, 72,327. Ihillagolle Walawwa, 69,066. Ilukege, 55,109. Kinnarange, 8,651 (Talpot Saka 1701). Kapukotuwege, 68,098. Konarage, 26,170, 27,511, 40,002. Kotandeniye Wasala Mudiyanse-elage, for lands at Gomagoda, 67,072. Kotandeniye Wasala Mudiyanse-elage Appuhani, Korala, mortgage by (*Vol. I., p. 292*). Loku Punchirallage, 8,651. Madugahalandege, *Jud. Com., 5th March, 1831, 4,373* (Talpot Saka 1576, 1659), 17,933 (Talpot Saka 1673, 1708), 21,651 (Talpot Saka 1726-33), 32,433, 69,552. Medage, 69,552. Naranpanawe Anumadha-si Unnanse of Gomagoda Meda Maluwa Vihare (*Vol. I., p. 293*). Naranpanawe Sobhita Unnanse (*Vol. I., p. 110*). Naranpanawege (*Vol. I., p. 137*). Pallege, 21,651 (Talpot Saka 1726-33). Patahage, 72,327. S neviratna Bandaranayaka Mudiyanse-elage Maha Walawwa, 69,066. Tennege, 55,109, 865 (N. S.). Udahage, 865 (N. S.). Udayapiye Punchirala, son of Wamanatuwakku Wira-ekara Mudiyanse Rala, *Jud. Com., 5th March, 1831, 4,373*, 17,933 (Talpot Saka 1576, 1659, 1673, 1708). Waduwanenege, grandchildren of Walapane Mudiyanse, 9,633. Wani-ekara Mudiyanse-elage, 32,433, 67,072. Warulanannege, descendants of Wahala Mudiyanse, 48,970, 48,971, 61,260, 69,552. Welamedage, 9,633. Welanahage, 865 (N. S.). Wewelwala Disanayakage of Gomagoda, 67,072. Wirakon Mudiyanse-elage, 32,433. Yalgoda Mahagelara, 61,255.

(1654 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1576, the twenty-second day of the sun in Kumbha. I, Tuna Appu, of Naranpanawa in Pansiyapattuwa of Dumbara, have given to my son Pincha Naide, Dimbulkumbura, &c. Witnesses: Udaya pattuwa Itate Rala, Kurukohogama Herathami, Denapitiye Wattuwa Gamaya, Kurukohogama Hiraluwa, Morage-pitiye Hidda Henyaya. (Imprecations follow.)

(1737 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1659 I, Udahene Arachchila, of Naranpanawa in Palispattuwa of Dumbara, have given to my grandson Menikrala, the son of my son Punchirala, the lower 1 pela of, &c. Witnesses who know this are Karaga-tenne Appu Naide, Muppuhumi, son of Hithami, Udugoda Upasakaya, Madugahalande Sirimalhami, Karaga-tenne Dingawa, Dahanekge Appu. (Imprecations follow.) 4,373 (*Jud. Com., 5th March, 1831*).

(1751 A.D.).—In the year of the holy King Saka 1673, of the month Unduwak, the sixth day of the waning moon, being Sunday, under the constellation Sita. The paraveni lands belonging to me, Madugahalandege Punchirala, of Naranpanawa in Palispattu of Dumbara, to wit, Dimbulgetekumbura 2 pela, 6 labas, Madugahalandekumbura 6 labas, and Madugahalandewatta below the agala, having two coconut and six jak trees—these lands, inclusive of their gardens, tenements, and plantations, I have hereby finally given in paraveni unto my own daughter (born to me) Rammal Etana, to be by her possessed for ever. The witnesses to this are Abekon Mudiyanse, Waduwanenege Punchirala, Ellawelene Sirimalhami, Welamedage Hithami, Kapuratenne Dingirala, Yapage Menikrala, Daluketege Punchirala, Mallawage Meddumahumi. Known to so many witnesses I have written and given this Talpot. If any of my brothers or my own son Menikrala or any of my relations or joint-holders should contest or dispute this, they shall suffer calamities at the ordeal oaths for all the seven times. I have given this to Rammal Etana saying that no calamities shall befall my own daughter called Rammal Etana when she swears at the seven ordeal oaths. 17,933.

(1771 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1696. The purport of the Gambalawedilla belonging to Yupa Rala, of Naranpanawa in Palispattuwa of Dumbara, is Dorakalakumbura, &c. All these have been granted by me, Yaparallage Punchirala, of Naranpanawa, to my begotten daughter Dingiri Etana, to possess them in paraveni without dispute. If any person descending from my daughter remains so long as the heaven and earth, sun and moon, exist, I declare for the first, second, and third time that such person and my daughter shall not suffer from the ordeals, although they swear thereon by calling my name. Witnesses who know the same are Mutukude Nilame of Naranpanawa, Kirala of the same village, Ekanekka Itala of the same village, Gangapahala Rala of the same village, Ekanekage Jaaguhani. In the month Wak, on Tuesday, the sixth day of the waning moon, this Talpot has been granted. 8,726.

(1779 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1701. Kandekumbure Gunapali Hani, of Naranpanawa in Palispattu of Dumbara, the grandmother, gave unto Panchirala, who was born to Amunugama Mutukude Rala, the following lands, viz., Kandekumbura, &c., to be possessed in paraveni. Witnesses who know are Wedikkara Arachchillage Kirala, Nanduwa Duraya, Kiri Unga Duraya, Menika Duraya, Naraudando Balitiyanna. With the knowledge of these five witnesses I have given to my grandson. Those who interrupt this shall suffer calamities at the ordeals. Saying that Panchirala may freely swear on the five oaths this has been given. 8,651.

(1786 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1708, of the month Nikini, the sixth day of the waxing moon, being Wednesday, under the constellation Wisa, this Talpot conveying lands has been granted. The paraveni lands belonging to me, Madugahalandege Panchirala, of Naranpanawa, &c., to wit, &c. These high and low lands I, Panchirala, have finally given to be possessed in paraveni to my grandson Dingirala. The witnesses to this are Kande Mudiyanse, Yatiganwala Vidane, Gulekumbure Tikirala of Gomagoda, Dahanekke Wijekonhami of Naranpanawa, Watagoda Korala, Tennage Siwurala, Delgahamulle Kudarala, Abekonge Ukkurala, Disanekkande Arachchila, Madugahalande Appurala, Giddawa Henaya, Temmettaya of the same village. Known to these persons this deed conveying lands has been given. If any of my brothers, relations, or strangers, or my own son Menikrala, were to dispute or contest for this, they shall suffer calamities at the ordeal oaths for the first time, the second time, the third time, and the seventh time; and I have given this saying that my grandson Dingirala, born of my daughter, shall suffer no calamities when he swears at the seven ordeal oaths. If any chiefs judge favourably in this matter they shall see Buddha and attain Nirvana. 17,933.

(1804 A.D.).—On Monday, the twelfth day of the waxing moon, of the month Wesak, under the constellation Sita, in the year of Saka 1726. I, Disanekkande Asweddumege Tikiri Etana, of Naranpanawa in Palispattuwa of Dumbara, being in want, have finally sold unto Madugahalande Unnanse, residing in the Naranpanawe Vihare, to possess in paraveni the lower 2 pelas of Palugelarakumbura, with its appurtenant house, garden and trees, and high and low lands, being my paraveni property, and received from him 100 ridis. They that dispute or disturb this either in word or deed shall suffer the vengeance of the ordeals. I, Tikiri Etana, have caused this Talpot to be written and granted unto Madugahalande Unnanse, declaring that neither he—who gave me money—nor any one who obtains from him shall suffer the vengeance of the ordeals. Witnesses who know the same are Mutukude Rallage Medduma Banda, Delgaha-ange Palihenarala, Peniweraluwe Korala, Kaloga-tenne Upasakarala, Weliketiyehinne Kirala, Disanekkande Kirala, Talahene Kawrula, Arasa Henaya, Asweddume Ganitaya, who wrote this Talpot. With the knowledge of these persons this land Talpot has been written and granted. 21,651.

(1811 A.D.).—On Sunday, the eighth day of the waxing moon, of the month Esala, under the constellation Sa, in the year of Saka 1733. I, Madugahalande Unnanse, residing in Naranpanawe Vihare of Palispattuwa in Dumbara, finding it difficult to perform the Rajakariya service, and being in want of money, have sold unto Disanekkande Heratge Arachchila, to possess in paraveni, the lower 2 pelas, &c. (as above), and received from the Arachchila 125 ridis. (Imprecation-). Witnesses who know the same are Delgaha-ange Palihenarala, Yapage Arachchila, Matalawe Palihenarala, Tenne Ukkurala, Dahanekke Menikrala, Medawela Gammahle, Liyana Waduwa, Heene Kawrula, and for writing this Talpot Pallegama Kodituwakku Duraya. With the knowledge of these persons this land Talpot has been written and granted. 21,651.

NARANPANAWA VIHARE was founded in King Kirti Sri's reign. The building then erected was pulled down in the last king's time and rebuilt.

The vihare has an amuna and a half muttettu field cultivated by Andakarayo, and about 2 pelas held by tenants for service.

The lands were dedicated in the reigns of the two last kings by old deeds Saka 1703, 1710, 1730. Karagastenne Dingirala and Walala Mutukude Rala dedicated land (*T. L. C. 527, Office 331*). See 8,002, D. C. K.

Dhammalassi Unnanse was incumbent, and he in Saka 1747 (1825 A.D.) by deed gave the vihare to his pupil Anumadhassi Unnanse; he, as incumbent of the Naranpanawe, Gomagoda, and Arattana Vihara, in 1854 conveyed by deed these vihara to his four pupils, among whom arose a dispute, which came before the District Court in 1864 (41,281). (*Vol. I., p. 293*).

Action by Denapitiye Unnanse, incumbent of the vihare, against Ambakotegedara Kudarala Arachchila, for land dedicated by Mutukude Rala and others (8,002).

(1792 A.D.).—On Thursday, the tenth day of the increasing moon, of the month Medindina, in the year of Saka 1714. That Mutukude Rala, of Naranpanawa, in the Palispattu of Dumbura, including twelve other persons, proprietors of the garden Paluwatta, bounded on the east by the river Hudu-ganga, on the west by the ditch of the garden Yapagewatta, on the south by Paragga-oya, and on the north by the water-course Pusulpanawela, with the exception of the garden belonging to Suba Hani, which is within the limits aforesaid, and the gardens belonging to the twelve persons, viz., the two gardens of Mutukude Rala, the garden of Abeyakon Mudiyanse, the garden of Kankana, the garden of Dahanekgeslari, the garden of Ratnayakagedara, the garden of Tikka Naldu, the garden Mallawagedarawatta, the garden Welamedagedara, the garden Dalukgetawatta, a part of the garden Tennegedara, and the garden of Yakkewa. The aforesaid proprietors and other villagers have asweddumized the said gardens and offered them to the temple.

(1801 A.D.).—On Friday, the twelfth day of the decreasing moon, of the month Navan, in the year of Saka 1726. That the following lands which had been formerly offered to the temple Naranpanawe Vihare, situate in Naranpanawa, in the Palispattu of Dumbura, viz., Paluwatta, Asweddumekumbura, Tikkanaidegewatta, Mallawagedarawatta, and the Aswedduma of 5 lahass in extent, were assigned to Ambakotegedara Kuda Rala for the service of thatching one side of the roof of the said temple, but he now neglects to perform the service which had been formerly done; and, moreover, as a complaint is laid before us saying that the said Kuda Rala contests the possession of the field Welamedagedarawatta of 3 lahass, the said complaint has been strictly inquired into, and as it is stated that Ambakotegedara Kuda Rala had given 10 riddis to Pallegedara Arachchila on account of the garden Tikkanaidegewatta and 3 riddis to Welamedagedara Kudarala on account of the garden Welamedagedarawatta, who had offered the said garden, and that we have examined the original documents as well as witnesses whose evidence is unexceptionable, it is understood that the gardens Tikkanaidegewatta, Mallawagedarawatta, and Welamedagedarawatta were offered to the vihare, and that the field was cultivated and the produce thereof appropriated for the uses of the vihare. But as it is stated that a sum of money has been given by Ambakotegedara Kudarala, the said sum of 13 riddis has been given to him from our walawwa, and having thus settled the dispute pending with regard to the three gardens we have offered 8 lahass extent of land to the vihare with the knowledge of the people of Giddawa and Naranpanawa. This Talpot was executed and offered by Madugallo Dikaya, who holds the office of Dumbura Ratamahatmaya and Adikaram of Medamahawara. The writer of this Talpot is Jasingedara Arachchila.

(1815 A.D.).—On Saturday, the third day of the increasing moon, of the month Medindina, in the year of Saka 1737. That in consequence of a complaint laid before the chief who holds the office of Dumbura Ratamahatmaya, for the non-performance of the duty hitherto done to the temple Naranpanawe Vihare of Palispattu in Dumbura, by Ambakotegedara Kudarala for the gardens Tikkanaidegewatta and Mallawagedarawatta of 5 lahass extent dedicated to the said temple, a final inquiry was made by examining the witnesses and inspecting the original documents; it was given to understand that the said 5 lahass extent was a fair dedication to the vihare, consequently it has been decided that if no duty should be performed for those lands they should be cultivated in future and may take the produce thereof to the vihare. Witnesses to these are Palamakumbura Liyanarala, Palispattuwa Korala, and Galkanda Korala (the writer of this Sittu). This Sittu has been granted in perpetuity to the vihare with the knowledge of the above persons by Amunugama Pallo Walawwa Ratwadana Nilame, who holds the office of Dumbura Ratamahatmaya. 8,002.

Damunugahakumburego Sobana holds a Hewisi Panguwa of 0a. 1p. 8l. field, 0a. 0p. 4l. garden, as tenant of the vihare. Services (commutable for Rs. 14-10): to beat tom-tom for the tewawa on poya days and at the four festivals; to supply 300 bundles of straw and to thatch the vihare once a year; to decorate the temple; to accompany the priest when travelling for three months in a year, when so employed receives meals.

Abekonge, Dembatagollego, Delgabamullego, Godakumburego, Lindagawage, Alutge, Hirahenege, Denapitiye Sunnangala Unnanse, Paluwattego, and Bulugahakotuwegol hold as mura tenants 4a. 3p. 6l. fields and 2a. 1p. 6l. gardens from the Dalada Maligawa. Services (commutable for Rs. 39-20): the service

is commuted at the rate of four shillings per pela of mud land ; to give a penuma to the Diwa Nilame of sweetmeats and forty by eleven leaves of betel at the new year.

Paluwattege hold as howisi tenants *On. 1p. 8l. field, On. Op. 3l. garden.* Services (commutable for Rs. 14'10) : one to beat tom-tom for twice fifteen days yearly, also at the four festivals, Pujamangallaya two days and Purnahora ten days ; to supply three watti of flowers daily, receives meals when on duty ; to present to the Diwa Nilame a new year's penuma of vegetables and betel.

NARANTALAWA.—A village in Gandeke korale, Upper Dumbura, 7 miles from Kiripattiya, under the Hanwella Arachchi. It is a small hilly village.

Stream.—Narantalawo-oya.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 81 (44 males, 37 females) ; in 1891, 50 (24 males, 26 females).

In 1878 20½ acres paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 42'11.

NARANWALA.—A village in Gangapalata korale, Udunuwara, near Mampitiya. Alapalawela is a hamlet.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Keliyalpitiya, Mampitiya, Alapalawela, and Kituldeniya. Population in 1881, 96 (47 males, 49 females) ; in 1891, 72 (35 males, 37 females).

In the H. L. M. about 24½ acres (12a. 1p. 3l.) of paddy land were registered in the names of Naranwala Rala (3a. 1p. 7l.), Nila-wasam (5a. 1p. 3l.), Kara Kifala (1a. 0p. 0l.), Naranwala Vihare (1a. 0p. 1l.), Henaya (0a. 2p. 0l.), Bodikotuwa Vihare (1a. 0p. 0l.).

In 1878 39½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 12a. 2p. 4l. (paid Rs. 76'02) ; redeemed 5a. 0p. 8l. ; abandoned 0a. 3p. 9l. ; temple fields 1a. 0p. 1l. ; total 19a. 3p. 2l.

NARANWALA WALAWWA. — The ancestor of this family came from Sabaragamuwa and settled here.

SANNAS (1701 A.D.).—Sri. Powerful as the sun and deserving of homage, illustrious and prosperous King Sri Wimala Dharma. By His Majesty's wisdom the divine light commanded thus : That Jaya-sundara Mudaliya, who was born at and who grew up in Kiri-ella of the Kuruwiti korale, faithfully served the Great Gate. Therefore on Sunday, the fifth day of the waxing moon, of the month Unduwak, in the year of Saka 1623, the gama Naran-ola of 9 amuna and 3 pelas sowing extent, and its appurtenant high and muddy lands, houses, gardens, and plantations in the Sinduruwanabala of Gangapalata in Udunuwara, was granted to him to be possessed by him, his children, grandchildren, and their generations. That is the command. 16,133.

The grantee had a son Naranwala Nilame, who, with permission of King Kirti Sri, dedicated lands to the Naranwala Vihare in 1750 A.D.

Mampitiye Dugganna Unnanse (the king's mistress) adopted Naranwala Muhandiram Nilame (*Vol. I., p. 274*). Naranwala Muhandiram Rala held land in Ambanwala (*Vol. I., p. 39*). Naranwala Nilame in 1812 (*Vol. I., p. 72*). Naranwala Kottalbadde Nilame in 1815, 1816, and 1817, and afterwards a Basnayaka Nilame of the Alawatugoda, Lankatilaka, and Gadaladeniya Dewala from 1824 to 1846.

The Basnayaka Nilame had four sons and a daughter, who assumed the name of their great-grandfather Jayasundara Mudiyanse Ralahamillage. Several cases were instituted against the father and sons by their Nilakarayo for turning them out of their lands (*see* 1,660, 15,921, 16,133, 22,997).

The Basnayaka Nilame afterwards an executor, jointly with Kuruwiti Mohottala, of the estate of Ganbato Muhandirama ; died in 1846 without rendering an account and in debt to the estate. The Mohottala obtained administration to the Basnayaka Nilame's estate, notwithstanding the opposition of the sons (19,475), and sold most part of the muttetu lands, Praetor Siddi Lebbo, senior, being the purchaser, against whom and the Mohottala the sons raised actions to set aside the sale, but without success (20,928-31, 22,498). In 1858 Siddi Lebbo sold the lands to Madugalle, junior, Ratamahatmaya, who sued the Nilakarayo for refusing to render him services (31,889-95).

The Naranwala family estate afterwards belonged to Tambugala Vidane. Angunawala Korala was a grandson of the family.

Families.—Matugama Dharmadara Unnanse died in 1855 leaving considerable acquired property. His brother, Matugama Munasinha Appuhamillage Don Siman Appuhani, obtained administration of the estate. Test. 886.

Bambaradeniye Ran Menika *vs.* Naranwala Loku Banda. As it appears that the separation of the parties was occasioned by the misconduct of the defendant, the court is of opinion that plaintiff should have the option of keeping such of the children as she chooses. On appeal affirmed (815, 7th February, 1834).

Ganitege, 6,160, 22,997. Jaya-undara Mudiyanse, 4,724 (N. S.). Kandangamage, 15,321, 16,133. Kiribatkumbure Sangakkara Banda, 68,012. Madugalle Ratamahatmaya *vs.* the tenants of this Ninda village (seven actions, 31,889 to 31,895). Naranwala Unnanse in 1819 (*Vol. I., p. 154*). Naranwala Vidane (*Vol. I., p. 132*). Naranwalage (*Vol. I., p. 417*). Urapolage, 16,717, 30,161.

NARANWALA VIHARE.—Naranwala Nilame obtained permission from King Kirti Sri to dedicate lands in 1750 A.D., which have been in the possession of the vihare ever since. About an amuna registered in the H. L. M.

NARANWALA.—A village in Udapalata korale, Tumpane, near Paranagama. It adjoins Wettowa and Malhabarale.

Streams.—Goyammole-ola, Tispiti-ange-ola.

Hills.—Tittakohakanda, Ulpatayayekanda.

Population in 1871, 32 (15 males, 17 females); in 1881, 60 (26 males, 34 females); in 1891, 66 (33 males, 33 females). Blacksmiths, very poor.

In 1878 about 10 acres (4a. 3p. 8l) paddy land were registered, of which 8½ acres paid Rs. 35-43; the rest were redeemed.

Families.—Disanayakage Punchi Menika *vs.* Hangidige Kalu Etana, 90,736.

NARANWENIPALATA.—The old name of Udapalata korale in Tumpane.

NARANWITA.—A village in Kandukara Pahala korale, Udapalata, watered by the Mahaweli-ganga and Ududeniyee-oya. It lies in the southern part of the korale along the bank of the Mahaweli-ganga a little south of and below Gampola. Andiyakadawara is a hamlet (*Vol. I., p. 55*).

Hill.—Yalaraluwawa.

Population in 1871, 338 (172 males, 166 females); in 1881, 561 (282 males, 279 females); in 1891, 512 (238 males, 274 females).

About 198 acres of paddy land were registered in 1878. Commuted 30a. 2p. 3l. (paid Rs. 266-16); Nila Pangu 4a. 0p. 1l.; redeemed 24a. 0p. 7l.; sold by Government 40a. 0p. 6l.; total 98a. 3p. 7l. A fine range of fields on the left side of the road, beyond Gampola bridge on the Nuwara Eliya road, now belonging to Mr. De Soysa, are the 40 amunu sold by Government.

Families.—Naranwita Manannalage people held a field subject to the Marala Rajakariya, *i.e.* the service of collecting and measuring five measures of paddy from the estates of persons newly deceased. This service was abolished in the reign of King Kirti Sri and transferred to that of Mananna of the village, 5,070.

The last king granted land to Kahalle Peliya, for furnishing bags to carry rice to the Galadawa.

Aluwattage, 15,113 (Talpot Saka 1738). Bagottarage, 50,183. Crown, action against, for a field, 5,070. Crown, action by, against the incumbent of Kobbe-wala Vihare, for a garden, 27,114. Kammalage, 11,156, 92,017. Kapuge, 9,049. Kirigahawattege, 61,258. Magorudeniyeege, 12,899. Manamperi, Notary, 12,899. Miwaturage, 61,258. Naranwita Mananna, 5,070. Panauwalage, 23,189, 26,693, 30,515, 33,128. Piyatissa Unnanse of Arattana Vihare (*Vol. I., p. 66*). Pol-wattege, 32,911. Uda-diwele Durayalage, 23,189, 26,693, 30,515, 33,128. Unam-buwe Ekannayaka Mudiyanse, Basnayaka Nilame, 12,899. Vitaranage, 13,143 (Talpot Saka 1738). Wirawardanage, 11,156, 49,603, 92,017.

NARANWITA VIHARE was built by the villagers in King Kundasale's reign (1706-34 A.D.). It is a Sanghika dedication.

In the Judicial Commissioner's Diary of 18th February, 1823, there is a notice of a washerman dedicating a field.

The vihare was burned in 1818, but was immediately rebuilt.

Mr. Buller registered 3 pelas and 4 kurunis as vihare property.

The appointment of the incumbent is with the villagers. Bodikotuwa Unnanse threw off robes; Kirinde Piyadassi Unnanse became incumbent, but shortly before April, 1858, he left the pansala, when the villagers got Welameda Unnanse to come and officiate.

The lands of the vihare belong to Mr. Proctor D'Alwis. The vihare is abandoned, *T. L. C. 208, Office 241 (Vol. I., pp. 66, 416).*

NATAPUSSA. — A part of the town of Matale, formerly inhabited by Moormen. Post and Telegraph Office.

NATHA DEWALE.—See Kandy.

NATTARANPOTA. — A village in Udagampaha korale, Lower Dumbura. Galmaduwa, Nattaranpota, Bamunanpola, and part of Arangala called Etikehollanda are under one Arachchi. The Vellalas were degraded.

River.—Mahaweli-ganga.

Hill.—Arangalakanda.

Population in 1871, 521 (276 males, 245 females); in 1881, 826 (446 males, 380 females). In 1891, Nattaranpota, 326 (172 males, 154 females); Nattaranpota Bamunanpola, 179 (96 males, 83 females); Nattaranpota Galapita-ambe, 121 (66 males, 55 females); total, 626 (334 males, 292 females).

In the H. L. M. 28a. 3p. 2l. (57½ acres) paddy land were registered.

In 1878 100½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 12a. 3p. 2l. (paid Rs. 121-94); redeemed 14a. 3p. 4l.; sold by the Crown 22a. 2p. 2l.; abandoned 6a. 0p. 6l.; total 50a. 1p. 6l.

Families. — Agalakotuwege, 31,817, 37,441-43. Agalawattege, 7,457, 29,768, 30,376, 31,847, 33,663, 43,288, 55,248, 58,965, 58,966, 58,967, 58,978, 58,998. Asweddumage, 21,191. Crown, action against, by the incumbent of Galmaduwa Vihare for high land, 17,357 (*Vol. I., p. 258*). Daluk Lowulege, 30,376, 33,663, 58,965-66-67, 58,978, 58,998, Test. 188. De Silva, F. J., 4,250, 6,126, 7,332, 7,333, 9,242 (N. S.). Etbagege, 29,768, 9,893 (N. S.). Gamuge alias Henneka Mudiyansele 7,333, 9,242 (N. S.). Herat Mudiyansele, 57,531, 7,332 (N. S.). Hinatikumburege of Napana, 72,259. Hughes *re* F. J. de Silva, for a small portion of Padiwatta estate, 4,259 (N. S.). Jayasinha, D. H., 65,932 (*Vol. I., p. 258*). Kahawattege, 21,191, 29,768. Madugalle Walawwa, 51,172, 56,429, 57,531. Matara Wiyangoda Radage, 67,171. Nattaranpota Gurunnehelage (*Vol. I., p. 321*). Nattaranpotage (*Vol. I., p. 228*). Palagege 76,363 97,719, 7,101 (N. S.). Perera, J., 7,137 (N. S.). Ruwan Durage, 66,661, 7,101 (N. S.). Talwatte Gammahelage, 30,376, 33,663, 39,965, 58,965 67, 58,978, 58,998, Test. 188. Tamils, 51,172, 56,429, 57,531, 65,932, 82,619, 9,893 (N. S.). Tennakonge, 76,363, 97,719. Tumpanage alias Upasakage, 29,768, 67,171. Uluhelatennege, 33,542. Wirakon Mudiyansele, 6,126, 7,137 (N. S.).

VIHARE. — Galmaduwa Gedige Vihare *alias* Galapita-ambe Vihare (*Vol. I., p. 258*).

NA-ULA. — A village in Bibile-wasam, Wagapanaha Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North, 18-70 miles from Matale, 34½ from Kandy, and 4½ from Nalanda.

Cart road to Elahera turns off to the right.

District Engineer's bungalow, Gansabhawa court-house, cooly lines, and few boutiques—all on the roadside.

A Government vernacular school.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 90 (63 males, 27 females); in 1891, 146 (78 males, 68 females). Moormen, Tamils, Fishers, Toddy Drawers, Vellalas, Low-country Sinhalese.

NATISSA VEHARA. — Very ancient. In ruins. An image carved on a stone and several stone slabs. A pond close by.

NAWALAPITIYA.—A village in Passage korale, Upper Bulatgama. A small town of above 2,000 inhabitants, on the railway 23·25 miles from Kandy, 10·86 from Gampola, 1,943·26 ft. above the sea. Resthouse, hospital, police station, shops, boutiques, churches, Hindu temples, schools, railway station. Large iron lattice bridge over the Mahaweli-ganga.

River.—Mahaweli-ganga.

Hills.—Godarahinna, Kalugalahinna, Ketawalhinna.

Population in 1871, 1,066 (750 males, 316 females), also grouped with Medagahawatura; in 1881, 3,393 (2,254 males, 1,139 females). In 1891, Nawalapitiya, 225 (121 males, 104 females); Nawalapitiya-Ambagamuwa street, 564 (320 males, 244 females); Nawalapitiya-Dolosbage street, 592 (324 males, 268 females); Nawalapitiya-Gampola street, 493 (351 males, 142 females); Nawalapitiya-Kotmale street, 668 (447 males, 221 females); total, 2,542 (1,563 males, 979 females).

In 1878 50½ acres (15a. 0p. 6l.) paddy land were registered, of which 20½ acres paid Rs. 85·92; the rest were redeemed.

Two schools.

Families.—Atikalage, 32,148. Brookes & Co. against tenants on Bridge End estate, 22, 23 (N. S.). Chetties, 97,885, 1,001 (N. S.). Fonseka, Notary, 61,674. Giribhazama, T. B., 3,093 (N. S.). Hettil Arachchige, 61,674. Jayawardana, D. C. S., 35,565, 55,391, 81,135, 85,659, 331 (N. S.). Killapanage, 82,148. Konalaga estate, 17,063. Moormen, 35,565, 38,386, 55,391, 84,455, 88,484, 1,001 (N. S.), 2,236 (N. S.). Nawalapitiyego *alias* Jayasuriya Arachchige, 38,386. Okadakumburege, 38,386. Samarakon Mudliyanalage, 55,518, 61,674, 69,676, 71 (N. S.). Sarakkali Patabondige, 67,556. Wadiwel Serwakaren, 85,659, 351 (N. S.). Wannakuwatte Mitiwaduge, 3,093 (N. S.). Wikramasinha Arachchige, 61,674.

The railway from Peradeniya to Nawalapitiya was opened for traffic on December 21, 1874.

Nawalapitiya railway station to—

	Miles.		Miles.
Ambagamuwa Bazaar ...	5·50	Tispene Terminus ..	10·75
Devon Bazaar ...	18·75	Trafalgar Gap ...	12·50
Ginigathena Gap ...	7·75	Watawala Bazaar ...	13·50
Kadiyanlona ...	6·50	Watawala Station ...	12·50
Norton Bridge ...	16·50	Yatiyantota, boundary of the	
Queensberry Gap ...	13·50	Province ...	15·75
Rambukpitiya ...	2·75	Dolosbage (end of road) ...	10·25
Tispene Junction ...	8·50		

NAWANELIYA.—A village in Hewawissa korale, Lower Hewaheta, south-east of Pattiyaagama, between Muwannana-kandura on the north and Malabatu-oya on the south, which flow into the Ma-oya.

Streams.—Ma-oya, Nawaneliye-oya.

Hills.—Bangollakanda, Gomadiyapokunekanda, Muwanpeni-ella, Pambaketiye-kanda.

Population in 1871, 196 (98 males, 98 females); in 1881, 103 (55 males, 48 females); in 1891, 65 (31 males, 34 females).

In 1878 about 46½ acres (23a. 0p. 7l.) of paddy land were registered, of which commuted 42½ acres (paid Rs. 134·47); the rest were Nila Pangu and abandoned fields.

Families.—Rekatipege *rs.* Atalahamullego, for the estate of Gamunahelago Appurala, 35,257.

NAWANELIYA.—A village in Gangala Udasiya pattuwa, Matale East, in the extreme north of the district; bounded on the east by the Kambarawe-ganga, west by the Elagomuwa road to Kolugollawela. A channel from the Kambarawe-ganga to the Amban-ganga.

Not in the Census of 1871 nor of 1891. Population in 1881, 20 (14 males, 6 females).

In 1878 24½ acres (12a. 0p. 9l.) paddy land were registered, of which 14½ acres paid Rs. 41·24; the rest were uncommuted.

NAWANGAMA.—A village in Paabage korale, Upper Bulatgama.

Streams.—Batehene-oya, Lelkandura-oya.

Hills.—Batehinna, Lelkandurehinna, Niyandagalhinna.

Population in 1871, 192 (111 males, 81 females); in 1881, 67 (33 males, 34 females); in 1891, 55 (29 males, 26 females).

In 1878 22½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 9a. 3p. 1l. (paid Rs. 51/06); redeemed 0a. 1p. 2l.; belonging to the Crown 0a. 3p. 4l.; abandoned 0a. 1p. 5l.; total 11a. 1p. 2l.

Families.—Manawaraddanage, 72,843; 8,662 (N. S.). Muhandiramalage, 8,663 (N. S.). Weyamitage, 72,843.

NAWANGAMA.—A village in Pallopona korale, Kotmale, between Dowita and Pusulpitiya. Minor road from Gonakole to Nawangama.

Hill.—Monaragala.

Population in 1871, 229 (117 males, 112 females); in 1881, 314 (170 males, 144 females). In 1891, Nawangama, 200 (98 males, 102 females); Nawangama Dehitalawa (Vol. I., p. 143), 54 (32 males, 22 females); Nawangama Konaingammedda, 67 (29 males, 38 females); Nawangama Viharegama, 46 (23 males, 23 females); total, 367. Smiths, Low-country Sinhalese, Moormen, Tamils. The majority of the inhabitants are Nawandanno, Smith caste.

In 1878 22 acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 7a. 0p. 6l. (paid Rs. 46/04); redeemed 3a. 1p. 7l.; abandoned 0a. 1p. 9l.; total 11a. 0p. 2l. The fields are watered from Dowita-ola.

Families.—Dahansondage, 65,433. Gedarahenage, 37,818. Godagamage, 65,433. Gurunnehelage *alias* Welimada Manawira Manikrama Ratnamundi Patabendige, 4,565 (N. S.). Konda-inha Patabendige Juwan Naidu, Arachohi, 81,858 (Vol. I., p. 450). Kongsing, 70,985. Lanka nehelege, 4,565 (N. S.). Medage, 37,818. Naranwitige, 70,985, 72,326. Nawaneliyage, 4,565 (N. S.). Vitarnage, 81,858.

NAWANGASTENNA.—A village in Gandaho korale, Lower Hewahota.

Not in the Census of 1871 nor of 1881. Population in 1891, 49 (21 males, 28 females).

NAWARAGODA.—A village in Warapitiye-wasam, Udasiya pattuwa, Matale South.

Streams.—Besopeni-ola, Hapuwiola-oya.

In the King's Government the Panna Durayo supplied leaves to the elephants and white jaggery and smelting iron.

Population in 1871, 480 (267 males, 213 females); in 1881, 571 (306 males, 265 females); in 1891, 518 (273 males, 245 females). Pannayo, Blacksmiths, Dhobies.

In 1878 64 acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 2a. 1p. 2½l. (paid Rs. 12/10); uncommuted 0a. 0p. 3l.; redeemed 27a. 2p. 7l.; sold by the Crown 1a. 3p. 8l.; total 32a. 0p. 0½l.

Three old amunas in ruins.

Families.—Alut Durage, 753 (N. S.). Bihawelage, 34,149. Dodangastennege, 45,553. Etanwalutenne Hangidige, 50,774. Galahitiyawage, 52,179, 81,515. Galewattege, 34,149. Galkaduwege, 7,561 (N. S.). Galketiyege, 41,192, 753 (N. S.). Gotaliyaddege, 2,314, D. U. M., 40,486, 42,160, 45,226. Hangidiyalage, 50,774. Lankawisturage, 42,160. Migahage, 40,486, 81,515. Nagahamulage, 45,553. Nawaragoda Silvat Unnanse, 41,192. Pihillege, 41,696. Ranhotige, 24,933, 39,637, 41,616. Rankotge, 41,192, 45,122, 52,179. Rantetige, 24,933, 39,637, 41,616. Upasakayalage, 45,122.

VIHARA.—Parana and Alut Vihara. Both built by the villagers, the latter about 1884.

NAYAKUMBURA.—A village in Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North. The wasam includes Kiralesa.

Streams.—Dambulu-oys, Pitakanda-ola.

Hill.—Balsgollekanda.

This village was dedicated by King Walagam Bahu to the forehead of the recumbent image of Buddha in the Dambulu Vihare (*Vol. I., p. 185*).

There is a small village with a few rice fields which formed the only break in a damp and dreary jungle, from whence issue streams that flow into the sea at opposite coasts of the Island. There was a post house (*Forbes I., p. 387*).

In traversing the forest of Wagarapanaha a very few openings and an occasional glance through the trees on our left showed us the rugged outline and abrupt rocks which form the range called Arawelakanda lying near and parallel to our route. Carriage roads commenced under the Government and direction of Sir Edward Barnes (*Ibid., p. 401*).

Population in 1871, 303 (148 males, 155 females); in 1881, 275 (141 males, 134 females); in 1891, 283 (134 males, 149 females). Katupulle, Blacksmiths.

Families.—Action by Giranagama Nayaka Unnanse, incumbent of the Dambulu Vihare, against Kongahage Kalu Menika, for not performing service, 90,010. Herat Jayasundara Mudiyanselage, 8,124 (N. S.). Ihelage, 8,703 (N. S.). Kongahage, 90,010. Udagama Buddharakkhita Unnanse, 8,124 (N. S.). Wattege, 8,703 (N. S.).

THE DAMBULU VIHARE has twelve Service Pangu here:—

Six Pangu.—Tenants: Wattege, Mahagamage, Diwulgahawattege, Kongahawattege, Nekatge, Nalandege, Wedikkarage, Udage. Hold 11a. 3p. 2l. fields, 2a. 1p. 0l. gardens, 152a. 1p. 5l. hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 108-40): to put up and decorate a torana for the Nanumura Mangallaya; to keep in repair and whitewash with makul 8 ft. of the mandappe and vihare walls; to cowdung the vihare floor; to repair 4 ft. of the wahalkada; to give a kewilikada at the Nanumura Mangallaya; to decorate torana afresh for the Katti Mangallaya and give a neliya of oil; to decorate the torana again for the Alutsal Mangallaya and give a kewilikada; to give penumkat and betel at the old and new year to the Nayaka Unnanse; to give in the honey season yearly one muttiya of mipeni and a pumpkin, or in lieu of it pay sixpence for each muttiya; to thatch and repair the mandappe once a year; to contribute three neli of rice, one cocconut, and condiments daily for fifteen days in *was* to the dankat; to give one penny a year as *siwurumila*; to give yearly one man for ten days for timber work, repair, and improvement of the vihare and its adjacent buildings and gardens; to accompany the Nayaka Unnanse to Kandy on one journey a year, providing one palanquin bearer; to pound one pela paddy yearly for the vihare. Each panguwa provides two men for two days of Ganmura at the vihare, the village taking its turn with seventeen others in this duty.

Two Pangu.—Tenants: Hangidige. Hold 6 amunu fields, 1a. 0p. 5l. gardens, 12 amunu hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 54-20): to supply the vihare with nails and keys at the Nanumura Mangallaya; to give one wahunketta and five hira-mana, iron being supplied; to give thirty days work in iron; to appear before the Nayaka Unnanse at the old and new year and at each time to give him six aracaunt cutters and chisels or some such small article, and also present the Vidane the same articles; to give fourpence as *siwurumila*; to contribute one day's share to the dankada in common with the other pangu of the village.

One Panguwa.—Tenants: Kongahage. Hold 7a. 3p. 5l. fields. Services (commutable for Rs. 64-65): to give from each crop 320 neli of rice; to furnish two men to accompany the Nayaka Unnanse once a year to Kandy carrying his baggage; at the old and new year to present vegetables or fruits to the Nayaka Unnanse.

One Panguwa.—Tenants: Nalandege. Hold 1a. 0p. 2l. fields. Services (commutable for Rs. 9-20): to bring once a year one kada mipeni and some fruits, one olonguwa of gallnuts, one kada paragedi, and one kada kahatapotu (see 90,010).

One Panguwa.—Tenant: Kongahage Kalu Menika. Holds a field of 1a. 1p. 0l. Services (commutable for Rs. 12-40): to give yearly to the vihare forty neli of rice and pay one shilling yearly to the Nayaka Unnanse (see 90,010).

One Panguwa.—Tenants: Kadawatage. Hold a field of 3 pelas. Services (commutable for Rs. 6-95): to give yearly ten seru of salt to the vihare.

NEHINIWALA.—A village in Gandahe korale, Lower Hewaheta.*Hills.*—Mundunepitiya, Pallehelakanda.

In 1871 grouped with Hippola, Batagalla, Talatu-oya.

Population in 1881, 298 (153 males, 145 females); in 1891, 113 (54 males, 59 females).

In 1878 39 acres paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 141-05.

Families.—Abesekara Mudiyansele, 44,104, 48,660. Ampitiyalage, 57,524, 58,816. Asweddumage, 40,295. Bogahawelage, 57,524, 58,816. Dissanayakage, 31,928. Dissanayaka Mudiyansele, 56,132, 56,133. Dodanwelage, 33,190. Gallessege, 40,295. Hendappu Kankanama, 44,104, 48,660. Heratge, 7,483, 8,551 (Talpot Saka 1736), 38,941. Hitihamillage, 31,928, 33,190, 38,941. Ketawalage, 4,002, 7,276 (Talpot Saka 1673). Korallage, 31,928. Nehiniwalage, 4,002, 7,276 (Talpot Saka 1673). Nikalande Mudiyansele, 42,534. Tamila, 56,132, 56,133. Vidana Henayalage, 40,295. Waraka-ulle Punchi Banda, 5,519 (N. S.).

(1751 A.D.).—I, Aramullege Naide Hami, of Nehiniwala in Gandahe of Megodatihe Hewaheta, have granted my paraveni lands to my begotten daughter, Punchi Etana, viz., Meela-aramulla, &c., in the year of Saka 1673, of the month Durutu, the tenth day of the waxing moon, being Wednesday, this land voucher has been granted. Witnesses who know this are Hitihamillage Wattuhami, Pallege Kuda Appu, Mitigudenige Arachchila. Should any person do justice to this he will go to one of the heavens. 7,276.

(1814 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1736, of the month Nikini, on Thursday, the tenth day of the waxing moon, under the constellation Pusa. When I, Heratge Korala, of Nehiniwala in Gandahe of Megodatihe Hewaheta, was receiving assistance from Gallessege Kirala, my creditors demanded the debts due to them. Kirala, who was assisting me, undertook to pay off these debts, consequently I transferred of my lands the lower one pela of Heratgekumbura, Nagahamulahena, Nikalandapitiyehena, and the portion which is above the flower creeper of Gedarawatta. The names of the said creditors are Marasanna Maha Lekame Arachchila, twenty ridis; Deltota Sattanbi, 9 amunu paddy; Uduwela Hukkumbure Kankanama, 3 amunu paddy; Uduwela Henaya, 3 pelas paddy; Uve Nachchire, 5 pelas paddy. Kirala undertook to pay these debts. Witnesses who know the same are Karaniliyadda Rala, Hettigedara Rala, Pattiyawatte Pusumba Duraya, and for writing this Talpot Polgaspiitiye Kiri Banda. 8,551, 7,483.

NELUWAKANDA.—A village in Muwandeniyewasam, Udasiya pattuwa, Matale South.*Stream.*—Neluwakande-oya.*Hill.*—Kande-nuwara kanda.

In the reign of King Raja Sinha, a Vedda named Neluwa settled here and formed the village.

Population in 1871, 236 (129 males, 107 females); in 1881, 267 (130 males, 137 females); in 1891, 279 (132 males, 147 females). Durayo, Paliyo.

About 34 acres (16a. 3p. 8l.) of paddy land were registered in 1878, of which 7½ acres paid Rs. 19-28; 26½ acres were redeemed.

Families.—Durayalage, 1,039. D. C. M. Thalage, 567. D. C. M. Migahage, 567. D. C. M. (Talpot Saka 1709-21), 27,359, 38,113. Welege, 1,039. D. C. M.; made over land when ordered to go to war in Tamankaduwa in the king's time.

(1787 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1709, in the month Esala, on the twelfth day of the waxing moon, being Thursday, under the constellation Uthrusala. Hewwandajja of Neluwakanda, having been reduced to poverty, borrowed and received from Migahage Nanduwa, at different times, 7 amunu and 3 pelas of paddy, 1 taduppu tuppotti cloth of 4 laka and 15 ridis, and as security for the same mortgaged to Nanduwa, Rattarana Durayage-watta, and Rattarana Durayagekumbura of 13 lah-as and 10 chenas. Witnesses: Kuda Galapadda, Pitakandage Mohota, Menika-Galapaddalage Horatala, Pallege Kuda Duraya. Written by Kaluwa Nekatta. With the knowledge of these persons as witnesses this mortgage Talpot has been given.

(1799 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1721, in the month Durutu, the fifth day of the waxing moon, being Monday. Thalage Bilindajja of Neluwakanda, for and in consideration of 3 ridis, 3 pelas of paddy, and one lump of iron received from Migahage Nanduwa, made over to him, to possess in paraveni, Narangahamulawatta of 3 men-ure-kurakkan extent, with the knowledge of the witnesses Idange Mohota, Migahage Somira, Migahage Tikira Yaklessa. Known to these witnesses this paraveni Talpot has been granted. Written by Bembara Nekatta. 567, D. C. Matale.

NIGGOLLEWA.—A Dambala Vihare village in Wagapanaha Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North.

Not mentioned in any of the Census returns.

The vihare has one Service Panguwa (a garden of *Ou. 2p. 5l.*, ben 18 amunu) held by Embul-ambege, and Koswattege. Services (commutable for Rs. 4) : to supply 1 barnakada 12 ft. long ; to assist in putting up the torana and decorating it for the four festivals ; to assist the Etabendiwewa Pangu in repairing and white-washing with makul 6 ft. of the mandappa and vihare wall and in repairing a portion of the wahalkada, and also in repairing and thatching a logunge ; to give a neliya of oil for the Katti Mangallaya ; at the old and at the new year to give a penumkada and betel ; to provide a palanquin bearer to accompany the Nayaka Unnanse to Kandy and back again ; to give once a year one man for ten days for building, timber, and other work of the vihare and its adjacent buildings and gardens ; to contribute 4 neli rice, one coconut, three kinds of vegetables, and condiments for two days daily to the dankat ; to give twopence as siwurumila ; to take turn in the Gannura, sending one man for two days at a time ; to pound 1 pela paddy yearly ; to give a kewilikada at the Nanumura Mangallaya and another at the Alutal Mangallaya.

NIKAGOLLA.—A Moorish village in Asgiri Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale South.

In the reign of King Dutugemunu a Moorman came from Kayilpattalam in India and settled in Bamunupola, afterwards a descendant of his, Madige Udayar, came here and formed the village.

Population in 1871, 255 (137 males, 128 females) ; in 1881, 325 (172 males, 153 females) ; in 1891, 259 (139 males, 120 females).

An ancient mosque.

Families.—Moormen, 58,341. 59,232, 97,742. Nikagollege (*Vol. I., p. 4*). Nikagolle Akurambodage (*Vol. I., p. 325*). The Moormen of this village own lands in Dangomuwa and Hapudena (*Vol. I., pp. 132, 325*).

NIKAHETIYA.—A village in Kandupalata korale, Udunuwara.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Ambanwala. Population in 1881, 220 (114 males, 106 females) ; in 1891, 231 (122 males, 109 females).

In the H. L. M. 38½ acres (*19a. 1p. 2l.*) paddy land were registered in the names of Galdeniye Appu, Achariya, Panabokke Rala, Henaya, Kobbewala Appu, Nikahetiye Vihare, Yakkessa, Undiyarnala, Gannulle Unnanse, Nikahetiye Arachchila, Egodagedara Arachchila, Ungu Nalle, Attanokala, Walakadawatte Arachchila, Udawatte Appu, Dahanayakage Ukkurula.

In 1878 43½ acres (*21a. 3p. 7l.*) paddy land were registered, of which 11½ acres paid Rs. 31-23.

Families.—Alwira Mudiyanseage, 19,374, 10,746 (N. S.). Andawalage, 31,281. Deniyege, 31,281. Deniye Undiyarallage, 95,928. Dewaddanaga alias Kotam-bege, 10,746 (N. S.). Dombaga-pitiyege, 31,281. Egodage, 31,281. Gurugal-godage, 60,554. Herat Mudiyanseage, 19,374. Kalaldeniyege, 6,012. Kobbewalage, 60,554. Maha Lekame Payindakarnyalage, 73,526. Nikahetiye Unnanse (*Vol. I., p. 275*). Nillegodage, 95,928. Pitiyege, 60,685. Randurapedige, 73,526. Udage, 60,685. Vidana Hennayalage, 73,526. Walakadawattege, 6,012, 31,281. Wara-ulle Arachchi, 19,374.

NIKAHETIYE VIHARE.—The old vihare is in ruins. The present one was built by the principal inhabitants of this village and Walagedara after the accession. It was abandoned for some time and rebuilt twice, and at each time lands were dedicated.

In 1858 Ratanapala and Ratanajoti Unnanse, claiming to be incumbents of the vihare, brought the action 31,281 against some of the villagers. The case was referred to the arbitration of the Maha Nayaka Unnanse of Malwatto Vihare, who decided for the plaintiffs.

NIKALANDA.—A village in Gandaho korale, Lower Hewaheta.

Not in any of the Census returns.

Families.—Bodanda-arawage, 73,120. Hithamillage, 74,901. Nikalande Mudiyanseage, 73,120.

NIKALANDA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Matala South.

In the Census of 1871 it is mentioned as in Udasiya pattuwa and grouped with Udatawa, Kandanketiya, Kuriwela, and Rayitalawala; united population, 228 (117 males, 111 females).

Not in the Census of 1881 nor of 1891.

NIKATENNA.—A village in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, Hariapattu, near Hinagama, which is on the road from Katugastota to Kurunegala.

In Census of 1871 grouped with Hinagama. Population in 1881, 140 (72 males, 68 females); in 1891, 111 (51 males, 60 females).

Families.—Deniye Duggannarala, 220, D. C. Mat. Disanyaka Mudiyanselage Deniyege Dingiri Menika died in 1867, leaving considerable property and five children by her husband, Waratenne Ukku Banda, Test. 811. Galagoda Walawwe Mahatmeyo, wife of Galagoda Badulle Disava, 20,139. Gurugamaga, 60,139. Moormen, 20,139, 37,800, 39,839, 40,532, 43,038, 48,132, 67,892, 72,704. Nikatennege (*Vol. I., p. 285*). Pandita Mudiyanselage alias Nikatenne Korallage, 37,800, 39,839, 40,532, 41,916, 43,038, 48,132, 61,896, 67,892, 72,704. Ratanapala Unnanse, 40,532, 41,916. Ratnayakage, 72,913. Tennakonge, 259 (N. S.). Udapitiye Disanyaka Mudiyanselage, 72,913. Waratenne Punchirala, husband of the granddaughter of Balawatgoda Mahatmeyo, 220, D. C. Mat. (*Vol. I., p. 87*).

NIKATENNE VIHARE.—Action by the incumbent for lands against Gurugamgedara people from Gannoruwa. Divided success (60,139).

NIKATENNA.—A village in Udapalata korale, Tumpane.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Girantalawwa; united population, 172 (103 males, 69 females). Not in the Census of 1881. Population in 1891, 24 (14 males, 10 females).

NIKATENNA.—A village in Pallepatala korale, Tumpane.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Weligodapola; united population, 160 (92 males, 68 females). Not in the Census of 1881. Population in 1891, 69 (37 males, 32 females).

NIKAWATAWANA.—A village in Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattuwa, Matala North.

King Walagam Bahu (89 B.C.) dedicated this village to the chin of Buddha in Dambulu Vihare (*Vol. I., p. 125*).

Stream.—Galnanu-ela.

Population in 1871, 101 (56 males, 45 females); in 1881, 113 (63 males, 50 females); in 1891, 125 (63 males, 62 females). Moormen.

In 1878 58 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 14a. 1p. 3f. (paid Rs. 43.28); uncommuted 3a. 1p. 7f.; redeemed 5a. 1p. 0f.; total 29a. 0p. 0f.

NIKAWELLA.—A village in Matala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matala East. The wasam includes Walatalawa and Mellagolla.

Hill.—Welikanda.

Population in 1871, 101 (56 males, 45 females); in 1881, 126 (72 males, 54 females); in 1891, 141 (70 males, 71 females). Washers, Smiths, Tom-tom Beaters, Vellalas, Hunno, Potters.

WALAWWA.—See Udupihilla. Litigation for paternal estates at Hulangomuwa and Udupihilla. (29,567, 47,797).

Dingiri Menika of the Kotuwegeelara family married to Nikawella Walawwa and had a son Tikiri Banda, 2,573, D. C. Mat. (*Vol. I., p. 484*).

Families.—Dullewe Kuruwe Lokam Mahatmaya against his tenants for non-performance of services, 35,190-94. Helandage, 48,246. Nekatte, 28,992. Nikawella Pahala Walawwe Tikiri Banda, 30,639 (*Vol. I., p. 486*). Nikawella Walawwe Medduma Kumarihami, 96,936. Two Ratamahatmayas of this family (*Vol. I., p. 367*). Nikawella Maha Nayaka Unnanse of Dambulu Vihare (*Vol. I., p. 127*). Nikawella Buddharakkhita Unnanse of Kondaleniye Vihare (*Vol. I., p. 466*). Nikawella Nilame of Udupihilla in 1812 (*Vol. I., p. 345*). Popoelle Payindakarnyalage, 48,246. Wijekonge, 28,992.

The Hunuketa people clear chenas in Nikawella (*Vol. I., p. 369*).
Dullewe Adigar and Tikiri Monika own one Ninda Panguwa here, a field of 2a. 6k., held by Wadakahakotuwo Ukuwa Nekatta, to pay 10 shillings a year. Commuted for Rs. 5. Proprietors paid the tax.

NIKULA.—A village in Wagapanaha Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North, a mile from the Trincomalee road, under the same Arachchi as Bibila.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Bibila. Population in 1881, 190 (92 males, 98 females); in 1891, 174 (89 males, 85 females). Vellalas, Paduwo, Blacksmiths, Katupulle. Some of the inhabitants suffer from parangi.

In 1878 19½ acres (9a. 3p. 0l.) paddy land were registered, of which 16 acres paid Rs. 40/05. The fields are cultivated yearly.

Families.—Egodage, 61,564. Halu-apullana Henayalage of Melpitiya, 73,013. Watte Henayalage of Melpitiya, 73,013.

Millawanage Appuhami, Pallekotuwege Kirala, and Pahalage Kirihami own one Ninda Panguwa here, a garden of 1 pola, held by Horanekarayalage Mutuwa. Services (commutable for Rs. 2): to go on three journeys a year carrying a pingo and receiving food and not to be away from home for more than three days at a time.

NILA-ELLA.—A hamlet of Akurana, in Udagampaha korale, Harispattu.

Hill.—Dippitikanda

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Mutuporuwa and Malwanehinna. Population in 1881, 140 (61 males, 79 females); in 1891, 162 (74 males, 88 females).

Families.—Kota Naidelage Uduma Lebbe vs. Paragahadeniyege Iabu Lebbe Wappu Lebbe, for a portion of a hena by gift from plaintiff's father, Mira Pulle Vedarala, upon a Tamil Talpot dated 13th November, 1827. Defendant purchased land from Omar Lebbe Alim Saibu Uduma Lebbe Alim Saibu in 1845, 31,531.

NILAGAMA.—A village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North, in Bambaragasawa-waram.

Stream.—Neiyada-ela.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Andagala, Mahaninda, and Bambaragasawa. Population in 1881, 51 (28 males, 23 females); in 1891, 38 (23 males, 15 females). Blacksmiths, Moormen, Painters, Gold and Silversmiths.

In 1878 about 31 acres (15a. 1p. 8l.) paddy land were registered, of which 16½ acres paid Rs. 19/02; the rest were uncommuted.

A Government vernacular school.

Families.—Patabendi Hittarage, 67,073.

GAL-ENA VIHARE.

It is said that King Dutugemunu ordered an inscription to be made in the cave directing that a vihare should be built.

NILANNORUWA.—A village in Udugoda Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North, in Porawakaragama-waram. In the reign of King Raja Sinha this was granted to Nilakarayo.

Stream.—Nilannoruwo-oya.

Population in 1871, 126 (70 males, 56 females); in 1881, 118 (67 males, 51 females); in 1891, 94 (47 males, 47 females). Low caste (Hinnewo).

About 124 acres of paddy land were registered in 1878. Commuted 7a. 2p. 8l. (paid Rs. 40/12); uncommuted 49a. 1p. 2l.; abandoned 0a. 1p. 8l.; redeemed 1a. 2p. 0l.; sold by the Crown 3a. 0p. 0l.; total 61a. 3p. 8l.

Families.—Alutge, 68,185. Idango, 68,185. Moormen owned land here, 36,523. Pahalage, 6,014, 36,523.

RITTU (1708 A.D.).—"Monaruwila." Whereas the field Moragahakumbura of 1 amuna, with the houses, gardens, and high and low grounds attached thereto, situate at Nilannoruwa in the Pallesiya pattuwa, Udugoda korale, was the paraveni property of Kalu Duraya: The said property has been granted to the said Kalu Duraya to be possessed by him, he having performed

the usual rajakariya. This Sittu was granted on Saturday, the second day of the month Nikini, the year of Saka 1630, by me, Monaruwila Rajapaksa Wikramasekara Mudiyansa Italahami, who holds the offices of Batwadana Nilame, Diyawadana Nilame, Haluwadana Nilame, Mutala Disava, and Disava of Tamankaduwa and Seven Korales. 2,321, D. O. M.

A dagoba in ruins.

NILAWALA.—A village in Hewawissa korale, Lower Hewahota, on a stream which flows into the Ma-oya. It is north-east of Pattiyagama and adjoins Bopitiya and Ududeniya.

Population in 1871, 159 (85 males, 74 females); in 1881, 256 (143 males, 113 females); in 1891, 88 (47 males, 41 females). Descendants of the smiths of the Abarana Pattale.

SANNAS (1753 A.D.).—His Majesty the supreme ruler of Sri Lanka, prompted and actuated by the light of his profound knowledge, and with pre-eminently pure feelings of devotion, passed a royal edict that a certain portion of the Saddharanaya, doctrines inculcated by our King Buddha, the teacher of the three worlds, be transcribed on leaves of beaten gold; and on the occasion when Nilawala Ratnawalli Nawaratna Abaranaya, to whom gold and gems had been supplied for this purpose, completed and presented the work, His Majesty, out of his bountiful liberality, commanded that the following allotment of lands, situate at Nilawala in Megodiatthe of Hewahota, be granted to him, to wit, Higgahakumbura of 5 pelas, Mikawala of 2 pelas, Darandakumbura of 2 pelas, Pallegala of 1 pela, and Uddegala of 1 pela—in all 3 anawu in extent—together with the houses, gardens, plantations, and high and muddy lands appertaining thereto, to be undisturbedly possessed by him and his generations so long as they shall exist, to which effect this Sannas was granted on Thursday, the third day of the waning moon, in the month Poson, in the year of Saka 1677. That command has been carried out.

Families.—Eldeniyege, for the estate of Aludeniye Galladda, only son of Loku Muhandirama, 19,470. Epitage, 1,402, 70,589. Kamatege, for the estate of Aludeniye Galladda, 19,470. List of heirlooms in possession of Nilawala Muhandirama (*Vol. I., p. 214*). Ratnawalli Nawaratna Abaranage, 1,402, 56,735, 70,589, 75,495. Tamila, 70,589, 76,735. Udage, for the estate of Nilawala Loku Muhandirama, 1,402, 18,035.

NILGALA.—A village in Udasiya pattuwa North, Upper Dumbura.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Godamunna. Population in 1881, 106 (52 males, 54 females); in 1891, 79 (41 males, 38 females).

In 1878 36½ acres paddy land were registered, of which 34 acres paid Rs. 92-07.

Families.—Kosgastennege Ran Menika of Godamunna *ex* Galege Menikrala, Arachchila of Godamunna, grandchildren of Kosgastenne Kuda Etana, 27,923. Nilgala Ukkua Henaya, witness to a Talpot in 1805 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 289*).

NILLAMBE.—A village in Kandukara Pahala korale, Udupalata, 13½ miles from Kandy on the Deltota road.

The Nillambe-oya joins the Deltota-oya and flows into the Mahaweli-ganga 3 miles below Gampola.

In the Census of 1871 Uda Nillambo is grouped with Legundeniya and Puliyaadda. Population in 1881, 27 (10 males, 17 females); in 1891, 26 (12 males, 14 females).

A second city is Nillembi-Neur, lying in Oudipollat, south of Candy, some 12 miles distance. Unto this the king retired, and here kept his court, when he forsook Candy.—*Knor., p. 9.*

At this time I say the people of this land, having been long and sore oppressed by this king's unreasonable and cruel government, had contrived a plot against him, which was to assault the king's court in the night and to slay him, and to make the prince, his son, king, he being then some twelve or fifteen years of age, who was then with his mother, the queen, in the city of Candy. At this time the king held his court in a city called Nillembi, the situation of which is far inferior to that of Candy, and as far beyond that of Digligy, where he now is. Nillembi lieth some fourteen miles southward of the city of Candy. In the place where this city stands it is reported by tradition an hare gave chase after a dog, upon which it was concluded that place was fortunate, and so, indeed, it proved to the king. It is environed with hills and woods.—*Knor., p. 115.*

On 21st December, 1864, about 12 at night, an attack was made on the king at Nillembay; he fled accompanied by fifty persons and got safe upon a mountain Gauloda some 15 miles distant.—*Kor.*, pp. 116-17 (*Vol. I.*, p. 264).

Notice of King Raja Sinha, hunting in Saha Nillambe Nuwara (*Vol. I.*, p. 232). Of the king's palace, some stone pillars and a stone bed are still to be seen on Nillambe estate.

This is a Dalada Maligawa village, where the cattle of the Maligawa were kept. The Maligawa lands lie within one boundary—150 acres of pasture. The tradition is that a lady of the royal family, Nillambe Mahatmoyo, dedicated it to the Maligawa in King Raja Sinha's time.

Two hundred acres of Uda Nillambo-gama registered (*T. L. C. 425, Office 242*).

The Maligawa has three Service Pangu :—

1. Kattiyana.—Tenants: Kattiyannarallage and Batagallege. Holds 3a. 0p. 2l. fields, 4a. 0p. 4l. gardens, 5a. 2p. 0l. hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 83-90): the service of the tenant in mura is to take care of and keep clean the gold and silver utensils at the Maligawa; to carry the mahakat for each towawa from the Maligawa kitchen to the Kattiyana chamber, there to fill the proper utensils with offerings and then to deliver the offerings to the officiating priests and other ministers of the temple; the utensils after towawa are brought back and emptied in the Kattiyana chamber and then and there delivered to the Kattiyannarala on duty, who proceeds forthwith to clean them and put them by. Each tenant must also attend on duty the four festivals (one day each festival) and five days of perahera and join in the procession of the perahera and Alutal Mangalaya; the tenant on duty receives two good meals of curry and rice per diem; the tenant on duty in the month of Durutu receives a piece of white cloth eight cubits long. Each tenant presents to the Diwa Nilame a new year's penuma of sweetmeats and forty leaves of betel.

2. Endera Panguwa.—Tenant: Gammahelage. Holds 0a. 3p. 0l. field, 1a. 2p. 0l. garden, 1a. 0p. 0l. hen. The service of this panguwa (commutable for Rs. 22-05) is to tend cattle of the Maligawa in the tenant's village. The tenant has to give a new year's penuma and an old year's penuma to the Diwa Nilame of sweetmeats and forty leaves of betel.

3. Hakgedi.—Tenant: Udagedara Punchirala. Holds 1a. 3p. 6l. field, 3a. 0p. 0l. garden, 2a. 0p. 0l. hen. The service of this panguwa (commutable for Rs. 53-30) is to blow a chunk at the three towawa at the Maligawa during three mura of one month each, also on the four festival days and five days of the perahera. The tenant has to join the procession and blow a chunk. He has when on duty to sweep the mandappa and the hall of the Udumale three times daily; to remove the flowers which have been offered and clean the two silver lamps. He has to offer to the Diwa Nilame a new year's penuma and an old year's penuma of sweetmeats and forty leaves of betel. The tenant is entitled to two good meals of curry and rice daily when on duty, and if he is in mura in January he receives from the Maligawa a white cloth six cubits long.

NIRANGOMUWA.—A village in Lenawala-wasam, Udugoda Pallesiya pattuwa Matale North.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 54 (25 males, 29 females); in 1891, 33 (15 males, 18 females). Cinnamon Peelers.

In 1878 19½ acres (3a. 2p. 4½l.) paddy land were registered, of which 17½ acres paid Rs. 29-10, the remaining 2 acres were sold by the Crown.

NITRE CAVE TEA DISTRICT.—In Gandeke korale, Upper Dumbura. 36 miles from Kandy. Hospital in Kandy; dispensary at Teldeniya.

Estates :—

	Acres.		Acres.
Bannock ...	171	Lunagala ...	203
Duko's Forest ...	64	Meemoora ...	102
Esperanza ...	519	Mount Mar ...	286
Kiagawa ...	257	Nan-ella ...	290
Koolboogalla ...	240	Nitro Cave ...	250
Kongahakello ...	342	St. Martin's ...	193
Liancalsolla ...	183	Tarifa ...	320
Loonagala ...	370	Veyvalgalla ...	386

NITULGAHAKOTUWA.—A village in Manaboda-wasam, Medasiya pattuwa, Matale South.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 48 (20 males, 28 females); in 1891, 43 (18 males, 25 females). Moormen.

Families.—Karual Tambi Abdul Rahiman vs. Neyna Pulle Pakir Tambi and two others, for a field, 45,099.

NIYAMBEPOLA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Hariapattu.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Henegama-Palkumbura.

Population in 1881, 98 (46 males, 52 females); in 1891, 84 (28 males, 26 females).

In 1878 27 acres (13a. 2p. 0l.) paddy land were registered, of which 13 acres paid Rs. 95.99; the rest were redeemed.

Families.—Bamunuge, 27,198, 56,077, 61,437. Disanayaka Mudiyanseelage, 56,077, 64,437. Goraka-angege, 94,813, 96,754. Hewanpola, 27,198, 35,411, 41,218. Tri-angege, 35,411. Paunala Dugganarallage, 91,813.

Niyambepola Rala, late Hunubadde Nilame. Estate confiscated for his treason (*Jud. Com.*, 3rd February, 1925; Vol. I., p. 65).

NIYANGAMA.—A village in Kandukara Pahala korale, Udalapata, watered by the Mahaweli-ganga. It is under the Naranwita Arachchi.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Ingurawatta and Kawudupitiya. Population in 1881, 105 (57 males, 48 females); in 1891, 73 (34 males, 39 females). Durayo.

In 1878 18½ acres (9a. 1p. 4l.) paddy land were registered, of which 13½ acres paid Rs. 51.01; the rest were redeemed.

Mr. C. W. Ferdinands owned the Welikanda estate (60,642).

Families.—Jamunige, 35,171. Katukitul-gadeniyege, 60,642. Moormen, 23,558, 72,589. Suduhakuruge, 23,558, 72,589.

NIYANGAMPAYA VIHARE.—In the village Gampolawela, Ganga Ihala korale, Udalapata, on the road from Gampola to Nawalapitiya. It adjoins the Mariawatta tea estate and the villages Bowatura and Erugoda, and is a mile from the Gampola town.

It is an ancient vihare, the stone carving on the basement is well executed. It was founded and built by King Bhuwaneka Bahu IV., who reigned at Gampola for nine years from 1347 A.D.

It afterwards fell into ruins, and was partly rebuilt and lands dedicated to it by the last King of Kandy in 1804 A.D., who granted to it this Sannas :—

“*Snn.*”—In the year of Buddha 2311 and in the reign of our Sovereign Majesty Sri Wikrama Raja Sinha, who wishes to further all good acts and deeds, being born of the Suriyawansa race, illustrious and influential in every place, cheering the flowerlike hearts of the upright, who is the ruler of the Trisinhala, and who is great over all hostile kings and sovereigns. His Majesty Sri Wikrama Raja Sinha having ascended the throne and, by great and meritorious acts, was propagating the Buddhist faith, he was given to understand that the Niyangampaya Vihare at Niyangampaya, attached to the royal village in Gampola of the Disavane of Udalapata (erected by his most illustrious Majesty Sri Bhuwaneka, sovereign over the city encompassed with rivers by means of the Prince Yapa), was in ruins. His Majesty caused it to be repaired, and until the repairs were made he caused a vihare of 7 cubits in length and 5 in breadth to be built in front of the vihare, and an image of Buddha of 3 cubits in height to be placed in a flowerlike seat having a circle as the rays of the sun, with a ceiling to the roof and with pictures of Rahat and other paintings round about. His Majesty also caused the setting of eyes to the image, and was pleased to pay the wages of the workmen, amounting to 270 riddis. His Majesty was pleased to offer the following lands and tenements, that the produce be devoted to the purpose of the necessary offerings and ceremonies with care and convenience, as His Majesty was informed that they had been offered by King Kirti Sri Raja Sinha and originally by His Majesty Bhuwaneka Bahu, viz., the fields Elandakumbura at Ratmalakulawa of 1 anna in extent, Migondiwela at Alapalawela 1 anna and 2 pels, Savendirayakumbura 3 pels, Nawankumbura 3 pels, lying in the range of fields at Kirapane, Yatikubaha 2 pels, Wattegelarayakumbura 2 pels, and from the muttettu fields of the vihare Kohombagahakumbura 5 pels, Ambakote 8 pels at Palalawela, together with the following

lands of the Towilkarayo, viz., Dombagahakumbura 1 amuna, Kodikarayaḡe Purana Wailamala of 1 amuna, Aswedduma 2 pelas, the 2 pelas belonging to the tom-tom boater and trumpeter, all consisting of 10 amuna, together with the high and waste lands, houses and plantations; and also His Majesty caused a ditch to be cut where the viharo is situated, including the high land, all of which His Majesty has been pleased to make over as the property of Buddha, so that no kings, ministers, nor others can make any dispute, and His Majesty was pleased to order a copper Sannas to be granted to the effect that the Anu Nayaka Unnanse, Tumbagoda Swarnajoti, who is possessed of good qualities and behaviour, and his pupils and their pupils in succession, shall carry on the offerings of the viharo firmly and permanently. His Majesty has been pleased to grant the same as if uttered by the mouth of the goddess Saraswati, and he made the gift at a happy time sitting in a golden throne in the form of Sakkinaya at the city Senkanda Sailabidhana Siriwardhanapura, which abounds with all riches; and this Sannas, in accordance with the order and command of his Majesty, has been granted on Monday, the second day of the increasing moon of the month Melindina, in the year of Saka 1726, called Lakṭaka.

He who shall cut, break, or take even a blade of grass or any wood or fruit or anything belonging to Buddha shall be born as a pretaya, but any one who shall make any offerings and protect the same and render any assistance shall enjoy felicity in the Divyalokas and enter into Nirvana. He who shall take by force anything that belongs to Buddha, with intent to appropriate to himself or give it to others, shall become a worm in ordure for a period of 60,000 years.

The Unnanse named in the Sannas, Tumbagoda Anu Nayaka Unnanse, left three pupils known as Werawala, Ratanapala, and Uda-owita Unnanses, who were joint incumbents.

Uda-owita died without pupils, and the incumbency survived to his two co-pupils, Werawala and Ratanapala; the latter died leaving three pupils, Sumana, Indasura, and a third.

Werawala Unnanse, before his death, executed a deed transferring the viharo and its incumbency and endowments to a priest. The pupils of Ratanapala Unnanse brought D. C. Kandy 51,811 against the grantee from Werawala. Cayley, District Judge, dismissed the action.

About the beginning of 1897 a golden image of Buddha, said to be worth about Rs. 20,000, was stolen from the viharo.

The viharo owns endowments in the following villages:—

In Gampolawela one Paraveni Panguwa: 2 pelas field and 2 pelas garden, the services of which are commuted for Rs. 14-70 a year (*Vol. I., p. 266*).

In Kirapone one panguwa: 2a. 1p. 0l. fields and 1 pela garden commuted for Rs. 59-15 (*Vol. I., p. 446*).

In Ratmalakaduwa one panguwa: 3a. 1p. 6l. fields, 1a. 1p. 0l. garden, and 2 pelas hena. Commuted for Rs. 98.

The viharo owns land in Illawatura (29,213).

NIYANGANDORA.—A village and wasam in Udapone kornale, Kotmale, on the Kotmale river above the junction with the Ramboda river and below the junction with the Pundalu-oya. It lies on the road from Kandy to Pundalu-oya. 37-45 miles from Kandy and 5½ miles from Tawalantonna, where the Pundalu-oya road leaves the main road.

Streams.—Amisalamekumburo-ela, Iddamallawekando-ela, Kirindowewe-ela, Kosgolle-ela, Udapihille-ela. Pallekando-ela and Waragahapele-ela.

Hill.—Kottunugoda.

Boutiques on the high road in Udagammedda. Government dispensary, Public Works Department bungalow, Government vernacular boys' school, and a pansala school at Niyangandora (*p. 390*).

Population in 1871, 326 (177 males, 149 females); in 1881, 365 (205 males, 160 females). In 1891, Niyangandora, 169 (90 males, 79 females); Niyangandora Pallegammedda, 94 (49 males, 45 females); Niyangandora Udagammedda, 91 (45 males, 46 females); total 354. Vellalas, Durayo, Dhobies, Moormen, Tamils.

In 1878 72 acres paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 303-77.

In the register no temple land is entered, though the Service Tenures Commissioner registered six pangu in Mawela and Niyangandora as temple land belonging to the Niyangandora Pattini Dewale.

Families.—A daughter of Welagedara Ratamahatmaya married to Niyangandora Bannekgedara.

Alankara Kapurallage, 64,190, 64,720. **Dahanekke**, 32,083, 39,568. **Dimbukoncke**, 32,083, 39,568. **Dowitage**, 92,785. **Gangahage**, 7,867 (N. S.). **Halgahawattege**, 32,083, 39,568. **Hodunuwawege**, 64,720. **Hinkende Mudiyanseleage**, 32,083, 39,568. **Koswala Wattege**, 9,891 (N. S.). **Patane Wirakonge**, 9,891 (N. S.). **Petiayagodage**, 7,867 (N. S.). **Pinnagollege**, 64,190. **Puddekumburege**, 64,190. **Sattambilage**, 30,686, 91,812. **Udage**, 91,812. **Walawattege**, 30,686.

NIYANGANDORA PATTINI DEWALE.—An ancient temple. There is an annual alms distribution in honour of the goddess and a devil dance.

It has in Niyangandora and Mawela six Service Pangu (1a. 3p. 6l. field; 1a. 2p. 0½l. garden; 2a. 0p. 4l. hen). Services valued at Rs. 35-30.

NIYANGANDORA VIHARE.—Also an ancient temple built by the villagers. Has one amuna of paddy land and a garden.

MAHIDDE GAL-LENA.—A rock cave on Choisy estate.

NIYANGODA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Harispattu. **Andungama-Palkumbura** is in the wasam.

WATAPATANA *alias* **WATAPATTENNA** is a hamlet.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Kandokumbura and Diddenigoda. Population in 1881, 556 (291 males, 265 females); in 1891, 287 (134 males, 153 females).

About 61 acres paddy land were registered in 1878, of which 22 acres paid Rs. 125-04, 5 acres temple land, and 6½ acres belonged to the Dalada Maligawa.

Families.—Niyangoda Marawanagoda Ilangidiya witness to an Aladeniya deed dated 1578 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 9*).

Arachchillage, 21,568 (Talpot Saka 1691). **Arukwatte Vidanelage**, 37,985. **Battanage**, 21,568 (Talpot Saka 1691), 97,514. **Diypapalagolage**, 37,985, 40,403, 71,658, 84,146. **Galkolage**, 37,273. **Galdorage**, 71,658, 84,146. **Heratage**, 97,514. **Iriyaminnege**, 18,395 (Sannas Saka 1677). **Iweddege**, 17,361, 31,641. **Kahala-kalawege**, 32,929. **Mohottallage**, 27,959. **Molagolage**, 1,789 (N. S.). **Pitiyge**, 18,395. **Ratnayakage**, 51,611. **Samarakon Mudiyanseleage**, 1,789 (N. S.). **Satkoralege**, 27,959. **Walisundara Mudiyanseleage**, 1,789 (N. S.). **Wel-atage**, 17,361, 31,641. **We-udage**, 37,273. **Wirasinge**, 27,959.

SANNAS (1755 A.D.).—The command of His Majesty is: Whereas Ramma Dewaya has undertaken to proceed to the kingdom of Siam, it is enjoined that the fields Palkala of 1 amuna and Rala-anga of 2 pelas, with their appurtenances, houses, gardens, trees, plants, and high and low grounds, situate in the village Walapala gama, in the Medasiya pattuwa of Harispattu, be granted to be held by the said Ramma Dewaya undisturbedly in paraveni. In accordance with this command of His Majesty this Sannas was granted on Monday, the fifteenth day of the increasing moon, in the month Melindina, of the year of Saka 1677, and in the year entitled "Yuwa." This is the expressed command of His Reigning Majesty, and that command is thus conveyed. 18,395.

(1769 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1691, on Thursday, the third day of the month Durutu, under the constellation Pusa. The upper 1 pela of the field Nika-ulla was given to me, Niyangoda Hiti Mahage, by my grand-daughter whom I adopted, and I have given the same to my daughter Punchi Etana. Witnesses: Bowatte Lekama witness, Nugapitiye Muhandrama witness, Ulpengo Panditaya witness. Those who contest or disturb this shall suffer calamities at the ordeals. Punchi Etana shall not suffer were she to swear on the five ordeals. Those who defend this gift shall be born in heaven. 21,568.

NIYANGODA GALGANE VIHARE is an ancient rock temple founded in King Walagam Bahu's time (89 B.C.). It had an old image of Buddha.

It was repaired thirty or forty years before 1862. Tumpano Unnanse was incumbent. He threw off robes, when the Division Officer of Tumpano and the villagers of Palkumbura and Niyangoda appointed Vehelle Piyadassi Unnanse to reside at the vihare.

The Pansalawatta was dedicated by a Korala. The claim for exemption rejected (*T. L. C. I, 110*).

The vihare is in ruins. The image was removed to the new Niyangoda Vihare.

Ratnayaka Mudiyanseleage, Gamage, Mohottige, and Kobbekaduwege, as Mura tenants of the Dalada Maligawa, hold 2a. 3p. 4l. fields, 2a. 0p. 4l. gardens, 0a. 3p. 1l. hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 22-80): to be in mura for fifteen days a year for each pela extent, or to pay Rs. 2 per pela.

Herat Mudiyanse and Kulatu Mudiyanse, as Kariyakarana Mure tenants, hold 1a. 3p. 0l. fields. Services (commutable for Rs. 58-90) : to perform the Kariyakarana mure and to appear before the Diwa Nilame with a kevilipettiya once a year ; to attend at the four festivals and the porahera ; before entering on the Kariyakarana mure to give a bulaturulla of £30 sterling to the Diyawadana Nilame.

The Wattegodara family holds 6a. 1p. 8l. field as Walandena tenant. Services (commutable for Rs. 11-70) : yearly to give thirty taligeli and eight small mutti to the Malgawa, and to appear before the Diwa Nilame once a year with a wabukala.

Gamaga, as Nila tenant of the Giriagama Vihare, holds a field of 6a. 1p. 2l. Services (commutable for Rs. 8-80) : to give one-third of the produce of the field to the vihare and to tie and remove one-third of its straw to the vihare mandappe and to thatch it ; to decorate the vihare for the four festivals. The vihare paid the tax.

NIYAREPOLA *alias* **NIHAREPOLA**.—A village in Udasiya pattuwa, Matale South, in Ratwatte-wasam.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Ratwatta, Dibburuwela, and Wewagammedda. Population in 1881, 39 (21 males, 18 females) ; in 1891, 31 (16 males, 15 females). Goldsmiths, Vellalas, Low-country Sinhalese.

About 11½ acres paddy land were registered in 1878. Commuted 7a. 3p. 7l. (paid Rs. 43-03) ; redeemed 12a. 1p. 1l. ; exempted 6a. 1p. 5l. ; total 20a. 2p. 3l.

WALAWWA.—Ranpanhinda Diwakara Alahakon Mohottala in the beginning of the seventeenth century (*ante*, pp. 518, 552). Niyarepola Adikaram, descended from Alahakon Mohottala, was in office in the reign of the two last kings and in this Government. He produced a Wadalapanato Sittu dated Saka 1540 (1618 A.D.), by King Senarat. His daughter was in the queen's multongo. Ukku Banda Kuda Adikaram held the offices of Maduwe Lokan, Kuruwe Lekam, and Adikaram in the last king's reign, and Korala under this Government. His sister married Ratwatte Pallo Walawwo Ratemahatmaya. He died in 1852 leaving four children (*Jud. Com.*, 6th and 11th March, 1820, 18th and 21st January, 1822), 24,654, 27,288.

One of the sons was a Korala and another was married in Uduwawala in binna (33,755, 69,030, 87,774).

Family.—Badalge Appu Naidu owned considerable extent of land here, Bowatta, Dumbukola, Gangoda, Kaluwela, and Marnkona. He got the title of "Niyarepola Badal Mudiyanse" for apprehending the Pretender in 1848. He died in 1867 (61,868, Test. 832). Contest for his estate by his sister and adopted son (Hangidige), 61,868.

Niyarepola Badal Mudiyanse-lage, 52,218 (*Vol. I.*, p. 215).

Bogahalando Vedarallage, 3,720, D. C. M., 37,823, 39,173. Diyanetmaga (*Jud. Com.*, 12th March, 1819), 37,823, 39,172, 51,316. Ilukgolle Vedarallage (*Jud. Com.*, 12th March, 1819), 3,720, D. C. M., 37,823, 39,172, 51,316. Low-country Sinhalese, 3,720, D. C. M., 31,728, 37,823, 39,173, 46,921. Paluwattege, 87,774. Parangama Loku and Kuda Bandas, 31,728, 46,921. Parapitiye Maha Badalge, 8,678 (N. S.). Rajakaruna Adikari Kasi Muhandirama, 8,678 (N. S.).

MEDAWATTE VIHARE.—Built by the villagers about 1837.

NUGA-ANGA.—A hamlet of Kumburegama, in Medasiya pattuwa, Harispattu.

The three Alattiye ladies of Nuga-anga in 1786 A.D. (*Vol. I.*, p. 493).

Family.—Gallellage, 614, D. C. Mad., 17,977, 38,671, 45,832. Nuga-angege (*Vol. I.*, p. 376).

NUGAHAPOLA.—A village in Udugoda Palloiya pattuwa, Matale North, in Medabedde-wasam.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 11 (5 males, 6 females) ; in 1891, 10 (5 males, 5 females). Vellalas, Vidanes.

In 1878 26½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 1a. 2p. 0l. (paid Rs. 6) ; uncommuted 8a. 3p. 5l. ; redeemed 2a. 3p. 0l. ; exempted 6a. 1p. 0l. ; total 13a. 1p. 5l.

WALAWWA.—Nugahapola Adikaram by his second wife, a Mampitiya lady, had a son, Nugahapola Disaya, married to Ehelepola Maha Nilame's younger sister (*Vol. I.*, pp. 201, 204, 206).

The Disava was Atapattu Lekam. He was Disava of Matale in 1819, and Nanayakkara Lekam and Basnayaka Nilame of the Kandy Pattini Dewale in 1820 (*Rev. Com., 17th March, 1820*). He died without issue.

Bandara Menika sold lands to De Wasa Mudaliyar. In case 19,165 it was held that she was not the daughter and heirress of the Disava (3,802, D. C. M., 25,172, Test. 3,264).

Families.—Udage (descendants of Tittaweli Rala), 46,700, 49,311.

Talgahagoda Karuna Jayatilaka Rajaguru Pandita Wasala Mudiyanse, Udage, and Kiri Banda own one Ninda Panguwa, a garden of 8 kuruni, held by Kandowattalage, Alutgo, and Akurambodiyalage. Services (commutable for Rs. 5) : to attend the walawwa on festival days ; to go on three journeys a year carrying baggage or provisions seven days at a time, receiving food ; to present betel at the old year.

NUGALIYADDA.—A village in Gandaho koralo, Lower Hewaheta.

Stream.—Horagahakandure-oya.

Hills.—Kinagahapatanekanda, Mattapatanekanda, Watamanekanda, Wewel-gomuwe-hinneekanda.

Population in 1871, 418 (222 males, 196 females) ; in 1881, 524 (274 males, 250 females) ; in 1891, 367 (188 males, 179 females).

In 1878 107 acres paddy land were registered, of which 55 acres paid Rs. 170-47 : 52 acres were redeemed.

Families.—The house of Nugaliyadda Muhandirama was burned by the troops in the rebellion of 1818 (*Jud. Com., 16th and 25th November, 1820*).

Nugaliyadda Hangidiya held land in Godamunna under the Kottalbadde and Maduwa Departments (*Vol. I., p. 287*).

Abaranage, 30,591. Alutgama Galladdalage, 1,915 (Talpot Saka 1738). Aswed-dume Durayalage, 17,787, 54,115, 57,902. The Attorney-General, 9,061 (N. 8.). Balitiyanallage, 4,033, 27,931, 55,733, 76,352, 79,265, 89,555. Borahapitiyege, 30,050. Bowala Mudiyanse, son of Abesinha Mudiyanse, 20,838. Bowalage, 17,366 (Talpot Saka 1731), 28,011. Butawatte Arachchila, 62,031. Dawulagala Welamboda Walawwe Kumarihami, maternal grand-daughter of Welamboda Muhandiram Nilame, litigated with Pula Kattandiya, son of Welamboda Walawwe Duggannarala by a low-caste woman. The Nilame was the brother-in-law of the Duggannarala's father (Talpot Saka 1616, 1631, 1721), 17,134 (*Vol. I., p. 136*). Deltota Kuda Sattambi, 21,015 (Talpot Saka 1728). Dewatege, 6,611 (N. 8.). Duggannahelage, 68,841. Embuldeniyege, 65,295. Gannewe Nekatralla (*Vol. I., p. 298*). Godamunne Kankannallage, 32,317. Godamunne Korallage, 32,347. Hagama Hangidige, 5,771. Hangidige, 17,863 (Talpot Saka 1738), 42,630, 45,450, 58,876. Hapuwalla Panditayalage, 64,870, 79,095 (Talpot Saka 1735). Henewalage, 27,931, 43,977 (*Vol. I., p. 298*). Herat Mudiyanse, 28,041, 30,591, 42,630, 58,876, 61,766, 61,870 (Talpot Saka 1720), 65,295, 69,882, 79,075 (Talpot Saka 1735), 81,325, 85,079, 6,611, 9,061 (N. 8.). Hewa-dawundage, 30,050, 48,873. Hidda Dewanyulage, 17,787, 54,115, 57,902. Hittara Naidelage, 45,450. Kamatewattege, 5,771. Kande Arachchillage, 30,591, 68,811, 81,325. Kande Lokuruge, 27,931, 31,760. Kankanige, 81,325. Kasturi Nayakar, 66,727. Korage, 45,450. Kulasekara Mudiyanse, 20,711 (Talpot Saka 1737). Kuru Sami, 61,766. Madudenage, 49,317. Mantarakarage, 17,366 (Talpot Saka 1731), 20,838. Marappulige (Udaha), 39,550, 92,983, 8,762 (N. 8.). Migonpattiyege, 21,015 (Talpot Saka 1728). Mutuhaluwanage, 39,550, 8,762 (N. 8.). Nekatrallage, 13,977. Nilawulage, 17,863 (Talpot Saka 1738), 31,760. Pallege, 20,711 (Talpot Saka 1737). Panikkiyalage, 76,352, 89,555. Rammalage, 17,787, 54,115, 57,902, 62,031. Ranawirage, 65,295. Ratnawalli Nawaratna Abaranage, 17,787, 54,115, 57,902 (*ante* p. 613). Senanayaka Karapperu Mudiyanse, 61,766, 66,727. Vedarallage, 4,033, 5,573, 79,265. Viharage, 69,882. Wekoladeniye Galladdalage, 1,915 (Talpot Saka 1738). Wiradawundage, 1,551, 29,836, 30,199, 39,432, 62,031.

(1691 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1616, on Wednesday, the eighth day of the increasing moon, in the month Poson, I, Kombihami, the daughter of Nugaliyadda Panikki Arachchila of Hewaheta, and my daughter Menikhami, being very much in debt, and as we are unable to discharge the said debts even by having sold four children, we have, in consideration of 152 ridia, absolutely transferred our paraweni property, being the field Wagala of 2 pelas and 5 labas and the hen attached thereto, viz., Rankewelachena, Galpihilchena, Hurigollachena, and a coconut tree standing near the well, together with the houses, gardens, trees, and hen appertaining thereto, to Godamunne Abesinha

Arachchilla to possess in paraveni. Witnesses : Nugaliyadde Pelanage Herathami, Garutarahami, Sridharahami, Viharege Appu, Kulasekara Arachchilla, Bowalage Nekat Naide, Achari Naide, Arasa Henaya, Howa Panditaya, Godamunne Ekanayaka Arachchilla, Panguhami, Watte Sindewaya. (Imprecations.) 17,134.

(1755 A.D.)—In the year of Saka 1681, on Saturday, the seventh day of the increasing moon, in the month Wesak. That the landed property which was purchased by Nugaliyadde Abesinha Rala, of Sagangandahe, in the Megodatihe of Hewaheta, to possess in paraveni, Aswedduma of 3 pelas, Wagala of 2 pelas and 5 lahas, Kandekumbura of 16 lahas, together with the gardens, trees, and high and low grounds appertaining thereto, which property having been possessed by Abesinha Rala till he was eight-five years old, at his death he left to me, his son, Godamunne Muhandirama, I accordingly possessed the same till I arrived at the age of ninety-six years ; but as I have no male children I have granted the 1 amuna and 2 pelas, together with all its appurtenances, to my daughter's granddaughter, the daughter of Dingiri Etanu, and to my grandson, who married my granddaughter, to possess in paraveni, as they rendered me much assistance. Witnesses : Herat Mudiyanse of Nugaliyadde and his sons, Karapperu Mudiyanseage Appu of the same village, Kande Kuda Appu, Wijendara Naide, Gammahelage Vidane, Kande Lokuruwa, Hulawaliya of Sagama and the Badala of the same place, Nekat Panditaya, Godamunne Kulatunga Mudiyanse, Bogomuwege Appu, Yatigala Muhandirama, Alawatu-gama Nekatta, Ganegola Tikirala. (Imprecations.) 17,131.

(1798 A.D.)—On Tuesday, the fifth day of the month Poson, in the year of Saka 1720, under the constellation Aslisa, the following lands being the paraveni property of me, Wijesinha Wikrama Wadanatuwakku Wahala Panikki Herat Mudiyanseage Maha Lekame Korallage Menikrala, Korala of Nugaliyadde, in the Sagangandahe of Hewaheta, and held and possessed by me, to wit, Rankewela, &c. These said high and low lands, as well as all other movables and immovables belonging to me, I have granted to my son Appuhami Korala. Witnesses who know the same are Duggannarallage Menikrala Vesharala of Nugaliyadde, Henewala Mudiyanseage Tikirala, Abesin Mudiyanseage Punchirala, Dahanayaka Mudiyanseage Appuhami, Panikki Mudiyanseage Ungurula, Wiradawundage Mudduma Appu, Hingidige Naide, Hewadawundage Veda Panditaya, Hewapanditage Bandi Naide, Mutuhaluwanage Rana Henaya, Marappulige Ukkuwa Henaya, and with the knowledge of many others I have caused this Talpot to be written and granted. Any one who will raise any dispute shall suffer the vengeance of the ordeals, and my son Appuhami shall inherit. He shall not suffer by swearing on the five ordeals. 61,870.

(1802 A.D.)—In the year of Saka 1721, on Monday, the second day of the waning moon, in the month Melindima, under the constellation Wisa. That the landed property which was purchased by Nugaliyadde Abesinha Rala, of Sagangandahe in the Megodatihe of Hewaheta, to possess in paraveni, are the fields Aswedduma of 3 pelas, Wagala of 2 pelas and 5 lahas, Kandekumbura of 2 pelas, with the gardens attached thereto, viz., the garden on which the pansala had been erected, the garden wherein the blacksmiths reside, the garden wherein we reside, together with the trees and high and low grounds appertaining thereto, possessed by the said Abesinha Rala till he arrived at the age of eighty-five years. But I, having no male children, have absolutely granted the said 1 amuna 3 pelas and 5 lahas, together with the gardens, trees, and high and low grounds, to Welamboda Appuhami, having obtained from him necessary assistance for a period of fifteen years. That the said Appuhami possessed the said lands, and at the eve of his death bequeathed them to his wife, who rendered him assistance, and to his granddaughter to possess in paraveni. Witnesses : Nugaliyadde Maha Lekame Korala, Dewatege Arachchilla, We-ula Naide, Ratna Alarama Naide, Maduwe Lokuru Naide, Maduwe Naidekolla, Wijendara Naide, Marappuli Henaya, Vidana Panditaya, Palugam-medde Nekat Rala, Ankendagolle Vidane, Sagama Samanera Unnanse, Ganegoda Upasampala Unnanse, Karapperu Mudiyanseage Appuhami, Nugaliyadde Muhandirama, Kande Lokuruwa, and Godapadda. (Imprecations.) Vesharala was told to possess the field Wipparukumbura, but if any granddaughter be neglected it was told that Wipparukumbura should not be granted. 17,131.

(1806 A.D.)—Transfer of land caused to be written and granted on Thursday, the thirteenth day of the month Duruta, under the constellation Ada, in the year of Saka 1728 : I, Migonpattiyalage Sinduwa Migonpattiya, of Dulumuro in Gandaha Korala of Megodatihe Hewaheta, being now poor, and having got from Melawela Gammahelage Ukkurula of Deltota 350 ralis in cash, 1 pair of

he-buffaloes, 1 pair of she-buffaloes, and 1 bull, have transferred to the said Ukkurala, to possess in paraveni, the two portions of land which I possessed by performing the services attached to the Migonpattiye Nila, to wit, Pattiye-kumbure-wakaliyadda of 2 pelas and Polgolle-pattiye-kumbura 12 lahass. It has been granted declaring that vengeance of the ordeals shall befall on me, Sinduwa, and my descendants, for the first, second, third, and even the seventh time, were we to make any dispute against this, and that Ukkurala and his descendants are entitled; so declaring this has been granted. For writing this I, Sagama Napana Unnanse. Witnesses who know the same are Kalohodande Mudiyanse, Ratnayaka Mudiyanse, Nakasuriya Mudiyanse-lage Duggannarala, Gurudeniye Galmulle Gammabe, Kos-inne Golewatte Gammabe, and many others also know. 24,015.

(1809 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1731, on Monday, the tenth day of the waxing moon of the month Durutu, under the constellation Keti. I, Ratewasam Binne Bowalage Punchi Menika, of Nugaliyadda, in Gandahe of Megodatihe Hewaheta, do hereby declare to have given in paraveni unto my grandson Punchi Appu the paraveni lands belonging to me, viz., Rankewela, &c.—all these lands, including high and low grounds. Witnesses who know the same are Pananwala Gandahe Korala, Atu Korala, Kahawattage Muhandirama, Gamage Bindurala, Tikiri Arachchila, Nugaliyadda Arachchila, Godamunne Tikirala, Kotamotota Arachchila, Lokuru Naide, Sendiya Henaya, Pusumba Henaya, Kotandeniye Korala, Disanekage Wedikkara Korala, Disaneka Kandege Arachchila, Pilawala Kankanama, Mullegama Alagodage Kankanama, Kalutotage Kankanama, Dippitiye Aspantiyege Kankanama. Thus this Talpot has been written and granted in presence of the said witnesses. That neither myself nor any of my relations can make any dispute for these lands, if they do they shall suffer calamities at the ordeal oaths. There shall happen no calamities to my grandson Punchi Appu and his descendants were they to swear on the five ordeals and possess the lands. 17,366.

(1813 A.D.).—Under the constellation Aslisa, on Thursday, the thirteenth day of the full moon of the month Bak, in the year of Saka 1735. The following lands inherited by me, Wijesinha Wikrama Wadanattuwakku Wahala Panikki Herat Mudiyanse-lage Maha Lekame Korallage Hani, of Nugaliyadda, in the Sagangandahe in Megodatihe of Hewaheta, upon a Talpot from the late Menikrala Korala, my father, deceased, and undisturbedly possessed by me, to wit, the lower 12 lahass lying below the water-course of the field Rankewela-kumbura and its appurtenances and also the other movable and immovable property belonging to me, as I have no children of my own, I have hereby granted unto Siyatu, my nephew, begotten to my uterine brother Appulhant Korala, for and in consideration of assistance rendered to me. Witnesses who know the same are Panikki Mudiyanse-lage Punchirala Nekatrala, Dahanayaka Mudiyanse-lage Menikrala, Wiradawundage Ukku Naide, Kande Lokurage Ukku Naide, Ratna Abaranage Ukku Naide, Hewadawundage Jaya Appu, Hewapanditage Kiri Appu Naide, Marappulige Appuwa Henaya—all of the village. With the knowledge of these this Talpot has been written and granted unto my nephew. (Impravections.) 79,075.

Herat Mudiyanse-lage held 1 pela field and Hulawalige holds 1 pela 6 kuruni field as a Hewisi Panguwa from the Dalada Maligawa, to pay eight shillings a year.

NUGAPITIYA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Matale South. The wasam includes Gurulawela.

Population in 1871, 241 (119 males, 122 females); in 1881, 234 (112 males, 122 females); in 1891, 196 (94 males, 102 females). Potters, Vellalas, Pattiwala, Smiths, Low-country Sinhalese.

In 1878 38½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 7a. 3p. 9½l. (paid Rs. 40-06); uncommuted 0a. 1p. 4½l.; redeemed 10a. 2p. 3l.; temple land 0a. 1p. 6l.; total 19a. 1p. 3l.

Family. Nugapitiye Ukku Banda Lekam was one of the principal men of the village. He was once a Korala. He owned land here, Bowatta, Halangoda, and Kalapitiya, most part by purchase, which he mortgaged. Bonds put in suit in 77, 118, 87, 305, 88, 223, 90, 803, and the whole estate sold under writs. Niman Appu became the owner of almost the whole lands (98,161). The Lekam left several sons, some of whom are in Government service.

Transfer by Dingiriya Panditaya of Nugapitiya in 1793 A.D. of land in Bowatta (Vol. I., p. 113).

Reddage, 39,349. Ekansayaka Mudiyansele, 75,307. Lindagawage, 68,741. Pihilladeniyege Ukku Banda, late Arachchila, 39,349. His son Kiri Banda, Arachchi of the village in 1888. Talawinnage *alias* Rajapaksa Mudiyansele, 73,825.

SITTU (1615 A.D.).—“Ratwatte.” Whereas a dispute having arisen between Nugapitiye Muhandirama, of Bowatta, in the Udasiyapattu korale of Matala, and Aramte Kuda Itala and Dillindurala concerning the upper 1 pela of Godara-kumbura, which prosecution they lodged before me; and on investigating the matter and finding no proofs on the part of Kudarala and Dillindurala, the Muhandirama, who holds Talpot documents for it, has established his right to the said land. Therefore it is granted to him, the said Muhandirama, together with the high and low lands, including gardens and trees attached to the said panguwa to be possessed free of all disputes. This is granted on Thursday, the thirtieth day of the decreasing moon of the month Nikini, in the year of Saka 1757, by me, Dumbura Wijayawarilhana Senewiratna Pandita Abeyakon Wahala Mudiyanse, who performs the offices of Disava in the districts of Gantuna, Gangala, Laggala, Kirioruwa, and Bogambara, as also Kuruwa and the head of the kadawat Nalanda, Kondurnawa, and Nawagashinna, also Kottalbadde and Kumbalbadde and the great Disava of Matala. 1,355, D. C. Mat.

NUGAWELA.—A village in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, Harispattu.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Werollagama.

Population in 1881, 114 (72 males, 42 females); in 1891, 116 (58 males, 58 females):

In 1878 21 acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 9a. 3p. 2l. (paid Rs. 100); redeemed 0a. 2p. 0l.; abandoned 0a. 0p. 8l.; total 10a. 2p. 0l.

WALAWWA.—This family is of the first rank, both in Kandyan times and in our own.

The tradition is that Nugawela Appuhami and Dodanwela Appuhami were brothers (*Vol. I., p. 172*). The former had a daughter married Imbulinalgama Appuhami in binna, whose son Nugawela Batwadana Nilame married an Amunugama lady and had two sons and a daughter; the sons were Ratamahatmayas of Harispattu and Dumbura respectively. The daughter was the mistress of King Kirti Sri (*Jud. Com., 27th June, 1827*).

The Ratamahatmaya of Dumbura had two sons and two daughters; the latter were married to Diwelgama and Bo-anga respectively.

Of the sons, the elder, who was called Nugawela Rajakaruna Chandrasekara Wasala Mudiyanse, got the following Sannas from the king dated 1750 A.D.:—

“**SRI.**”—The command given by our divine and illustrious lord, the Chief of Lanka, by virtue of his incomparable and deep grace, is that Nugawela Rajakaruna Chandrasekhara Wasala Mudaliya is serving the Supreme Great Gate with utmost loyalty and humbleness and obedience, he be granted the Gankotuwa of Nugawela in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa of Harasiyapattuwa; bounded on the east by from this side of the summit of Bebbilenna, on the south from this side of the summit of Tibbotu-landagoda, on the west from this side of Karandagagodahene-ela, and on the north from this side of the summit of Uggala, within these boundaries, consisting of Danukopota of 5 pelas, Alu-anga of 2 pelas, Penidabangalakumbura of 3 pelas, Palkumbura of 1 amuna, Sakkradeniya of 1 amuna, Millagas-anga of 5 pelas, Kahadeniya of 3 pelas, Puwakgala-anga of 1 amuna, Kalugalla of 1 amuna, Navaggradeniya of 3 pelas, in all 9 amunu and 1 pela of muddy land, with the appurtenant high lands Siyambalatunchena, Tibbotu-landagodahena, Kala-otuwaachena, Uggalchena, Bebbilenchena, Aluange-aramba, Yakunkelipitiye-aramba, Gallidleniye-aramba, with all other muddy and dry lands, plantations and houses lying within this “Gankotuwa,” so that he, his children, grand-children, and their generations, as long as they are not extinct, may continue to possess and hold the same as paraveni without any interruption. This Sannasa was granted on this Thursday, the third day of the waning moon of the month Durutu, in the year of the illustrious King Saka 1672, in the year called Pramaduta. This is the command, and this is it.

In 1762 A.D. he was appointed Ratamahatmaya of Dumbura, and the king issued this act of appointment:—

“**SRI.**”—The command given by our divine and illustrious lord, the Chief of Lanka, by virtue of his incomparable and deep grace, is that as Nugawela Rajakaruna Chandrasekhara Wasala Mudaliya is serving the Great Gate with

great seal, he be granted the Rata of Dumbara Pansiyapattu. This Sanhaa was granted on Friday, the seventh day of the increasing moon of the month Nikini, in the year of Saka 1684, in the year called Parthawa. This is the command, and it is this.

Afterwards he was Disava of Nuwarakalawiya, and married an Illawane lady (Vol. I., p. 172). He was chief over Harispattu and chief of the Gankaraperuwe Maduwe Department in 1765 A.D. (Vol. I., p. 354). He built the Dembarlawe Vihare in Botota in the reign of King Kirti Sri (Vol. I., p. 100). He dedicated land to the Gonigoda Vihare (Vol. I., p. 293). He is mentioned in a Talpot dated 1766 A.D. (Vol. II., p. 585). In the Judicial Commissioner's Diary of 13th February, 1824, it is noticed that his lands were confiscated by King Kirti Sri. He had a son, Imbulmalgama Muhandiram Nilame (Vol. I., p. 380), who was Ratamahatmaya of Harispattu, married an Etipola lady, a niece of Dullewe Maha Nilame, and had three sons: (1) Loku Banda, Ratamahatmaya of Harispattu, married a Diwelgama lady and had two sons and four daughters, one of the daughters married to Hulangoonuwa and another to Alu-vihare; (2) Modduma Banda, Ratamahatmaya of Tumpano, married a Dunuwila lady and had four sons and six daughters, one of the daughters married to Rambukwelle; (3) Kuda Banda, Ratamahatmaya of Udunuwara, married a Talmuke lady.

The brother of the Disava was Ratamahatmaya of Harispattu and lived in Imbulmalgama. He built the Illagolle Vihare in Henogama in the reign of King Rajadhi Raja Sinha (Vol. I., p. 311).

Nugawela Kuda Disa Ralahami witness to deed of dedication to the Tittapatala Vihare dated Saka 1721 (1799 A.D.).

Nugawela, Ratamahatmaya of Harispattu, purchased lands in Saka 1708 (1786 A.D.) at Udawela in Upper Dumbara. His son, Reddagoda Lekam Mahatmaya, litigated for the same in 1839 and was unsuccessful, 8,395 (Vol. I., p. 332).

Nugawela Badahela Badda Nilame witness to deed dated Saka 1732 (1810 A.D.) by Pilima Talawwe Disava to Maha Nayakar Abu Swami of Gampola (Vol. I., p. 63).

Nugawela Maltengo Mahatneyo registered in the H. L. M. of Pallo Aladeniya and Weligalla as holding lands (Vol. I., pp 17, 18).

Nugawela Mahatneyo married Kegalle Rala (Vol. I., p. 19).

Noticed that Nugawela Nilame's lands were confiscated in the reign of King Kirti Sri. Afterwards, when the lands were held by Udupihille Rala, they were again confiscated, and Gal-edando Mudiyanse got them. Afterwards given to Wallahagoda Muhandirama (Jud. Com., 13th February, 1824).

Nugawela Banda *vs.* Meniki and Hapi. Plaintiff claimed the defendants as his slaves, valued at £7. 10s., and stated that Guni, the grandmother of the first and great-grandmother of the second defendant, was in the year of Saka 1683 by her parents sold on a Talpot to Nugawela Madappu Nilame for 100 riddis. Afterwards first defendant's mother and her four children were in Saka 1737 transferred by the Nilame to the plaintiff's father, Nugawela Basnayaka Nilame, on a Talpot. 1,395, D. C. Mad.

Woragoda Ratamahatmaya *vs.* Diyakelinnawala Tikiri Menika. Plaintiff was the maternal nephew, and defendant the widow, of Imbulmalgama Muhandiram Nilame *alias* Ratamahatmaya, who was the son of Nugawela Disava. 24,553.

NUGAWELA.—A village in Pallopona korale, Kotmale, under the Kadadora Arachchi. Village path from Nugawela to Nugemula.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 8 (3 males, 5 females); in 1891, 6 (4 males, 2 females). Vellalas, Tamils.

Twenty amunu (40 acres) under paddy; irrigated by the Nugawela-ela from Panduru-oya.

NUGEMULLEWEWA.—A village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North.

Not mentioned in any of the Census returns.

In 1878 1½ acres (Or. 3p. 6l.) paddy land were registered, which paid Ra. 1-16.

NUGETENNA.—A village in Gampaha korale West. Upper Dumbara.

DENAPITIYA is a hamlet.

Hill.—Hingurumanekanda.

Nugotenna gap is 4 miles from Urugala. The road to Bintenna passes the Nugotenna estate close beside the bungalow for many years occupied by Mr. Spencer Shelley.

Population in 1871, 414 (227 males, 187 females); in 1881, 463 (230 males, 233 females); in 1891, 413 (220 males, 193 females).

In 1878 132½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 66a. 1p. 0l. Rs. 302-45; abandoned 1a. 1p. 5l.; rented at one-fourth 0a. 3p. 0l.; rede 7a. 3p. 9½l.; total 66a. 1p. 4½l.

Land here held for Katupulle service changed by the king to Kasakara under the Kasakara Lekam (*Jud. Com.*, 25th January, 1826):

Familia.—Udage Binguhami stated that his mother had a case against the Korala for land before Kobbekaluwe Siyapattuwe Adigar and obtained Sittu (*Jud. Com.*, 2nd October, 1826).

Dehiguhattenne Sotlihami dedicated land to the Dalada Maligawa on 1765 A.D. (*Vol. II.*, p. 385).

Dumbarabeside Udage, 40,160. Elahenege, 30,816. Gammahelaga, 18,291. (Talpoṭa Saka 1722, 1738), 30,961. Hinguru-manage, 28,608. Hinwerunna, 28,608. Jayasundarage, 28,608, 30,651, 38,625. Jayasuriyaga (*Jud. Com. October, 1826*), 8,821 (Talpoṭa Saka 1722 25-31-11). Kandage, 21,374 (T Saka 1722 38). Pallakumburege, 8,821, 18,291, 21,374 (Talpoṭa Saka 1734-38-44), 30,961. Pandakkaraage, 38,625. Peradeniyage, 28,608. Wi 40,160.

SAKA 1722 (1800 A.D.).—I, Kandage Kalingurula, of Nugotenna, in Pattiwa of Meliwaka Gampaha, do hereby transfer and make over to my sister Dingiri Etana my paraveni lands, to wit, Melawela Kanatemulla, with all the high and low grounds and all the property together with my authorizing her to possess the same in perpetuity. Although my sister I Etana swear on the seven ordinal oaths she shall not suffer calamities whatever disputes this shall suffer therefrom. Witnesses who know the village Arachchila, Jayasundarage Arachchila, Kumburege Arachchila, Nage Dingirala, Kumbure Appuwa Gammala, Ambagahalanda Henaya presence of these witnesses this Talpoṭ has been written by me, Kalog Herakariya. This has been written under the constellation Pusa, on Thu in the month Esala. 18,291, 21,374.

SAKA 1725 (1803 A.D.).—Grant by Jayasuriyaga Sirimal Hani, of tenna in Dumbara, of his estate to his son Menikrula. Witnesses: Peru Arachchila, Epalakumbure Subehami, Panikki Rala of the same Talawinne Horanekaraya, Atapattuwe Kudarala. Talpoṭ written by Wipitiye Nekatrula.

SAKA 1731 (1812 A.D.).—Grant by Sirimal Hani to his grandson Puno. Witnesses: Hapugaskumbure Siwurala, Golamaditto Kalingurula, De tenna Arachchila, Meddumarala, Kiri Henaya, Denapitiye Ulu Purankumbure Ukuwa. 8,821.

NUGETOTA.—A village in Udapone korale, Kotmale, on the left bank of Kotmale-oya above the junction with the Ramboda river and below the junction of Pundalu-oya. It is under the Kalapitiye Arachchi.

Streams.—Ketarandona and Pankandura-olas, Kaluhonda-rayapihille-eh. Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 42 (21 males, 21 females) in 1891, 20 (10 males, 10 females). Dhobies.

Extent under paddy 8 amunu (16 acres).

Familia.—Dango and Idamego, 68,581.

NUWARA DODANWELA.—(*Vol. I.*, p. 177).

NUWARA ELIYA. In Udapone korale, Kotmale, 47 miles from Kandy, 3½ Badulla, 6,200 ft. above the sea.

Heights.—Pidurutalagala, 8,296-2 ft. above sea, 3 miles east of Nuwara Kikilimana, 7,345-9 ft. above sea, 1 mile north-west of Nuwara Eliya. tract of land known as Kikilimana, near Oliphant estate, was regained Crown after litigation and taken possession of on 30th September, 18 (*Administration Reports, 1884*). Lover's Leap, 7,098-8 ft., 2 miles east of N Eliya; One Tree Hill, 6,904-3 ft., 1 mile south of Nuwara Eliya; Scandal 6,174-6 ft., Nuwara Eliya Plains.

Nuwara Eliya is said to have been a temporary residence of Queen Dona Catherina (2, *Forbes*, p. 133).

First visited by Dr. Davy in 1819, who speaks "of that tract of wild country called the Neura Eliya the circumference of which can hardly exceed 15 or 20 miles."

The road from Kandy to Nuwara Eliya was traced in 1827 (2, *Forbes*, p. 136). Cassie Chitty, writing in 1833, says:—

Nuwara Eliya, a military post lately taken up, is in a south-east direction, 50 miles from Kandy, the road lying through a wild and mountainous country, always picturesque, often magnificent. This place was first visited by Europeans in September, 1827, and was fixed by Sir E. Barnes, as offering peculiar advantages for a convalescent station, in January, 1828. He immediately commenced building a house, and since that period many habitations have been erected by private individuals, and others, both public and private, are now in progress (the discovery of limestone in the neighbourhood greatly facilitating the object); and there cannot be a doubt but that the place will soon increase in importance as well as extent. The smoking chimneys and whitewashed walls of the houses give it all the appearance of an English hamlet. It is upwards of 6,000 ft. above the level of the sea; the extent of the plain on which it is situated may be about 4 miles in length and one and a half mile in breadth. This plain is divided into two parts by a thick strip of jungle, and is in a great measure surrounded by steep, rocky mountains of irregular height, which are covered with wood from the verge of the plain to their very tops. One of these mountains rises upwards of 2,000 ft. above the level of the river, which meanders through the entire extent of the plain. "The temperature of the air never approaches to what is called Tropical heat, and though the cold is sometimes so great as to produce ice, yet the piercing wind which is so frequently complained of in England is never felt." The mean daily variation of the temperature is as high as 112°, and the annual range from 35½° to 80½°. There are two seasons, the rainy and the dry; the former prevailing during the period of the north-east monsoon (from December to May), and the latter during that of the south-west (from June to November). The soil consists of a deep black mould, resting on a stratum of yellow clay and gravel. All descriptions of English vegetables, fruits, and flowers are cultivated with success, and promise to become abundant. There are numerous springs and wells, and the water is so pure as to form a transparent solution of nitrate of silver; there are also chalybeate springs. A good deal of game is found in the neighbouring jungles.

From the establishment of a mail coach between Colombo and Kandy, by which easy conveyance persons may advance 72 miles on their journey with little or no fatigue, we may expect it to become the resort of invalids, even from the Coast. The European soldiers resident at Nuwara Eliya appear ruddy and healthy and possess the same strength and spirits as in their native land.

Of this beautiful spot, reclaimed from the wilderness, much more might be said; but as time will doubtless develop numerous advantages yet undiscovered, we have confined ourselves to such information as has already appeared from able pens regarding the present advantages it offers to Europeans, both in salubrity and comfort. Even this, brief as it is, may prove not uninteresting when this infant station at some future period shall have become conspicuous among the posts on the Island.

There is a bazaar, which is improving daily; and the establishment of a native resthouse for coolies proves highly beneficial.—

Sir Samuel Baker gives an interesting account of his life in Nuwara Eliya at Baker's Farm from 1818 till 1853.

Nuwara Eliya is now the sanitarium of Ceylon.

The lake was formed by Sir William Gregory in 1871.

The Assistant Government Agent, the District Engineer, and the other Government officers have their headquarters here. The Kachcheri, Police Court, District Road Committee, the Board of Improvement and Sanitation, the Fiscal's office, Hospital, Prison, Post and Telegraph offices, Police Station and the Public Works Department offices.

The Governor has a residence called Queen's Cottage. The General Commanding the Forces has a bungalow.

There are an Anglican Church near the Kachcheri, a native Anglican Chapel and a Roman Catholic Church in the Old Bazaar.

Several hotels. There are several schools.

Estates.—Bambarakele, Blackpool, Bund Land, Elephant Nook, Katumana Lover's Leap, Mt. Lebanon, Maragatota or Baker's Farm, Naseby, Oliphant The Scrubs, &c.

The most important roads are the cart road to Uda Pussellawa, to B and Campola, to Badulla, to Nanu-oya, the cart road round the Moon and Nuwara Eliya Lake plain, and the New Bazaar cart road.

Tea, cinchona, and vegetables are the chief products; while the Brewery is not far from the town.

The Hakgala Gardens are situated at an elevation of 5,600 ft., 6 from the town on the Badulla road. The drive down from the ; extremely beautiful, and the view from a vantage point in the gardens over Uva to the Haputale, Namunukula, and Madulima ranges. Immediately behind the gardens is Hakgala rock, 1,300 ft. The road to runs through the Sita Eliya gorge, where King Ravana confined the Sita, and whence she made her escape through an underground passage to the rock.

Proclamation 8th March, 1886, establishing a Police Force in the Nuwara Eliya, also altering limits of the town for the purposes of "Tl Board."

Proclamation 6th May, 1886, bringing "The Carriage Ordinance into operation from this date within the Local Board limits of Nuwar

Proclamation 29th May, 1888, notifying confirmation of the l framed by the Local Board of Health and Improvement of Nuwara El

Population in 1871, 1,464 (1,036 males, 428 females); in 1881, 1,791 males, 569 females); in 1891, 2,726 (1,718 males, 1,008 females). Eur Burghers, Vellahs, Moormen, Tamils, Low-country Sinhalese, Bengalis descendants.

In the Judicial Commissioner's Diary, 22nd June, 1826, it is noticed th 1810 or 1811 A.D. people of some village came here to smelt iron; one companions fell sick, when the iron smelters insisted on his being remo his death should defile the furnaces.

Downall *vs.* H. S. Saunders, for Barnes Hall, 95,170.

Kershaw, Mrs., *vs.* Assignees of D. Kershaw's insolvent estate, for the Elk 36,105, insolvency 85.

Le Meurier, C. B., *vs.* P. MacMahon, for a portion of St. Andrew's and flow of water, 2,021 (N. S.).

Capt. H. Hyde, as trustee under a marriage settlement of Mrs. W. H. obtained judgment against W. White and purchased land sold und 48,674.

Bartholomeusz, J. W. F., owned land here (43,649), which was sold und 51,578.

Low-country Sinhalese and Tamils owned land. 43,649, 44,623, 46,095 Test. 122.

OGGOMUWA *alias* **YAKGOMUWA**.—A village in Laggala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, in Wilgomuwa-wasam, 8 miles east of Himbilyakada.

Stream.—Hettipola-oya.

A small poor village.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Wilgomuwa and Uduwelwala. Population in 1881, 9 (4 males, 5 females); in 1891, 40 (22 males, 18 females). Descendants of a Vedda named Okka. They are a wandering people, who live by hunting.

The 22½ acres of paddy land registered in 1878 paid no tax, having been sold by the Crown.

On a rock in a field there are the ruins of a vihara and dagoba, five or six stone pillars, and two lines of steps cut in the rock.

The bund of the tank is destroyed.

OGODAPOLA.—A village in Galagedaru-wasam, Udalapala korale, Tumpane, on the Kospotu-oya. It lies between Girantalawwa and Wettewa.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 35 (21 males, 14 females)

in 1891, 37 (19 males, 18 females). Jaggery caste.

In 1878 4 acres of paddy land were registered.

Ogodapola Mohottala got a land in Daskara in the reign of King Narendra Sinha (*Vol. I., p. 133*).

OLAGANWATTA.—A village in Akuramboda-wasam, Udugoda Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 76 (41 males, 35 females); in 1891, 46 (24 males, 22 females). Jaggery caste. A few Silveramiths. An unhealthy, dirty village: many people died in the ten years between 1881 and 1891. At one time there was good coffee grown here.

The tradition is that the village was first peopled by men who erected the hamba granary of King Raja Sinha.

Olaganwatte Duraya dedicated land to Kiribatkumbure Unnanse in 1798 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 340*).

OLIGAMA.—A village in Udugoda Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North, in Lenawala-wasam, west of Nulanda.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 55 (32 males, 23 females); in 1891, 46 (27 males, 19 females). Oliyo caste.

In 1878 27 acres of paddy land were registered.

OLUKOLAWALA.—An uninhabited village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North.

Stream.—Bambarakotapola-ela.

Hill.—Gonmottakanda.

Not in any of the Census returns.

In 1878 13½ acres of paddy land were registered.

The tradition is that the village owes its name to a lily, the stem of which was seven fathoms long, which was found growing in a pit.

OLUWAWATTA.—A village in Hewawissa korale, Lower Hewaheta, north-east of Deltota, north of Pattiyagama. It adjoins Bawulana and Bopitiya.

Stream.—Oluwawatte-oya

Hills.—Gala-uda-kanda, Tarahalpanekanda.

Population in 1871, 256 (128 males, 128 females); in 1881, 263 (140 males, 123 females); in 1891, 239 (108 males, 131 females).

In 1878 49½ acres of paddy land were registered, of which 36½ acres paid Rs. 122-66, 8½ temple fields, and the rest were redeemed.

Oluwawatta tea estate is of 269 acres.

The Galagoda Walawwa had lands here.

Families.—Dewale Gamarala produced a grant by which several lands were given to Kandalahe Naide's son for killing a Dutchman at the battle at Wanduragala in Seven Korales, dated (1762 A.D.) Saka 1685 (*T. L. C. 328*).

When Tikirihami gave lands she also gave the Talpota and the two cloth-bells her ancestors had received from the Kings Wimala Dharma and Rajapala Raja Binha (*Jud. Com., 11th October, 1819*).

Aragodage, 20,256. Arawege Pihanarala, 17,600, 17,611, 17,700, 18,351. Betge, 24,771, 52,120, 59,377. Dewale Henayalage held land for the service of washing cloths for the Pasgama Dewale, 34,361. Dimbulkumburege Pihanarala, 20,256. Nannayakage, 20,509, 21,517, 23,350, 28,771, 48,539. Galagoda Walawwa, 17,471, 38,560. Galagodage, 29,727. Halu-apullanage, 24,830, 28,771, 38,560, 4,640 (*N. S.*). Kankanige, 17,471. Kasakara Lekama, 17,611. Ketawalage, 30,260. Koralege, 21,838, 28,771. Kottalage, 29,727. Lekamage, 20,509. Marasana Palihennarallage, 20,256 (Talpota Saka 1730). Melage, said to have got lands on a Sannas for service rendered in the war with the Dutch, 392 (*17th December, 1833*). Medakumburege, Kapurula of Pasgama Dewale, 17,471 (Talpota Saka 1720), 17,534, 20,509, 21,517, 23,350, 30,260. Migahage, 21,838. Mulgampolage, 63,713. Nekatage, lands mortgaged to Loku Kumara Dewiyu, who resided at the palace at Buwelikula, 24,830 (Talpota Saka 1723), 38,560. Nikalande Mudiyanseage, 63,713. Pasgama Dewale Basnayaka Nilame, 17,471, 34,361, 47,811. Polwattege, 30,260. Talakada Mudiyanseage, 20,509. Vitaranage, 97,811. Wanisekara Mudiyanseage *alias* Betge, 52,120, 59,377. We-nula Gallabba claimed the services of a Ninda tenant, 392 (*17th December, 1833*). Widiyege, 30,260. Wijendarage, 392.

(1728 A.D.).—In this holy year of Saka 1720, of the month Wesak, on Sunday, the fifth day of the waxing moon, under the constellation Pusa: The paraveni lands held by me, Ungappu Kapurula, of Pasgama Dewale in Hewawissa Megodatihe of Hewaheta are hereby granted by me upon this writing to my grandson Kankanige Kawula, so that he may possess them in paraveni. Witnesses who know the same are Borawewidiye Arachchila I also know, Tikiri Gamahe I also know, Bawulane Vidane I also know, Vitarana Gamahe I also know, Udagama Kapurula I also know, Oluwawatte Korala I also know, Kottala Appu I also know, Wanniya Henaya I also know, Temmettaya I also know, Dawulkaraya I also know. Known to so many witnesses this land voucher has been written and delivered. (Imprecations.) This Talpota has been drawn at Idanegedara, being the dwelling-house of the said Kapurula. This Talpota has been written by me, Migahage Nekatrula. 17,471.

(1801 A.D.). In the year of Saka 1723, on Monday, the fifth day of the waxing moon, of the month Wesak. The two persons, Nekatage Gunarat Etana and the younger (brother) Punchirala, of Oluwawatta, in Hewawissa korale of Megodatihe Hewaheta, having got into debt their lands were given over to Loku Kumara Dewiyu, who resided at the Buwelikula palace and received 100 ridis. Afterwards Gunarat Etana's daughter, Kalu Etana, being unable to redeem the lands for want of money, received from Halu-apullana Henayalage Tenuwara Henaya of Oluwawatta 50 ridis and 15 annu of paddy, and in consideration thereof and the debt having been paid and having received great assistance, the upper pola of Bogahakumbura, &c., are hereby transferred by me, Kalu Etana, to the said Tenuwara Henaya to be possessed by him in paraveni. Witnesses who know the same are Galapitaga Korala, Rannatunge Korala of Kandewala, Dohipagoda Atukorala, Koralege Korala of Oluwawatta, Kottalage Korala, Madakumburege Mudiyanse, Migahage Nekatrula, Liyanarallage Punchirala Kapurula, Pasgamage Naide. With the knowledge of these witnesses this transfer is made. Should I, Kalu Etana, or any of my descendants make any dispute to this, we shall suffer the consequences of the seven ordeal oaths, but Tenuwara Henaya and his heirs or any stranger that may obtain the same from him shall be safe by swearing on oil, cowdung, on the halamba, and in the cobra's mouth. Thus declaring this paraveni grant is made. 24,830.

(1808 A.D.).—Purport of the land grant written and granted on Wednesday, the seventh day of the waxing moon, of the month Uduwak, in the year of Saka 1730, under the constellation Hata. Dorakadakumbura 1 pola, &c., belonging to me, Migahage Dingiri Etana, of Oluwawatta in Hewawissa korale of Megodatihe Hewaheta, have, for and in consideration of the assistance and maintenance received by me, hereby assigned and granted unto Maltenge Mahatmeyo. (Imprecations.) Witnesses to this are Marasana Pihanarala, Maha Lakshmi Arachchila, Kotuwege Maduwe Appu, Bannekige Punchirala, Galagoduwege Vidane, Hindagodage Punchappu, Galagodage Arachchila, Inguruwattege Pulingurula, Yakdehige Kapurula, Pasgama Gurunneke, Oluwawatte Henaya, Wele Duraya. This Talpota has been written by me, Gabadagama Nilame of Marasana 20,256.

PASGAMA NATHA DEWALE.—The tradition is that King Wikrama Bahu III. (1371-78 A.D.) built this temple. King Kirti Sri dedicated 3 pelas.

There is an inscription on a square stone pillar, at the steps leading to the dewale.

Pasgama village, which belonged to the dewale, was given by Government to Dodanwela Atapattu Lekam in 1817, when he was appointed Ratamahatmaya of Hewaheta, with the duty of taking care of the temple, with liberty to use the services of the people (*Colonial Secretary's MSS., Vol. 522, Vol. I., p. 173.*)

The dewale owns twenty-nine Paravoni Pangu in Hewawissa (14a. 3p. 2l. fields, 12a. 0p. 4l. gardens, 44a. 2a. 1l. hen). Services valued at Rs. 337-45:—

Vitaranage family hold as tenants a Ganwasam Panguwa, 1a. 0p. 0l. fields, 0a. 1p. 5l. gardens, 4a. 3p. 0l. hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 20-60): to superintend the cultivation of one amuna of the muttettu from ploughing to storing; to superintend and assist in thatching the dewale buildings, in clearing the maluwa, and in decorating; to hold a paliha or the mutukude for the perahera; to get the other tenants to attend the festivals and to perform the customary services; to supply pehidum to the Basnayaka Nilame when he visits the village; to present to the Basnayaka Nilame at the new year, at the Alutal Mangallaya, and at the perahera, a kovilipottiya and betel.

Kapuge, Bannekge, Udago, Vitaranage, and Kankanige hold as tenants a Ganwasam Panguwa, 1a. 0p. 6l. fields and 5a. 3p. 0l. hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 20): same as above.

Kapuge hold as tenants a Kapu Panguwa, 1a. 0p. 0l. fields, 0a. 1p. 2l. gardens, 5a. 0p. 5l. hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 11-70): to perform the duties of a Kapurala for six months in the year; to cultivate three liyadi of the muttettu from ploughing to threshing; to assist in thatching the dewale buildings, supplying straw, also to assist in repairs; for the perahera to clear maluwa, assist in putting up wadatagowal, maintain two lamps, put up decorations, and whitewash the dewale; for the festivals to perform customary services; monthly to be in mura for six days; to supply pehidum for the Basnayaka Nilame when he visits the village, ponum as in No. 1, and in addition to give eightpence.

Kapuge, Disanayakage, Polwattogo, and Widiyego hold as tenants a Kapu Panguwa, 1a. 0p. 5l. gardens, 2a. 0p. 5l. hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 13-20): the same as above, and in addition to prepare the Basnayaka Nilame's Idangedara.

Udage Punchirala Arachchila holds as tenant a Kapu Panguwa, 0a. 2p. 0l. gardens, 1a. 0p. 0l. hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 2-50): to assist in thatching and whitewashing the dewale; to clear maluwa and put up decorations for the perahera.

Bannekge and Vitaranage hold as tenants a Kattiyana Panguwa, 1a. 2p. 0l. fields, 1a. 2p. 2l. gardens, 5a. 2p. 0l. hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 28-25): to perform the Kattiyana mura for six months in the year; to cultivate three liyadi of the muttettu from ploughing to threshing. In other respects the same services as the first-mentioned Kapu Panguwa.

Kankanige and Vitaranage hold as tenants another Kattiyana Panguwa, 0a. 2p. 8l. fields and 1a. 3p. 2l. hen, for the above services. Commutable for Rs. 8-40.

Pattinige family hold an Uliyan Panguwa (0a. 1p. 2l. fields, 0a. 1p. 0l. gardens, 2a. 2p. 0l. hen). Services (commutable for Rs. 12-35): to hold the mutukude for the perahera; to give adukku to the Basnayaka Nilame when he visits the village; to give him a penuma at the perahera as in the first-mentioned Kapu Panguwa; otherwise the services are the same as Ganwasam Pangu, and also to do the Alattibemo service.

Kankanige Punchirala holds an Uliyan Panguwa (0a. 1p. 6l. fields, 0a. 3p. 0l. gardens, 1a. 3p. 5l. hen). Services (commutable for Rs. 14-65): same as above, except to carry the randoliya instead of holding the mutukude.

Kankanige and Bannekge hold another Uliyan Panguwa, 0a. 3p. 0l. fields, 1a. 0p. 6l. gardens, 3a. 3p. 6l. hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 35-30): same as the first Uliyan Panguwa, except to hold the wiyantattuwa instead of the mutukude.

Kapuge Menikrala holds a Multen Panguwa (0a. 3p. 0l. fields, 0a. 2p. 0l. gardens, 4a. 0p. 0l. hen). Services (commutable for Rs. 8-80): the same as the first Uliyan Panguwa.

Vitaranage Ranhami holds another Multen Panguwa (8 lahass fields). Services (commutable for Rs. 6-40): one-third of the first Uliyan Panguwa

Polwatto Mudliyanalage and Udago hold a Palihawadana Panguwa (1a. 0p. 0l. fields, 3a. 0p. 0l. gardens, 0a. 2p. 0l. hen). Services (commutable for Rs. 14.70): to cultivate three beds of the muttettu field from ploughing to threshing; for the perahera and festivals to hold the palih; to put up decorations, clear the maluwa, put up two watadagawal, and maintain two lamps for the perahera; to thatch, repair, and whitewash the dewale.

Honayralage holds a Honayo Panguwa (0a. 3p. 0l. fields and 0a. 0p. 4l. gardens). Services (commutable for Rs. 17.65): monthly to give two piruwata, one for the muttengo and the other for the Kapurula; for the perahera to make up for the two Kapurulas two hats and two jackets and to supply them with one piruwata each; to give piruwata for the people who carry the randoli; for the perahera to put up a wiyana at the dewale; to spread piyawili and supply dambu; when the Basnayaka Nilame visits the dewale to prepare lodgings; to wash the tira, hulu, and other cloths of the dewale; at the perahera to present a toppiya to the Basnayaka Nilame. The dewale paid the tax on Bokakumbura of 12 lahna and on Nambanpela of 1 pela.

Morawaliyaddege and Vitaranage hold a Kodi-allana Panguwa (0a. 2p. 8l. fields, 0a. 1p. 2l. gardens, 1a. 0p. 6l. hen). Services (commutable for Rs. 8.80): to cultivate three beds of the muttettu field from ploughing to storing; to hold the kodi for the perahera and put up the diyage and the nanage and bring adukku and pelidum to the Basnayaka Nilame's Idangedara, otherwise same as the Palihawadana Panguwa, and in addition to cowlung dewale for the festivals; to supply firewood for the muttengo for six months in the year.

Bernkarage holds another Kodi-allana Panguwa (0a. 1p. 2l. fields and 0a. 2p. 0l. hen). Services (commutable for Rs. 4.40): half of the above.

Idirinalage hold two Howisi Pangu (0a. 2p. 0l. fields, 0a. 2p. 4l. gardens, 1a. 1p. 3l. hen). Services (commutable for Rs. 15.20): to be in mura for three months in the year, thirty days at a time, and beat the dawula, and also beat it for the perahera and the festivals; to assist in putting up the watadagawal decorations and in clearing the maluwa; to cultivate three beds of the muttettu field from ploughing to storing; to assist in thatching, repairing, and whitewashing the dewale; monthly to be in mura for six days; at the perahera to present to the Basnayaka Nilame vegetables and betel; to supply a manawa of oil and nine sorts of vegetables for the pilanage at the perahera for one day.

Suddanadage holds another Howisi Panguwa (0a. 3p. 0l. fields, 1a. 0p. 0l. gardens, 1a. 2p. 0l. hen). Services (commutable for Rs. 31.75): the same as above, except to beat the temmettama for six months instead of the dawula for three months.

Vitaranage holds a Pandam Panguwa (4 kurunis garden). Services (commutable for Re. 1): to hold pandam for five days during the perahera.

Lewuliyadde Gurunnehelage holds a Navan Panguwa (1 pela garden). Services (commutable for Rs. 2): yearly to give a kitchen knife and a coconut scraper for the muttengo and also for the Idangedara and a penuma of an arecanut cutter to the Basnayaka Nilame.

Morawaliyaddege holds 3 kurunis garden as a Teldena Panguwa. Services (commutable for 50 cents): to give two bottles of oil for the perahera, or pay one shilling.

Morawaliyaddege holds 1 pela garden as a Kodi-allana Panguwa. Services (commutable for Re. 1): to hold a kadiya for five days of the perahera.

Kapuge holds 8 lahna field as a Teldena Panguwa. Services (commutable for Re. 1.25): to give five bottles of oil for the perahera, or pay two shillings and sixpence.

Lewuliyaddege holds an Asweddum Panguwa (0a. 2p. 0l. fields and 0a. 3p. 0l. hen). Services (commutable for Rs. 9.40): to give seven yokes of buffaloes for muttettu works; to give adukku to the Basnayaka Nilame at the perahera at the rate of one for every two from a full panguwa.

Disanayakage holds an Asweddum Panguwa (0a. 3p. 0l. fields and 1a. 0p. 0l. hen). Services (commutable for Rs. 25.85): the same as above, and in addition to give three buffaloes, also for muttettu works.

Vitaranage holds 6 kurunis garden as a Horane Panguwa. Services (commutable for Re. 1.50): yearly to pay three shillings to the dewale.

Vitaranage and Viyalanage hold 0a. 2p. 1l. gardens as an Asweddum Panguwa. Services (commutable for Re. 1.12): No. 1 to pay one shilling and sixpence and No. 2 ninepence a year to the dewale.

Badahelage holds a Badahela Panguwa (2 pelas field). Services (commutable for Rs. 18-80) : to give chatties yearly to the dewale, twenty for the perahera, a sufficient number for the Basnayaka Nilamo's Idangedara, and twenty for each of the three festivals, Alutal, Awurudu, and Nanumura Mangalla ; at the end of perahera to give a penuma of a kotale or other suitable penuma to the Basnayaka Nilamo if present, a similar penuma to be given to the Vidane, and two mutti to the multenge during the year ; the dewale paid the tax.

PANGAMA VIHARE.—The old vihare is said to have been built at the same time as the dewale. It was abandoned during the Portuguese war, and some lands which now belong to the dewale, were part of the vihare endowments.

In the reign of King Kirti Sri, Galagoda Hunubaddo Nilamo rebuilt it, and he, Galagoda Wellasse Disava, and others dedicated lands.

It is said that during the Dutch war, King Kirti Sri came to Howawissa and stopped at the bo-tree and found the vihare choked with jungle, which he caused to be cleared, and dedicated a portion of a field for the rice offering of the vihare and the other portion to the dewale.

In 1854 the incumbent, Athadasa Unnanse, rebuilt the vihare. There is a Malasunge and an image of Buddha.

OPALGALA.—A village in Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, north of Rattota. There is an estate road from Rattota to Opalgala, 5 miles. The road continues up the hill to the church and thence through tea estates. The *wasam* includes Moragolla and Bowotenna.

The tradition is that a Vedda king lived here. That there was a shining rock used by the Veddo as a whetstone in sharpening their arrow heads (*Vol. I., p. 243*).

Hill.—Gorakabekandanda.

Population in 1871, 228 (127 males, 101 females) ; in 1881, 296 (155 males, 141 females) ; in 1891, 313 (158 males, 155 females). Vellalas, Smiths, Tom-tom Beaters, Tamils.

In 1878 also 94 acres of paddy land were registered.

Opalgala tea estate of 547 acres.

Families. — Disanayakage, 28,517. Gamage, 28,517. Kotagala estate, 83,119. Lolugaswelage, 28,517. Pahalage, 61,837. Raterallage, 28,517. Udage, 61,837.

OPALLA *alias* **OYAPAHALA.**—A village in Udapalata korale, Tumpane, off the Kospotu-oya.

Stream.—Udadeniye-ela.

Hill.—Hapudandawekanda.

Population in 1871, 36 (16 males, 20 females) ; in 1881, 76 (39 males, 37 females) ; in 1891, 75 (45 males, 30 females). Jaggery caste.

In 1878 about 5 acres of paddy land were registered.

Isabella estate (Insolvency 1,098).

Families. — Henepola Dewayalage, 46,899. Kala Dewayalage, 7,403 (Criminal) Latuwalage, 46,899. Upasaka Dewayalage, 66,062.

OTAGAMA.—A village in Gampaha Korale East, Upper Dumbura.

Not in the Census of 1871 nor of 1881. Population in 1891, 17 (8 males, 9 females).

OTALAWA.—A village in Udapona korale, Kotmale, on the Puna-oya. Otahawa, Ambatalawa, Handapungama, Gaukowala, Sangilipalama, and Kosgolla form an Arachchi-*wasam*.

Stream.—Pannal-oye-ela.

Hill.—Wilkadekanda.

Bazaars at Sangilipalama, where there is a toll station ; and Kosgolla ferry on the Ramboda-Pusulpitiya minor road.

Village paths from Dipagoda to Sangilipalama, from Ambaheli-oya to Sangilipalama, from Kosgolla ferry to Namultota, from Sangilipalama to Ramboda minor road, from Otalawa to Panangammama, from Sangilipalama to Panangammama.

Population in 1871, 52 (29 males, 23 females); in 1881, 106 (64 males, 44 females). In the Census of 1891, 154: Otalawa, 66 (31 males, 35 females); Otalawa Kowolla, 29 (14 males, 15 females); Otalawa Sangilipalama, 59 (40 males, 19 females). Vellalas.

In 1878 28½ acres paddy land were registered.

Families.—Idamege, 69,001.

DIGA MAHA NUWARA.—An ancient city in ruins; was the residence of King Gaja Iahu, who is said to have opened the present Pannal-oya for irrigation purposes.

ELWATTE VIHARE.—Built by the villagers about 1843, and is now abandoned. It has 1 amuna of high land and 3 pelas of paddy fields. Only the pansala stands.

OWALA.—A village in Gangapalata korale. Yatinuwara.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Kiribatumbura, Edanduwwa, and Kehelwala. Population in 1881, 95 (55 males, 40 females); in 1891, 98 (45 males, 53 females). Durayo.

In the H. L. M. 33 acres (16a. 2p. 1l.) paddy land were registered in the names of Karunapediya, Hapu Duraya, Udupitiya, Mutuwa, Sakkara Duraya, Tettnhami.

In 1878 11 acres (5a. 2p. 1l.) paddy land were registered, of which 2 acres paid Rs. 6-93; the rest were redeemed.

Families.—Hapu-angege, 12,689 (Talpot Saka 1733). Owala Gammabe (Vol. I, p. 314). Owala Sakkara Durayalage (Vol. I, p. 447). Uduwahudoniyege, 12,689. Wikramasinha Mudiyanseage, 91,853. Yodagama Bandaranayaka Mudiyanseage, 67,111.

(1811 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1733, of the month Durutu, on Sunday, the fourth day of the waning moon, under the constellation Keti. I, Hapuanage Appu, of Owala in Gangapalata Sinduruwanalada of Yatinuwara, being very poor and much in debt, have finally transferred to Kotugodelle Arachchila the upper pela of the field Hapuanaga and its appurtenances, being my paraveni, and received from him 100 riddis and 12 amunu paddy. If I or any of my descendants or strangers should dispute or contest this grant, we shall suffer the calamities at the ordeal oaths. Declaring that Kotugodelle Arachchila and his descendants may freely take their oaths on the five ordeals, this land voucher has been granted in the knowledge of the witnesses Paluwatto Rala of Bulumullechena, Gallidella of Pilapitiya, Tumpano Appu of the same village, Arachchila of the same house, Weligodage Appu of the same village, Gira-ange Punchirala of the same village, Diyabettie Duraya, Kalunda Duraya, Sakkara Duraya of Owala, Kamatege Kaluwa, Kuda Duraya, Ella-udawatto Gammabe of Malagammana, Gannoruwo Padiya. In the presence of these witnesses this land voucher has been granted. Talpot written by Weligama Punchirala. 12,689.

OWALA alias KEHELWALA VIHARE was built by the villagers, who dedicated small bits of land.

(1790 A.D.). Under the constellation Uthrusala, on Tuesday, the full moon day of the month Esala, in the year of Saka 1712. The land belonging to us, Hapuanage Appu and Bodawala Vidane, of Owala, in Gangapalata of Yatinuwara the one pela out of Udamudunchena, being the appurtenance of Hapuanage-kumbura, we have hereby, with the view of obtaining the attainment of heavenly bliss hereafter, dedicated to Tissawa Buddharakkhita Unnanse, so that he may cause a vihara and pansala to be built. The merits accruing from this dedication by this grant shall be shared by the principal god of the world, the most illustrious Great Gate, the two Maha Nilames, the Atapattuwe Lakam Mahatmaya, and the Nilames who are attendants at the palace. Witnesses: Kiribatumbura Korala, Bulumulle Panikki Mudiyanse, Palle-mulle Vidane, Wil-amune Arachchila, Dehideniye Nekatrala, Panditaya of Dehideniya, Sakkara Duraya of Owala, Upasaka Duraya of the same village, Enga Duraya of the same village, Hetti Appu of the same village, Kehelwala Pallege Arachchila, Pitiyege Rala of Kehelwala. With the knowledge of these witnesses this land grant has been granted.

To the polite and kind Buddharakkhita Unnanse and his pupils in Sisyanu-siya Paramparawa, for their maintenance and for the purpose of making offerings, the following lands are dedicated by the charitable devotees of the village Kehelwala:—Owala Modduma Duraya and Nekat Duraya the lowest

bed of Siyambalawa, the coconut tree by the border of the field standing on Gedarawatta, the coconut tree near the maduwa, the betel creeper and the jak tree above the house, the jak tree wallimiriyaosagaha; Deldeniye Rala dedicated Warapottedeniya; Wil-amune Arachchila dedicated Deniya; Sakkarā Duraya and Horanokara Duraya, these two dedicated Udagammoddedeniya; Koralege Subbramani dedicated one coconut tree in Gotakohowatta; Medduma Duraya saweddumized and dedicated Del-ange Aawedduma; Koralege Vedarala dedicated the uppermost bed of Kapuatta-anga; Pitiya Kirala Arachchila dedicated one coconut tree in Gotakohowatta, and the coconut tree getakos-gahanulapolakaha at the corner of the granary in Udagedarawatta; the deceased Dingiri-eka had dedicated the coconut tree in Getakowatta; on the day of the Katina, Wil-amune Arachchila dedicated Galmuladeniya and one coconut tree in Delangowatta; on the day that the Matukadane offering in memory of Kuda Etana was performed, Etambagahadeniye Rala dedicated the coconut tree standing in the middle of Napanage Udagesurawatta; and Pallage Arachchila the coconut tree on the border of Owala Nekat Duraya's garden.

(1802 A.D.).—On Tuesday, the ninth day of the month Wak, in the year of Saka 1721, the upper bed of Lellawa from the Mogoda-ela to the threshing-floor on the other side and the bit of land below the trench was dedicated by Subbramani to the Sri Mahabodhiwahanse at the Owala Vihare, with the knowledge of the inhabitants of Owala, Kehelwala, Kiribatukumbura, Walagama, and Suriyagoda.

In the H. L. M. 2 pelas 6 labas field registered as belonging to the vihare.

OWALA.—A village and wasam in Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East. Huhuketa-ela, Owala, and Hekirilla under one Arachchi.

Hill.—Pitakanda.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Hekirilla. Population in 1881, 197 (112 males, 85 females); in 1891, 170 (90 males, 80 females). Vellalas, Nilamakkarayo, Pannayo, Washers, Smiths—work in gold and silver. Many of the people work on estates.

In 1878 about 84 acres (41a. 3p. 7l.) paddy land were registered. About 30 acres in cultivation. Not very fertile.

Owala estate of 165 acres.

Families.—Kottegedara Muhandirama, 19,170. Napanage Nilame Rala and Panchirala, sons of Appuhani Muhandirama, 19,170 (Talpot Saka 1668).

(1711 A.D.).—In this year of Saka 1668, of the month Unduwak, on Friday, the third day of the waning moon. The Gan Panguwa belonging to me, Wegolle Mudiyanse, of Udasiya pattuwa of Nitala, namely, Galkumbura 3 pelas..... I have granted in paraveni to Napanage Muhandirama of Asgiriya, who has conducted my daughter in marriage, as there is no one else to render me assistance in this my blindness, as the Muhandirama has brought me hither and rendered me every assistance for three years, and as my daughter has no daughter or children of her own. Witnesses who know this are Etipola Mudiyanse, Kalurala of Etipola, Kadawata Arachchila, Radabaddage Vidane of Kadawata, Talamure Vidane of the same village, Kulahewa Muhandiramalage Appu, Liyanarala. With the knowledge of these witnesses this has been granted. Should any person dispute this grant or mystify it he shall be cursed, Napanage Muhandirama may truly take the five ordeal oaths, but he shall not be cursed and this is granted. Whenever this grant is mystified, if there be any person in the administration of justice who will help to establish the true intent thereof, he shall inherit heavenly joys, but any person who will act contrariwise shall be punished in hell. 19,170.

OWILIKANDA.—A village in Kohonsiya pattuwa, Matale South, in Owilla-wasam. It is on a hill.

Population in 1871, 495 (250 males, 245 females); in 1881, 642 (334 males, 308 females); in 1891, 584 (305 males, 279 females). Wahumpurayo and Blacksmiths, allied to the people of Makulemaha.

A school.

In 1878 122 acres of paddy land were registered. A good water supply.

Families.—Alawatuwalage, 2,223. D. C. M. (Talpot Saka 1701, Sitta 1710). Binduwa Payindakaraya, 29,728. Dombaga-deniyage, 20,886. Edandagawage, 24,851, 61,767. Galagawage, 51,023 (Talpot Saka 1753). Galahenage, 55,012. Gammoddege, 42,045, 61,767. Hottibewage Siman Appu, 52,723, Test. 396.

Horagahamullettennege, 26,112, 44,173, 59,529. Kattandige, 29,728. Kumburelle Ukkuwalage, 54,107. Mahantege, 43,029. Migahakotuwege, 43,029. Oyangawage, 52,263. Palhenegge, 26,112, 44,173, 59,529. Pansalage, 60,073. Panwattage, 20,886 (Talpot Saka 1731), 62,451. Patingollege, 2,223, D. C. M. Polkotuwege, 50,465. Silindawattage, 42,045. Tenne Ratamahatmaya, 52,723. Test. 396. Udagammeddege, 52,578, 55,019, 62,451, 70,405. Upasakage, 43,029. Wattage, 44,894. Wetasseyaye Hapuwalage, 62,452.

An ola 1763 A.D. by Wademada Sotuwa Huduhakura of Owilikanda. (See Wademada.)

(1742 A.D.). — On Wednesday, under the constellation Sita, in the year of Saka 1701. I, Tengalaya, do hereby declare to have made over 5 lahass of Udalabittarapela, together with its appurtenances, part of the garden Horagahapitiye-watta, 2 lahass of Megolalahinna, 2 pelass of Weliketiyehena, the Aswelduma Hokuiponnamera, the land between the jak tree and lantana bushes, and Mukalana of 2 pelass, to my elder brother, who rendered me assistance on my deathbed, as I had no children. Witnesses who know this are Pallchene Tikira Dewaya, Sawwa Dewaya of the same house, Pallchene Malliya, Yakdelhige Puumba, Weraganna Aruma, Horagahapitiye Kiriya Duraya, Pansalagawage Mallhonda. For writing this, Pallchene Sandara Apullanna. If any one of mine dispute this he shall suffer at the seven ordeals, Hatana (my brother) or his descendants shall not suffer even if they were to swear on the seven ordeals. Those who assist this in case of any dispute shall see Maitri Buddha. 2,223, D. C. M.

SITTU (1788 A.D.). — "Erawwawela." Nanduwa Henaya's son Hatana, Dingiri, and Nakla Howaya's son Appuwa disputed and laid claim for the field Udalabittarapela of 1 pella which belonged to Horagahapitiye Malinda Hewaya, of Owilikanda, in Kohonsiya pattuwa of Matala. Whereat on inquiry into the matters and grounds of claims of both parties it was found that Appuwa had no right or title to the field, and that Hatana and Dingiri have right and title to it upon deeds obtained by them. Therefore, the 1 pella of the field is adjudged to Hatana and Dingiri, including the high and low grounds, houses, gardens, and plantations thereto attached, in order that the two may possess the same quietly in equal shares. To this effect this Sittu was granted on Friday, the second day of the decreasing moon of the month Melindina, in the year of Saka 1710, by me, Erawwawela Wikramasinha Wijayawardana Navaratna Rajapaksa Wahala Mudiyansa Ralahami, who holds the offices of Muhandiram Nilame of the Hangame Department; Controller of the Graves of Nalanda and of Gantuna, Gangala, Laggala, Kirioruwa, and Bogambara Kuruwe; Chief of the Matala Kottalbadde and Kumbalbadde Departments; Disava of Tamankaduwa, Kottiyarama, and Tambalagamuwa; Basunayaka Nilame of the Ruhunu Maha Katraragama Dewale; also the Great Disava of Uva and Matala. 2,223, D. C. Matala (Vol. I., p. 227).

(1809 A.D.). — I, Panwatta Ungajja, gave the 8 lahass from my field Pallakumbura below the rock half of the Aramba and the hon according to their possession, to Handuna Paniwidakaraya to be possessed in paravent. Witnesses who know the same are Sobana Huduhakura, Punooha Gurunnehe, Elandage Binduwa Duraya, Gamamede Arasa Duraya, Gamamede Binduwa Duraya, Gamamede Sodiya Duraya, Arasa Nekatta, Arasa Ananda, Pallapitiye Kuruppunjja, Sodiya born to Panwatta, Naida Horanekaraya. With the knowledge of these witnesses this gunna has been given. If any person should disturb or dispute this (grant), they shall suffer the calamities of the seven ordeal oaths. Handuna Payindakaraya may swear on the five ordeal oaths even the first, second, and third time and he shall not suffer therefrom. This land grant has been given under the constellation Aslisa, on Thursday, the eighth day before the moon is closed, at the end of the year of Saka 1731. The amount paid for this land is 20 amunu 1 pella of paddy, and before the land was given paid 2 ridis, for my failing to proceed on three journeys paid 1 ridi, altogether paid 3 ridis, and also received another sum of 5 ridis in presence of Sodiya and Panwatta for the piece of land on the other side of Iluke-ela. 20,886.

▲ Vihare and the ruins of Kitulwatto Vihare.

Ganegoda Walawwe Loku Banda and Tikiri Banda own a Ninda Panguwa. Tenants: Yakdelhige. Hold 8 lahass field and 8 kurunis garden. Services (commutatio for Rs. 3.35): to appear before the proprietors with penumkat and betel at the old year; to go on three journeys in a year, seven days at a time, carrying baggage, receiving food; to carry the corpses of members of proprietors' family to the grave.

Tenne Ketepitage owned four Ninda Pangu; Galanehege and Dewale Wattege hold two pangu (5 lahas fields). Services (commutable for Rs. 1-90): to give penum and go on journeys as above and to cultivate proprietor's field and hena, working one day. Iwurapitage, Pahalage, and Anhetitige hold one Panguwa (two fields, *Oa. 3p. 31.*, and four gardens, *Oa. 3p. 21.*). Services (commutable for Rs. 10): to cultivate proprietor's field, tie up straw, and winnow its paddy; to bury the corpses of the family; to give presents and go on journeys. Pahalage and Anhetitige hold one Panguwa (2 pelas field). Services (commutable for Rs. 6-65): to do six days' work at paddy fields and hena, receiving food; to go on journeys and fetch medicines when any one is sick at the walawwa.

Uduwawala, late Ratamahatmaya, owned one Ninda Panguwa (8 lahas field) held by Panwattege. Services (commutable for Rs. 3-35): to give penum and go on journeys and to bury the corpses of the family.

OWILLA.—A village and wasam in Kohonsiya pattuwa, Matale South. The wasam includes Owilla, Esalmada, Owilikanda, and Wadomada.

The tradition is that the first settler was a Veddha called Owilla.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Tibbotuwawa and Dombagasdeniya.

Population in 1881, 215 (117 males, 98 females); in 1891, 176 (95 males 81 females). Vellalas.

In 1878 52 acres paddy land were registered.

More than half the village belongs to the Dullewo and Palipana families.

Crystal Hill estate of 250 acres (39,259, 39,509, 41,416).

Families.—The son of Owille Wijekon Mudiyanse's son married Unambuwa Disa Bandara Etanna's daughter and got a dowry of Arambekumbura and appurtenant land at Dodanwela, in Gangapalata Yatinuwara. One daughter married Alutgama Gabada Rala's son, another Ketakumbure Ambarapatti's son. The daughter of the latter possessed for thirty years prior to 1714 A.D., 14,610 (*Vol. I., pp. 23, 173, 283, 432*).

Owille Disannayaka Mudiyanse gave lands at Madawala to his son Muhandiram Rala in 1753 A.D.

Sauras for lands at Owilla to Palipana Disava 1761 A.D.

Tenne Walawwe Tikiri Kumarihami of Owilla, daughter of Mudiyanse Ukku Banda by his wife Parahitiyawe Walawwe Loku Kumarihami, 39,450.

Owille Ganegoda Nilame (*Vol. I., p. 31*). Owille Raterala in 1723 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 269*).

Ratneka Mudiyanne of Owilla in 1723 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 269*).

Abekkon Walawwa, 31,259, 38,136, 52,287, 55,165. Alut Walawwa, 27,223. Aaweldumuge, 29,099. Binnege, 41,684. Bogaha-ango Hangidige, 85,171. Bulatwattege, 78,175. Chetties, 39,259, 39,509, 41,116. Darandegge, 78,175. Dullewo Disava got land here from Government on 3rd February, 1821, 28,212, 2,924, 3,854. D. C. M. Dunumawe Vidanelage, 28,212. Gamage, 29,099. Gonnagahadeniyege, 33,338, 35,291. Hulage, 28,212, 29,099, 30,896. Kalawitigoda Nilame, 27,223. Katupullege, 29,886. Ketepitige Muhandirama, 24,851. Laggala Raterala, 22,138 (Talpot Saka 1687). Lamsakarage, 3,854, D. C. M. Medawattege, 97,784. Menik Naide Vidane, 2,924, D. C. M. Mohotti Walawwe Ratamahatmaya 31,259, 38,136. Moormen, 39,259, 39,509, 41,116. Owille Kumarihami (*Vol. I., p. 53*). Owille Muhandiram Nilame Rala (*Vol. I., p. 342*). Owille Rala, 851, D. C. M. (Talpot Saka 1733), 22,138, 23,161 (Talpot Saka 1607). Owille Vedarala (*Vol. I., p. 393*). Owille Wijekon Mudiyanse's daughter married Alutgama Gabada Rala's son (*Vol. I., pp. 23, 173, 432*). Owille Wijekon Mudiyanse's daughter married Ketakumbure Rala (*Vol. I., p. 432*). Owille Disannayaka Nilame (*Vol. I., p. 311*). Pahalage, 30,896. Palipana Walawwa, 22,138, 23,161, 27,223, 74,377 (Talpota Saka 1730, 1734), 97,784. Pallege, 22,689, 30,896, 78,175. Parahitiyawe Rata Rala, 851, D. C. M. Pillima Talawwe (lands held for service to), 2,924, D. C. M. Polwattege of Uduwawala (*Jud. Com., 29th and 30th January, 1821*). Polwatte Walawwa, 52,287, 55,165. Pudatti, a woman employed under Kachehi Devivo in the palace, 1, D. C. M. Tilakaratna, Don Moses, 39,259, 39,509, 41,116. Welikumbure Hangidige, 85,171. Weragama Henaya, 29,886. Yatigalpottage, 22,689.

(1685 A.D.).—On Monday, the second day of the waning moon, of the month II, in the year of Saka 1607. Owille Rala, of Owilla, in Kohonsiya pattuwa, Matale, finally made over the field Lankabarana, with the buildings and plantations belonging thereto, the four hen thereto appurtenant, two lads and seven lasses out of the children of Vanni, the slave, which he had inherited from his grandmother Karapperu Mahage, unto his Appuhami (son). Witnesses to this are Padiwita Rala witness, Hanuaso Appuhami witness, Arampodi

Muhandirama witness, Kahawattego Sundara Hami witness, Mahante Muhandirama witness, Badalge Kalu Appu of Hulungomuwa witness, the Pedita (washer) of the same village witness. Having with the knowledge of these witnesses caused this land grant to be written, the field Lankabarana, with the houses, plantations, and slaves thereto belonging, was finally made over by Owille Rala to his Appuhami. Hence if any relation of mine or any other party were to lay a claim to this, may the three-fold curse visit them, but this Appuhami is above such curses. Furthermore, any one supporting his rights even by word of mouth shall enjoy bliss in all the six principal celestial worlds and ultimately attain Nirvana; but any one who disputes his rights, even by word of mouth, shall undergo torture and pain in all the eight principal hells, without ever being liberated from them; they would be like unto those who acquire demerits by fishing. 23.161.

(1714 A.D.).—Ambakumbura of 5 pelas and its appurtenant Aramba and garden at Dodanwela, in Gangapalata of Yatinuwara, were given away as dowry on the marriage of Unambuwe Disa Bandara Etana's daughter with Owille Wijekun Mudiyanse's Appuhami (son). He continued in possession and divided and gave the same in equal shares of 2 pelas 5 lahas to each of his daughters. Out of this, the 2 pelas 5 lahas which fell to the share of the daughter who was married out to Alutgama Gabala Rala's Appuhami and the 2 pelas 5 lahas that fell to the share of the daughter who was married out to Ketakumbure Ambarapati Rala's eldest Rala were both given over to the daughter of the latter by both of the sisters, and she continued in possession for thirty years; and thereafter, owing to the troubles in the country, she, in consideration of 170 ridis, made it over to Dodanwela Mohottala's daughter Punchi Etana on Monday, the second day of the increasing moon of the month Nikini, in the year of Saka 1636, in the presence of His Majesty the King's Ministers, Giragama Herat Mudiyanse, Disava of Four Korales, Mohadande Atapattu Appuhami, Dehigama Malige Ballderal, Inguruwatte Rala, Kobbewala Mohottala, and others, namely, Diyakeliniawala Ganinunne, Dodanwela Di-aneka Arachchillage Loku Appu, Dowasinha Achariya of this village, Rajakaruna Achariya, Arasa Henaya, who washes for Yatinuwara. This property having been made over in the presence of these witnesses, any one claiming or disputing the same, whether they be related to me or not, shall be cursed. But Dodanwela Mohottala's children, grandchildren, and their posterity may possess it, and may swear on the five ordeals. Those who aid or assist this shall see Maitri Buddha, and those who shall disturb or interrupt this shall fall into hell. 14.610.

(1765 A.D.).—On this Wednesday, the second day of the month Poson, in the year of Saka 1687, at Owilla, in the Kohonsiya pattuwa of Matala. The lands Pettadeniya of 2 pelas and Hidarankotuwewatta have been given in paravuni by Palingupana Anandapaksha Rajakaruna Maha Pandita Wahala Mudiyanse Ralahami to Kawrala, a descendant of the family of Owille Ekaneku Rala, and I have received from the said Kawrala Pakade of 2 pelas and the garden Siyambalagahanulawatta in exchange for the said lands. Witnesses who know the exchange of the two portions of land aforesaid are Tenne Ratnayaka Mudiyanse I also know, Herat Mudiyanse of the same village I also know, Owille Atapattu Mudiyanse I also know, Mahawatte Mudiyanse of the same village I also know, Henepola Jayaratna Mudiyanse I also know. I, Ayittaliyadda Mohottala, know the exchange of the two portions of land, and have written this for the effect. Whoever dispute this shall suffer the vengeance of oaths firstly, secondly, and thirdly. Should any dispute were to arise touching this either by the parties to this exchange or others and go before any tribunal invested with power to inquire into the dispute, and in the course of inquiry do an injustice, such shall suffer for the same in the deepest hell, but any tribunal who decides the matter justly shall enjoy happiness in heaven and enter into Nirvana. May it prosper! 22.138.

(1808 A.D.).—On Friday, the full moon day of the month Durutu, in the year of Saka 1730. As I, Palingupana Disamahatmaya, of Owilla in Kohonsiya pattuwa of Matala, received assistance from my begotten son Bandara, I do hereby make over to him Muttettuwa of 2 amunu, &c., and their appurtenant high and low lands, plantations, and houses. Witnesses who know the same are Tibbotuwawe Talagoda Korala, Millawanego Arachchi of the same village, Gangoda Muhandirama, Owille Vidana Henaya, Arambege Arachchi of the same village, Owille Udawatte Vidane. With the knowledge of these persons and in their presence this land Talpot has been given to my son, who may swear on the five ordeals and nothing shall happen to him. Any person making any dispute with respect to this, either any one of my family or strangers, shall have to suffer vengeance. For the writing of this Talpot Lendaniye Unnanne. 74.377.

(1811 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1733, on Thursday, the full moon day of the month Navan. That as I, Palleg Menikrala, of Tenne Owilla, in Kohonsiya pattuwa of Matala, became much indebted, my field Megolaparahitiyawe Lindamulakumbura of 1 pela and the high and low grounds and trees thereto belonging I have given to Uda Walawwe Rata Rala, in paravani, to be possessed by him undisturbedly by paying my debt of 60 ridis, 17 amunu, and 16 labas of paddy. After paying this debt the said Rata Rala and his descendants can possess the land freely. Witnesses who know this are Ratnayaka Mudiyanseleage Kuda Vedarala, Herat Mudiyanseleage Punohirala, Vedarallage Gunamalrala, Mahanterala, Waduwa. Known to these witnesses this land voucher has been given to Uda Walawwe Ratemahatmaya. Whoever contest this shall suffer by the ordeal oaths, but the Ratemahatmaya can swear on the five ordeals and he shall be safe. 851, D. C. M.

(1812 A.D.).—Land inheritance grant, caused to be written and delivered on this Wednesday, the twenty-first in Sinha Ravi (the fifth sign of the Zodiac, Leo), in the year of Saka 1731, is to this purport, to wit, I, Loku Disamahatmaya, of Palipana in Pallegampaha of Sara-ya pattuwa, do hereby grant for paravani inheritance to Kumarihami, my daughter, the youngest of my six begotten children, the Ganpanguwa, consisting of 2 pelas paddy sowing extent towards the daranda or upper side out of the field Uda Mutettuwa; and out of its appurtenant garden Walawwewatta, a portion in the upper side containing 3 nelis kurakkan, together with 20 coconut trees standing thereon, and a house out of the range of houses in the upper side, being my paravani property, lying and situate at the village Owilla, in Kohonsiya pattuwa of Matala, and which I do hereby grant to my said youngest daughter Kumarihami to be hers and her descending children and grandchildren's as their inheritance. Whoever in future disputes this shall be forsworn (cursed) and disinherited; and I do give this, declaring solemnly, that my youngest daughter Kumarihami and any of the generations of children and grandchildren descending from her shall not become forsworn in taking the five oaths, but become owners and inheritors (of the lands). The witnesses to this are Ilukwattege Gebanarala, Atanillege Korala, Walpolakumbura Korala, Rabbegomuwege Gammaha, Owisage Ukkurala all of Palipana, Ambakotapitiye Maha Duraya of Batagalla, Naida Henaya of Warakadeniya. With the knowledge of these witnesses this inheritance grant has been caused to be written by Baddegedara Unnanse and granted by me. May this prosper. 71,377.

POLKOTUWE VIHARE.—Built by the villagers about 1835 A.D.

OWISA.—A village in Pallegampaha korala, Harispattu, on the minor road from Hedeniya to Alawatugoda.

A bridge crosses the Owisa-oya $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Alawatugoda.

DEHIOAHAMADA is a hamlet watered by the Gurula-oya (*Vol. I., p. 142*).

Population in 1871, 323 (170 males, 153 females); in 1881, 262 (116 males 146 females); in 1891, 274 (138 males, 136 females).

In 1878 96 acres of paddy land were registered.

Land at Owisa granted to Nattugoda Vihare (*Vol. I., p. 444*).

Lalagaha-ela estate, 210 acres to the west of Balakaduwa Pass. The land was sold by the Crown to S. Lakeman, who sold it to F. Maingay (33,132).

Families.—Adikari Mudiyanseleage, 552, D. C. Mad. (Talipot 1697, 1713–20–28–34–53), 19,359, 20,003, 22,662, 39,187, 50,415, 64,179 (*Vol. I., p. 102*). Ediriyaigodage, 32,682. Epitage, 17,148. Gammoddege, 19,063 (Talipot Saka 1724), 32,269. Godalchiwalage, 1,079, D. C. Mad., 19,062 (Talipot Saka 1718). Hipitiyege, 33,132. Kahuwattege *alias* Adikari Mudiyanseleage, 552, D. C. Mad. Kotuwege, 17,148. Kulatunge, 937, D. C. Mad. Moormen, 17,948 (Talipot Saka 1733), 19,359, 22,662, 32,269, 32,682, 33,750, 37,619, 39,187. Nugegoda Mudiyanseleage, 37,619. Owisage (*Vol. I., p. 111*). Owisa Gebanarala (*Jud. Com., 29th July, 1819*), 552, D. C. Mad. Owisa Rala (*Vol. I., p. 335*). Owisa Unnanse (*Vol. I., pp. 7, 353, 354*). Palipanage, 552, D. C. Mad. Peliyalage, 48,964. Pihili-ange Korala, 937, D. C. Mad. (Talipot Saka 1727). Pihili-ange Mudiyanse (*Vol. I., p. 444*). Pitiyagedara Saranankara Unnanse, 67,943. Talagabawatte Mudiyanse, 17,148 (Talipot Saka 1720). Udapitiye Rasmayaka Rala (*Jud. Com., 29th July, 1819*). Wabulge, 19,359, 22,662, 39,187. Waratenne Walawwa, 69,300. Weliketiyage, 50,415. Wikramasinha Mudiyanseleage Korala, 32,682.

(1778 A.D.).—On Monday, the fifth day, under the constellation Punawasa, of the month Wesak, in the year of Saka 1897. I, Kahawattege Kudarala, do hereby declare to have bequeathed and made over to my wife Mutu Menika and to my son and daughter Appuhani and Ran Menika my paraveni lands, viz., 14 lahass of Gedarawela, 2 pelas and 5 lahass from Imbulhitiyawa, Bannekge-wela of 1 pela, Egoladeniya of 1 pela, and Aniyangodawela of 5 lahass, including the gardens, houses, trees, and appurtenances belonging thereto. Witnesses who know the same are Aniyangoda Arachchilla, Vidane of the same family, Aniyangodage Tikirirala, Arambege Gaminahse, and for the writing of this Talpot Hapuwiduge Vedarala. With the knowledge of the above witnesses this Talpot was given. They who dispute this grant shall suffer by the oaths, but my son and daughter, Appuhani and Ran Menika, and their mother, my wife, shall not suffer.

(1791 A.D.).—Talpot caused to be written and granted on Saturday, the fifth day of the increasing moon of the month Binara, in the year of Saka 1718. The following lands which belong to me, the wife of Dadahogama Ekanayaka Mudiyanse, of Kulugammamasiya pattuwa, in Hariapattu, inherited by me from my parents, viz., 1 pela out of Hatalisilaha and 1 pela out of Dekinda, situate at Maladeniya in Seven Korales, by rendering assistance to my mother-in-law, I obtained from my husband the lands at Owisa in Hariapattu, viz., out of Gedarawela 14 lahass, out of Aniyangodawela 8 lahass, Egoladeniya 1 pela, out of Imbulhitiyawa 2 pelas, and Dewalapitiye-hendeniya 8 lahass. I inherited from my husband of the second marriage at Maratugoda the field Kadurudeniya 2 pelas, including high grounds thereto belonging; all of these lands, including my other property and cattle, &c. I have bequeathed and made over to my daughters Ran Menika and Kiri Menika. Those who dispute and stand against this grant shall suffer by the oaths, but my daughters and their children shall not suffer. My said two daughters and the above lands I have given unto the care and protection of my husband Dadahogama Mudiyanse. Witnesses who know the same are Madawala Unnanse, Talawe Unnanse, Brahmanan Mudiyanse, Werellagama Uddiya, Vidanage Nachchire, Watuwala Maha Duraya. This Talpot was written by me, Kotuwege Siwarala. 552, D. C. Mad.

(1796 A.D.).—The purport of a land Talpot caused to be written and granted on Monday, the seventh day of the decreasing moon of the month Il, under the constellation Suwana, in the year of Saka 1718, is as follows:—I, Wirakonge Kiri Etana, of Owisa, in Pallegampaha of Hariapattu, being deficient of money to pay on account of Rajakariya, have received from Godadehiwala Tikiri Nalde of the same village the sum of 25 ridis and 6 pelas paddy and granted to him, the said Tikiri Nalde, my paraveni portions of land to hold in perpetuity, being the heera Watapuluwadeniye Panikki-achchiya-tennehena lying towards the road on which people pass and re-pass and this side of the water-course and the other side of the fence of Watapuluwadeniyewatta, being the space of ground of 16 lahass in the whole, to which effect this land Talpot being caused to be written was granted. Witnesses who know the same are Gammeddege Gamarala, Kirala of the same house, Ellagahakumbura Nekatrala, Kahawattege Kankamuna, Aniyangoda Mudiyanse-lage Ukkurala, Molagodage Appuhani, Dombawalage Punchirala, Botota Mudunage Appuhani, Aspantiyalage Tena Duraya. In the knowledge of these persons I have got this Talpot written and granted. He who disputes this shall suffer calamities at the oracles, Tikiri Nalde or his descendants, children, and grandchildren may swear at the five ordinal oaths and shall not suffer calamities, so declaring granted. I, Koralege Hiradurala, am the person who wrote this Talpot. Let there be good. 19,062.

(1798 A.D.).—The fields Banngamwela 3 pelas and the upper 2 pelas of Welahakumbura, together with the high and low lands appurtenant thereto, situate at Owisa, in Pallegampaha of Hariapattu, are the lawful paraveni property of me, Talagahawatte Mudiyanse. That as I, the said Talagahawatte Mudiyanse, being unable to perform or to do the required Rajakariya to the said lands, I had given over to Kahawatte Gunamalrala the field Banngamwela 3 pelas, on condition to perform the said Rajakariya, and also to render every assistance and maintenance to me by the said Gunamalrala. That the said Gunamalrala having neglected and failed to do the Rajakariya and render assistance and maintenance to me as aforesaid, I, the said Talagahawatte Mudiyanse, do by these presents declare to have dis-inherited or struck off every right of the said Gunamalrala to the paddy field given to him, and I do further acknowledge and declare to have given the said fields to my two Appuhanis (sons), as they have obtained the same from me, having rendered every assistance and maintenance to me and likewise performed the required Rajakariya to the said lands. Therefore, there can be no hesitation for my two sons or their

descendants or heirs and successors to possess the said lands and also swear on the five usual oaths. Should the aforesaid Gunamalrala come to any disputes with regard to the said land, he shall suffer three times punishment of oaths. Thus this Talpot has been caused to be written in the year of Saka 1720, on Monday, the fifth day of the month Wak, at the decreasing moon, under the constellation Muwasirisa. Witnesses who know the same are Diddeniye Mudiyanse, Kulasekarage Appu, Galapitige Appu of Palipana, Pallekumbure Mudiyanse Appu of Owisa, Ma-ussaweloge Dingirala of Owisa, Ellagabakumbura Nekatrala, Kindana Nulege Gaminne, Welikumbure Sellappu Gurunnehe, Diddeniye Gurunnehe, Molagoda Galwadage Appu Naide, Asantiya of Owisa, Palipana Dawulkaraya. Should any gentlemen or headmen aid or assist to any dispute in this matter, they shall obtain mercy from the gods. 17,148.

(1798 A.D.).—Whereas Adikari Mudiyanse, of Owisa, in Pallegampaha of Hariapattu, had borrowed 35 ridis from Palate Vidane. That after the death of the Mudiyanse, as his lands were to be seized for the above sum and for the interest accumulated thereon, and as great expenses in money, cattle, and cloths, &c., were defrayed on account of us, and as I and my husband have already made over our lands to my sister and her children when we went to make our complaints before the king's palace, and now also bequeathing and making over my lands, viz., to Ran Menika and Kiri Menika, the daughters of my sister, received a sum of 339 ridis from Galadeniye Mudiyanse (the father of the said Ran Menika and Kiri Menika) and paid the same to Palate Vidane. Should any one dispute against this grant they shall suffer by oaths, but Ran Menika, Kiri Menika, and their descendants shall not suffer. Witnesses who know the same are Pallewela Vidanelage Loku Appu, Siyatu of the same family, Naida, Mahage Marakkala Naide, Brahmana Mudiyanse, Dombawalage Korala of Owisa, Molagodage Appuhami, Kengalle Panikkiye, the nephew of Adikari Mudiyanse, Hawadiya Duraya, We-anga of Kulugammana, Maduwa of the same village, and for the writing of this Talpot Kotabogoda Mohottala. Thus paying the debt owed to Palate Vidane this Talpot was caused to be written and granted at the house of Palate Vidane, in Nagaha street at Kandy, on the eighth day (on which day the constellation was Puwasal) of the sun in Leo, of the month Nikini, in the year of Saka 1720. 552, D. C. Mad.

(1802 A.D.).—On Wednesday, the eighth day of the month Peson, under the constellation Uthuruputupa, in the year of Saka 1721. I, Welikkara Lekame Wirakonge Kiri Etana, of Owisa, in Pallegampaha of Hariapattu, being helpless and involved in debt, and being in poverty and in want, have, for and in consideration of the assistance and maintenance rendered to me by Gamedege Korala during six years, granted to the said Korala to possess in paraveni the following portions of land, consisting of high and low lands, houses and gardens, and trees, as none of my relations, daughter and child, regard me, viz., the fields Ramadukumbura 2 pelas, Galpottekumbura 2 pelas, Ogahakumbura 2 pelas, Ehetugahapitiye Aswedduma 2 labas, the hen Ma-ussawela 5 labas, Galgolla 3 amunu, Ambagastenna 1 amuna 2 pelas, Watapuluwadeniya 2 pelas, Kandewela 1 amuna 2 pelas, Watagodattenna 1 amuna, Kapuhena 3 pelas, Madigeyaya 2 pelas, a piece of ground Dambewita, a piece of garden at Ogahakumbura, the dwelling garden, being my paraveni property. (Imprecations.) Witnesses to this are the two Nekatralas of Sandirange, Molagodage Appuhami, Aniyangoda Arachchila, Nekatze Appuhami, the priest of the vihara, Dambalage Arachchila, Ukkuwa Henaya, Asantiya. In the knowledge of these persons this land Talpot was granted. Those greatmen who aid and assist this shall enjoy felicity in the seven Deva Lokas, and shall see Maitri Buddha and enter into Nirvana. 19,062.

(1805 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1727, the month Enduwak of the increasing moon, under the constellation Denata. I, Katupalle Mudiyanse, of Owisa, in Pallegampaha of Hariapattu, do hereby declare that out of my two sons the elder, Kirala, did not render me any assistance; in consequence thereof I do hereby declare to have transferred my paraveni lands, the upper 15 labas of Bebilakumbura and the middle 6 labas of Unumwa, to my grandson Punchirala (the son of Arachchila) in paraveni, on account of his good assistance rendered to me. The witnesses who know the same are Adikarige Ethage Vidane, Molagodage Appuhami of the same village, Nekatze Kirala, Monikrala of the same house, Dehigahamadage Kudarala, Aniyangodage Punchirala, Udage Gunamalrala, Bulukohotenne Gurunnehe Seleni Naide. With the knowledge of these witnesses this Talpot is granted. Those who dispute this transfer shall be cursed on oaths; Punchirala, my grandson, or his heirs shall not suffer the vengeance of oaths, even if they were to swear on the five oaths. 937, D. C. Mad.

(1806 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1728, the month Nikini, on Thursday, the eighth day of the increasing moon. As I, the wife of Adikarige Mudiyanse, of Owisa, in Pallegampaha of Harispattu, have been reduced to poverty and distress, my paraveni lands in all 2s. 2p. 8l., have been, by my goodwill, transferred to Owisa Gebarallage Siyatu of Nagaha street (in Kandy), because he is related to me as brother and rendered various favours and assistance to me, so that he may possess them uninterruptedly by paying off the debts incurred upon the lands in right of absolute paraveni. I have thus confirmed this transfer by giving to Siyatu the Patatahaluwa (fillet) which the Mudiyanse had received from the king and a tooth of his mouth as a Kota Sakkiya for these lands. Should any of my relations or other persons dispute this transfer, they shall suffer from the ordeals, but Siyatu or his descendants shall be in no danger by swearing in oil, cowdung, and the five ordeals to defend their right. Witnesses who know the same are Siyambalapitiye Wahalkada Mahandiram Nilame, Batagallo Mahandiram Nilame, Botota Lekani Mahatnaya, Malwattego Wahalkada Arachchila, Denike Arachchila, Pihilladeniye Arachchila, Ampitiye Arachchila, Suriyampola Arachchila, Tumpano Vidane, Helanadagama Vidane, Helanadagama Lekama, Ehelamalpe Appu, Hapugoda Appu, Owisagama Dolanwela Kankanama, Welahuge Appuhami, Welikum bure Gurunnehe, Aniyangoda Nekatrana, Watagoda Maha Duraya, Belikotuwe Appu, Wiyanawwe Kankanama, Butawattego Pulingurala, Warakadeniye Pusumba Henaya, Danuwila and Molalanda Walawwe Nilames. With the knowledge of these witnesses this transfer has been granted. 552, D. C. Mad.

(1811 A.D.).—On Wednesday, the eleventh day of the month Durutu, in the year of Saka 1733. I, Arambego Naidelhami Kapurula, of Owisa, in Pallegampaha of Harispattu, being in want of money, have borrowed and received from Bulukohotenne Mudiyanse Ismail Naide 200 riddis on mortgaging the upper pela of Hamadeniya and promising to give the anda share of the said field and a missa yearly. Witnesses who know the same are Kulatun Mudiyanse Panchirala Arachchila of Aniyangoda in Owisa, Adikarige Wahalkade Arachchila, Molagolage Appuhami, Halgahatenne Appuhami, Ali Uduwa Alappaya, Galingolara Ahamadu Kandu Naide of Bulukohotenna. For writing this, Sandirange Panchirala Nekatrana of Owisa. 17,918.

(1812 A.D.).—On Tuesday, the seventeenth day of the decreasing moon of the month Nikini, in the year of Saka 1731. That the paraveni lands of me, Panchi Erana, the wife of Adikarige Mudiyanse, of Owisa, in Pallegampaha of Harispattu, viz. have been given to my nephew, Appu, the son of my brother, in paraveni. If any of my relations contest this they shall suffer by the oaths, but my nephew or his successors shall not suffer. Witnesses to this are the two Nekatrana of Sandirange, Dombawalage Korala, Nekatge Appuhami, Yayege Kirala, Ellugahakumbure Nekatrana, Ridiwature Panchi Naide, Gurunnehe, Sandirange Ukkurula, Koralego Kudarala. This Talpot was written by Sandirange Kuda Nekatrana. Known to these persons this land voucher has been granted.

(1831 A.D.).—On Wednesday, of the month Ti, in the year of Saka 1753, this Talpot was caused to be written and granted by me, Adikarige Gebarala, of Owisa, in Pallegampaha of Harispattu, to my wife Dingiri Menika, that she may possess the following lands peaceably, viz. and all other property what I possess. Witnesses who know the same are Awutalagalle Unnanse, Owisage Ukkurula, Mahaiyawe Mudalihami, Warakadeniye Arambe Vedakaraya, Ambukote Unga Duraya. 552, D. C. Mad.

NATTEGODA VIHARE.—A small temple for the villages of Owisa and Kiralagama (Vol. I., p. 444).

(1686 A.D.).—On Wednesday, the fifth day of the waxing moon of the month Poson, in the year of Saka 1608. We, Molagolage Rala and Kiri Mahatmeyo, of Owisa, in Pallegampaha of Sarasiya pattuwa, have this day dedicated to the Nattegoda Vihara the field Pamburagahamuladeniya of 15 lahass. Witnesses: Medage Maha Gamarala, Hithamul of the village, Ratneka Rala, Nekatge Ranaawana Appuhami, Siriwardana Abeyakon Mudiyanse, Mahandiram Achchila, Danupala Hami, Tennakon Achchila. Those who dispute this shall be born in hell. Be it so.

The vihara seems to have been repaired and a new image dedicated in 1765 A.D., on which occasion the following dedications were made:—

(1765 A.D.).—On this Thursday, the full moon day of the month Unduwak, in the year of Saka 1687. I, Suriyampola Bandulu Hamillage Kankanama, of Kiralagama, in Pallegampaha of Sarasiya pattuwa, do hereby dedicate the bona Ehelagashinna of 2 pelas, being my paraveni property, bounded on the east by the rock on the bank, on the west by the village limit, on the south by

the stream, and on the north-west by the rock, to Nattegoda Vihare. Any one who takes forcible possession of this dedication shall be born a pretaya; any one who defends this shall enjoy bliss in heaven and earth and attain Nirvana. Witnesses in whose presence this Talpot was written and given to the vihare are the chief ministers who were present at the festival of painting the eyes, and the villagers of Kiralagama, Owisa, and Palipana. This is written by me, Banduluhamillage Dhammajoti Unnanse.

(1765 A.D.).—On Thursday, the full moon day of the month Unduwak, in the year of Saka 1687. I, Kulatun Mudiyanseage Tikiri Menika, of Owisa, in Pallegampaha of Sarasiya pattuwa, have dedicated to the Nattegoda Vihare the field Narangahamuladeniya (below Nattegodahena) of 4 lhas and its wanata, being my paraveni property. Witnesses are those who assembled there from Owisa and Kiralagama on the occasion of the festival of painting the eyes, including the chiefs. This Talpot was given in their presence. This Talpot was written by me, Liyana Guruncho.

Again in May, 1775 A.D., the vihare was greatly restored and received several endowments.

King Kirti Sri gave this Sannas :—

(1775 A.D.).—"SRI." By command of the king this Sannas was offered on Monday, the fifth day of the increasing moon of the month Wesak, in the year of Saka 1697. The purport of the royal command is that for the purpose of continuing the services at Nattegoda Vihare, in Pallegampaha of Sarasiya pattu, the vihare be permanently endowed with the following, so that the Great Gate may acquire merit: Ketlapotadeniya, Nugamuladeniya, with the 1 amuna extent of dry land intervening out of the Bandara Aramba of Kiralagama.

(1775 A.D.).—Signed C. In the year of Saka 1697, of the month Wesak, the thirteenth day of the increasing moon, being Wednesday, under the constellation Deta. The garden Pallewatta, situate near Nattegoda Vihare, and belonging to me, Adikarige Mudiyanse, of Owisa, in Pallegampaha of Harisipattu, is of 2 pelas, the limits hereof are: on the east side the ridge of rocks, on the west side the rock in the water-course Paramitiyawe-ela, on the north-east side the rock constituting the village boundary and lying at Kitulgollehena, and on the south-east side the azala or ditch. This garden of 2 pelas extent inclosed within these limits is hereby offered by me, the said Mudiyanse, to Nattegoda Vihare. The witnesses are Owisa Molagodage Korala, Nekatte Pulingurula, Hulakumbure Mudiyanse, Sandirange Punchirala, Alagahakumbure Pulingurula, Kiralagama Siriwardhana Abhayakon Mudiyanse, Wijesundara Mudiyanse, and Ratneka Rala of Udagama. In the knowledge of so many witnesses I offered this land voucher. This Talpot was written by me, Galapitige Terunnanse. 16,927.

(1775 A.D.).—On Wednesday, the thirteenth day of the increasing moon, of the month Wesak, in the year of King Saka 1697. I, Owisa Adikari Mudiyanse, of Pallegampaha of Sarasiya pattu, have dedicated to Nattegoda Vihare the field Moragahapela of 2 pelas, being my paraveni property. Witnesses hereof are the laity and priests who assembled there on this day at the festival. Any one disputing this shall be born in hell, &c. Be it so.

(1775 A.D.).—On Wednesday, the thirteenth day of the increasing moon of the month Wesak, in the year of Saka 1697. I, Aniyangodage Appu, of Owisa, in the Pallegampaha of Sarasiya pattu, have dedicated to Nattegoda Vihare my paraveni property Aniyangodadeniya of 4 lhas on the occasion of the festival of painting the eyes. Any one disputing this shall go to hell. Witnesses are the laymen and priests who assembled there on the occasion of this festival.

(1775 A.D.).—On Wednesday, the thirteenth day of the increasing moon of the month Wesak, in the year of Saka 1697. I, Pallegama Ratagoda Vidane, of Kiralagama, in the Pallegampaha of Sarasiya pattu, do hereby dedicate to Nattegoda Vihare my paraveni property Malhitigala of 8 lhas. This grant of land was made with the knowledge of all laymen and priests who were present on the festival of painting the eyes. Any one who dispute this shall be born in hell.

(1775 A.D.).—On Saturday, the full moon day in Wesak, in the year of Saka 1697. I, Alagahakumbure Nekatrula, of Owisa, in Pallegampaha of Sarasiya pattu, have dedicated to Nattegoda Vihare 6 lhas paddy sowing extent below the stream in Bogahahena. Witnesses are those who came from the two villages on that day for worship. Any disputants shall go to hell.

(1776 A.D.).—On this Thursday, the twelfth day of the increasing moon of the month Bak, in the year of Saka 1698. Hitihamillage Siridarahami, of Kiralagama, in Pallegampaha of Sarasiya pattu, have dedicated out of the field

Pallemula-ange Nottiyapola a bed of 8 lahass near the rock to the vihara of Owisa. I, Rayala Nayakkara, took it and dedicated Uduwela-anga of 8 lahass and its appurtenant high land out of those dedicated by the king to Nattagoda Vihara. Witnesses: Kiralagama Abeyakon Mudiyanse-lage Korala, Udagama Gamarala, Mudiyanse-lage Appu, Owisa Molagolage Korala, Adikarige Mudiyanse, Ma-usawela Gamarala, Malwattege Appu. This Talpot was written by Sandirango Nekatralla.

(1799 A.D.).—On Friday, the tenth day of the waning moon of the month Poson, in the year of Saka 1721. I, Udagama Mudiyanse-lage Menikralla, of Kiralagama, in Pallegampala of Sarasiya pattu, do hereby dedicate to Nattagoda Vihara the field Galanula Aswedduma of 4 lahass which I asweddumized at great labour. Let those who dispute be cursed, and those who represent the vihara shall not be cursed. Witnesses: Kiralagama Suriyampola Siriwardana Abeyakon Mudiyanse, Hingulwalage Arachchila, Udagama Gamarala, Pallegama Gamarala, Undiyage Ukkuralla, Mudunage Arachchila, Hamage Payindakaraaya. This Talpot writing was drawn by me, Owisa Unnanse.

(1833 A.D.).—On Monday, the thirtieth day of the month Durutu, in the year of Saka 1755. We, Dehigahamadage Tikirala and Punchirala, of Owisa, do hereby dedicate to Kiralagama Unnanse our paraveni property Polgahatenna (high land) of 1 lahass, lying between Telbakanna and the fence of Kirinattiwa, at the ceremony of alm-giving on the death of Dehigahamadage Rala. Witnesses: Gamage Siwurala, Siwalahage Punchirala, Pula Henaya, Welikumbare Seya, Owisa Menika, Welahage Appu. With the knowledge of these witnesses this Talpot writing was given to Kiralagama Unnanse.

The vihara was burned during the disturbances, and a new one was built by Nugawela Disawa.

Kiralagama Kalu Duraya *vs.* Suriyampola Unnanse, of Nattagoda Vihara (*Jud. Com., 4th April, 1833, No. 5,221*), where it was held that the vihara had right to Ketatapota Aswedduma by royal grant (*Vol. I., p. 444*; see also 414, D. C. Mad., 69,623, and 105, N. 8.).

The Temple Lands Commissioner investigated the claim for registration on 15th September, 1859 (*T. L. R. 711, Office 313*). The incumbent Buddhakkhita Unnanse (a brother of Suriyampola Loku Banda) was then in the low-country learning Pali. The priest in charge was Sumana Unnanse. He claimed for the vihara lands in Owisa, Kiralagama, Killagama, and Nillogoda.

The vihara had 2 pelas 3 lahass of muttettu paddy land in its own possession.

OWITIPANA.—A village in Asgiri Udasiya pattuwa, Matala South, in Alutgama-wasam.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Alutgama. Population in 1881, 51 (25 males, 26 females); in 1891, 39 (19 males, 20 females). Vellalaa.

In 1878 32 acres paddy land were registered.

WALAWWA.—One of the oldest families in Matala. It holds a Sannas:—

(1429 A.D.).—"SRI." On the eleventh day of the full moon of the month Poson, in this year, which is 1351 of the Saka year, on Thur-day, under the constellation Pasa, the order was decreed by the Sitawaka Maha Wasala to Hahuwadana Rala of Owitipana. Potkumbura 14 amuna, Diyalaikuwa 5 pelas, Walala an amuna, Weda-anga 5 pelas, Aswedduma an amuna, Eli-ola 14 amuna. These shares were decreed to Hahuwadana Rala, of Owitipana, as long as the sky, earth, sun, moon, and royal authority endure. Thus was it decreed.

An ola by Owitipana Uduweriyo Mudiyanse to his son Rato Rala in 1721 A.D. (Saka 1643). A Talpot 1732 A.D. (Saka 1654) by Uduweriyo Mudiyanse to his grandson Duggamarala. A Sittu by Ehelepola Disawa in favour of Owitipana Mohottala 1813 A.D. (*Vol. I., pp. 23, 78, 225*).

In 1835 Owitipana Duggamarala was plaintiff in an action against Eramudugolle Unnanse, Eramudugolle Duggamarala, and Kiri Banda (1,013, D. C. M.).

Owitipana Adikarama (*Vol. I., p. 226*) married Karandagolle Kumarihami and had two sons, Eramudugolle Lekama (who had a daughter Dingiri Amma, plaintiff in 31,360) and Eramudugolle Kiri Banda, whose widow, Owitipana Migalakumbure Dingiri Amma, was defendant in 31,360.

Owitipana Unnanse (*Vol. I., pp. 30, 94, 305, 426*).

(1721 A.D.).—On Thur-day, the seventh day of the increasing moon of the month Wesak, in the year of Saka 1643. Eliwalakumbura 5 pelas, Potkumbura 1 amuna, Alakola-anga 2 pelas, together with the high and low lands and

plantations appurtenant thereto, belonging to me, Uduweriye Mudiyanse of Owitipana, of Udasiya pattuwa in Asgiri korale, have been granted in paraveni to my Appubami (son) Rato Rala. Whoever dispute or contest this grant shall be cursed seven times, but Owitipana Rala and his descendants may swear on the five oricals and there shall be no curse. Witnesses who know this are Pamunuwa Mudiyanse, Wattogelara Rala of the same village, Welpahala Muhandirama, Nekatrana of Owitipana, Hangidiya of Alakola-anga, Henaya of Pamunuwa, Duraya of the same village. With the knowledge of these persons this Talpot was given. Those who do justice in regard to this grant shall enjoy heavenly bliss, but those who do not do justice shall be tormented in hell for ever.

(1792 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1651. I, Uduweriye Mudiyanse of Owitipana, in Udasiya pattuwa of Asgiri korale, do hereby make over my paraveni property, Elliwakumbura of 1 amuna to my grandson Owitipana Duggannarala to possess in paraveni. Any one who contest this shall have to suffer the vengeance of oaths, but my grandson may freely swear in the four dewala, and also may take the five usual oaths for the possession of the same. Witnesses: Dullewe Gabada Nilame, Polpitiye Duggannarala of Dullewa, Daluwala Ratninde Rala, Inguruwatta Muhandiram Nilame, Kahawatte Rala, Kiridena Rala, Mimura Rala, Abarana Gurunnehe of Motuwela. The Rajakaraya may be received from the pangu possessed by Daluwala Rala, Rawindara, Achari, Gurunnehe, Udupihilla, and Hangaramo. Those who do justice shall receive good, but if an injustice is done shall gain sin by it.

SITTU (1799 A.D.).—"Pilima Talawwe." That the portion of land from the village Daluwala, in the Udasiya pattuwa of Asgiri korale, viz., the field Parawela of 2 pelas, Denikotuwa of 15 lahas, Aswedduma of 15 lahas, and Pitiyekumbura of 2 pelas, together with the high and low grounds, houses, gardens, and trees attached thereto, was possessed in paraveni by paying money to Owitipana Mudiyanse and for the consideration of assistance rendered to him. And when disputing to this portion of land came and claimed it by the two persons Ratninde Muhandiramala and Udugama Etana, made a fair inquiry into that matter from both parties, and then ascertained that the said Udugama Etana had no sufficient right to the said portion of land, and that Ratninde Muhandiramala has a right claim to the same. Whereupon it is adjudged the said Muhandiramala do possess the said portion of land in future uninterruptedly. This Sittu is granted on Friday, the fifth day, ending in the month Navan, in the year of Saka 1721, by me, Pilima Talawwe Wijayasundara Rajakaruna Navaratna Attanayaka Bandaranayaka Wabala Mudiyanse Ralahami, who holds the offices Saluwadana Nilame, Vchera Lekam, Mahanadige of Matale, Kirioruwa and Bogambara, Gangala and Laggala, and the Disava of Gantuna, Nalanda, Kadawata, and the Disava of Nuwarakalawiya, including the villages of Vchera, Dewala, Vidana, and Gabada villages of Matale, and with the great Disavano of Matale.

SITTU (1813 A.D.).—"Ehelepola." The Owitipana Mohottala and Duggannarala of Udasiya pattuwa, Asgiri korale, in Matale, having appeared before us for the investigation of a case concerning the lands This dispute was inquired into and ascertained clearly that according to custom and law the Duggannarala has no right whatever, and that he holds no Sittu nor Talpots for the lands. The Mohottala had a copper Sannas and Talpots which proved his right, therefore the Mohottala is declared the owner of the pangu, and this Sittu was granted on Wednesday, the thirteenth day of the waning moon of the month Durutu, in the year of Saka 1735, by me Ehelepola Disa-ralahami, chief of the Kottalbadde and Hulanbadde Departments, Payindakarana Nilame and Disava of Matale, including the Kadawata of Nalanda. 1,013, D. C. Matale.

Owitipana Kiri Banda, son of Owitipana Kuda Etana for lands in Pamunuwa 999, 3,821, 3,822, 3,823, D. C. M., and 33,081, 39,162, D. C. K.).

PAIHALA.—A village in Kohonsiya pattuwa, Matale South, on the bank of Sudu-ganga, in Gongawala-wasani, about half a mile from Matale town on Godapola road (*Vol. I., p. 295*).

Population in 1871, 79 (16 males, 33 females). Not mentioned in the Census 1881 nor in that of 1891. Moormen.

The Migastenne amuna, which irrigates the fields, is washed away from time to time.

Jayapahala Walawwe Basnayaka Nilame (*Vol. I., p. 298*).

TENNA.—A village in Gandeke korale, Upper Dumbura.

Not in the Census of 1871 nor of 1881. Population in 1891, 100 (53 males, females).

PADENIYA.—A village in Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North. The *wasam* includes Dambulla, Padeniya, Ratmalagaha-ela, Willigama, and Tumbakawillawatta.

Sirrama.—Ihalagamo-ela.

Hill.—Gonawakanda.

King Walagambahu (89 *n.c.*) dedicated this village to the feet of Buddha in Dambula Vihara (*Vol. I., pp. 125, 126, 130*).

Population in 1871, 161 (88 males, 63 females); in 1881, 203 (116 males, 87 females); in 1891, 238 (124 males, 114 females). Nilamakkarayo, Tom-tom Beaters, Panmayo, Washers, Potters.

Padeniye Alutgu and Padeniye Medage, Dambula Vihare tenants (*Vol. I., p. 104*).

A dagoba, some stone pillars, and some caves at Nagolla are in ruins.

The ancient *amuna*, which irrigated the now abandoned fields from Siyam-lahala to Baradagolla, is in ruins.

The **DAMBULA VIHARE** has thirty Service Pangu (19*a.* 1*p.* 6*l.* fields; 0*a.* 0*p.* 1*l.* *owita*; 1*a.* 3*p.* 7*l.* gardens; 23*6a.* 0*p.* 5*l.* *hen*). Services commuted for Rs. 190-60:—

1. Pahalidwelo Wannu Gammahogo Panguwa. — Tenant: Ihalage. Holds 0*a.* 1*p.* 2*k.* field, 2 kuruni garden, 9*a.* 3*p.* 1*l.* *hen*. Services (commutable for Rs. 4): at the Nanumura Mangallaya to put and decorate a torana; to keep in repair and whitewash with *mukul* 8 ft. of the mandappe and vihare walls; to cowdung the vihare floor; to repair 4 ft. of the wahalkada; to give a kevilikada at the same festival; at the Katti and Alutal Mangalla to decorate the torana afresh and to give a neliya of oil and a kevilikada; at the new and the old year festivals to give a pennukada and forty betel leaves to the Nayaka Unnanse; yearly in the honey season (Nikini) to give six mutti of mipeni, or pay sixpence per each muttiya; once a year to thatch and repair a portion of the mahasalawa of the pansala; to contribute daily for fifteen days to the dankat in the *was* season 3 neli rice, 1 coconut and condiments, and to give twopence a year as *siwurunila*; to give yearly six men for ten days for timber work and general repair and improvement of the vihare and its adjacent buildings and gardens. Five other pangu join in the performance of the above service.

2. Pahalaweelo Wannu Gammahogo Panguwa. — Tenants: Pahalago and Medage. Hold 0*a.* 1*p.* 2*k.* fields, 2 kuruni gardens, 10*a.* 3*p.* 0*l.* *hen*. Services as above. Commutable for Rs. 4.

3. Pahalaweelo Ihala Panguwa. — Tenants: heirs of Kapurallage. Hold 2*a.* 0*p.* 7*l.* fields, 14*a.* 2*p.* 0*l.* *hen*. Services as above. Commutable for Rs. 22.

4. Pahalaweelo Meda Panguwa. — Tenants: Kado Lenohami and Kapurallage. Hold 0*a.* 3*p.* 2*k.* fields, 6 kuruni gardens, 5*a.* 3*p.* 5*l.* *hen*. Services as above. Commutable for Rs. 8.

5. Pahalaweelo Kandalamulle Panguwa. — Tenants: Ihalage, Arachchillage, Kawralage and Medage. Hold 1*a.* 0*p.* 7*l.* fields, 0*a.* 1*p.* 2. gardens, 18*a.* 3*p.* 3*l.* *hen*. Services as above. Commutable for Rs. 10.

6. Pahalaweelo Asgiriye Gammahogo Panguwa. — Tenants: Kongahage, Ihalage, and Kapurallage. Hold 1*a.* 1*p.* 4*l.* fields, 0*a.* 1*p.* 6*l.* gardens, 19*a.* 3*p.* 3*l.* *hen*. Services as above. Commutable for Rs. 14.

7. Pahalagedara Panguwa. — Tenants: Medage. Hold 3 pelas fields, 4 kuruni gardens, 7*a.* 3*p.* 9*l.* *hen*. Services as above. Commutable for Rs. 8.

8. Pahalaweelo Padeniye Kapukanmure Panguwa. — Tenant: Jayasundara Mudiyanlagage. Holds 8 kuruni fields, 0*a.* 2*p.* 2*k.* gardens, 15*a.* 1*p.* 0*l.* *hen*. Services (commutable for Rs. 3): at the old and the new year to appear before the Nayaka Unnanse and present forty betel leaves and four or five pennuwatti; to give a dankada during the *was*; to be in *mura* throughout the months of *Ilak*, *Wesak*, and *Pohon*, and half of *Ehola*; during the remainder of the year to attend to the usual service on *poya* days in turn with the three other kapurallas.

9. Halu-apullanawele Burendagolle Panguwa.—Tenant: Kiri Etanalage. Holds 0a. 1p. 5k. fields, 1 pola hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 3-85): to thatch and repair the hamba atuwa and whitewash it with makul; to guard it for two nights at a time in turn with nineteen others; to pound 1 pola paddy every fifteen days; to accompany the Nayaka Unnanse to Kandy and carry his rice on one journey a year; to contribute to the penumkat given yearly by the Hambamuro Panguwa.
10. Migahakumburo Panguwa.—Tenants: Medage. Hold 0a. 2p. 8k. fields, 1a. 3p. 0l. hen. Services as No. 9. Commutable for Rs. 6-95.
11. Millagabamula Panguwa.—Tenant: Jayasundara Mudiyanseleage. Holds 1 pola fields, 1a. 2p. 0l. hen. Services as No. 9. Commutable for Rs. 2-30.
12. Ganwasam Panguwa.—Tenant: Alutge. Holds 8 kuruni fields, 1 amunu hen. Services as No. 9. Commutable for Rs. 1-55.
13. Halu-epulluwelo Medagedara Panguwa.—Tenant: Medage. Holds 1 pola fields, 1a. 2p. 0l. hen. Services as No. 9. Commutable for Rs. 2-30.
14. Wariyapola Upasakayage Panguwa.—Tenant: Medage. Holds 0a. 1p. 2k. fields, 2 amunu hen. Services as No. 9. Commutable for Rs. 3-05.
15. Makulgolle Gamarallaye Panguwa.—Tenants: Kapurallage. Hold 0a. 3p. 7k. fields, 2 amunu hen. Services as No. 9. Commutable for Rs. 9-25.
16. Watagalayaye Panguwa.—Tenants: Medage. Hold 0a. 1p. 2k. fields, 2 amunu hen. Services as No. 9. Commutable for Rs. 3-05.
17. Halu-epulluwelo Kawralage Panguwa.—Tenant: Arachchillage. Holds 0a. 1p. 2k. fields, 2 amunu hen. Services as No. 9. Commutable for Rs. 3-05.
18. Siralage Panguwa.—Tenant: Medage. Holds 0a. 1p. 4k. fields, 2 amunu hen. Services as No. 9. Commutable for Rs. 3-30.
19. Arachchillage Panguwa.—Tenant: Arachchillage. Holds 0a. 1p. 5k. field, 2 amunu hen. Services as No. 9. Commutable for Rs. 3-85.
20. Ridiganaye Panguwa.—Tenant: Medage. Holds 8 kuruni fields, 2 amunu hen. Services as No. 9. Commutable for Rs. 1-55.
21. Hunillegedara Panguwa.—Tenants: Hunillege. Hold 0a. 1p. 4k. fields, 2 amunu hen. Services as No. 9. Commutable for Rs. 1-35.
22. Balitiyanne Panguwa.—Tenant: Balatiyanmalage. Holds 8 kuruni fields, 2 kuruni gardens, 2a. 2p. 0l. hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 3-50): every fifteen days to beat tom-tom in front of the Hamba-hal when conveyed from the village to the vihara galadawa, and to give one piriwessa yearly for the penuma.
23. Tumbakarawila-wattewela Ihala Panguwa.—Tenants: Alutge. Hold 1a. 1p. 0l. fields, 1 pola gardens, 12 amunu hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 11-75): same as No. 9, and in addition to keep the pansala road in repair.
24. Tumbakarawilawatte Panguwa.—Tenants: Veda Naidege. Hold 2 pelas fields, 2 amunu hen. Services as No. 23. Commutable for Rs. 4-60.
25. Tumbakarawila-wattewela Liyanarallage Panguwa.—Tenant: Medage. Holds 2 pelas fields, 1 kuruni gardens, 6 amunu hen. Services as No. 23. Commutable for Rs. 4-60.
26. Tumbakarawilawelo Hunillegedara Panguwa.—Tenants: Hunillege. Hold 0a. 1p. 8k. fields, 12 amunu hen. Services as No. 23. Commutable for Rs. 5.
27. Tumbakarawila-wattewela Pula Upasakage Panguwa.—Tenants: Gamage and Kongahage. Hold 2 pelas fields. Services as No. 23. Commutable for Rs. 4-60.
28. Kalinguwage Panguwa.—Tenants: Alutge. Hold 1 pola fields, 8a. 1p. 5l. hen. Services as No. 23. Commutable for Rs. 2-50.
29. Alutgamarallage Panguwa.—Tenant: Kurullege. Holds 0a. 1p. 8k. field, 12 amunu hen. Services as No. 23. Commutable for Rs. 4-65.
30. Pohoranwewa Panguwa.—Tenant: Dewatage. Holds 3a. 2p. 5l. fields, 32a. 2p. 0l. hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 31): the same as No. 1 (unaided, not with six others to take part in it), omitting the giving of dane, wi-yadama, and keveli.
31. Burendagolle Panguwa.—Maruwena.

PADIWITA.—A village in Kohonsiya pattuwa. Matale South, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Matale town on the minor road from Nagolla to Balakaduwa. A large village; the subdivisions are Padiwita-gama and Padiwita-wela. The wasam includes Kaluwalgoda, Ududeniya, and Padiwita.

Population of Padiwita-gama in 1871, 204 (114 males, 90 females); of Padiwita-wela, 156 (90 males, 66 females). In 1881, of Padiwita-gama, 210 (111 males, 99 females); of Padiwita-wela, 203 (115 males, 88 females). In 1891, of Padiwita-gama, 221 (101 males, 120 females); of Padiwita-wela, 161 (81 males, 80 females). Vokkalas, Potters, Smiths, Devil Dancers, Pannayo, and Fishers.

In 1878 43½ acres paddy land in Padiwita-gama were registered. Commuted 9a. 1p. 5l. (paid Rs. 51.27); abandoned 6a. 0p. 6l.; redeemed 12a. 1p. 3l.; total 21a. 3p. 4l. In Padiwita-wela 63½ acres. Commuted 13a. 2p. 2l. (paid Rs. 75.09); uncommuted 6a. 1p. 9l.; redeemed 12a. 1p. 9l.; temple land 1a. 3p. 0l.; sold by the Crown 3a. 2p. 2l.; total 31a. 3p. 2l.

A royal village in King Raja Sinha's time. He granted it to Migomuwe Mudiyanse free of taxes; hence "Padi-hita."

Families.—Halliyadde Gebanarala obtained this Sannas (1767 A.D.) from King Kirti Sri:—

SRI.—Whereas Wahnala Maduwa Munasinha Arachchiya has been diligently employed during the Dutch war in Kandy, in consideration of which Mahakumbura 2 pelas 5 lahas, Nelligahakumbura 1 pela, Lindamulla 1 pela, Angandeniya 2 pelas 5 lahas, and Yalpota 15 lahas, these 2 amunu 5 lahas, together with the houses, gardens, plantations, high and low grounds thereunto belonging, situate at Padiwita, in Kohonsiya pattuwa of Matala, have been granted to be possessed undisturbedly by this fellow and his descendants in paraveni. This Sannas has been granted by command in the year of Saka 1689, of the month Poson, on Tuesday, the sixth day of the waxing moon (72, *Agent's Court, Matala*).

Hendeniyege Siwurala gave this deed (1802 A.D.):—

In the year of the illustrious Saka 1724, of the month, on Monday, the seventh day of the decreasing moon. I, Hendeniyege Siwurala, of Padiwita in Kohonsiya pattuwa of Matala, being ordered to join the camp (Hewa-wadiya), have caused this to be written and granted to my Appuhani (son) Kudarala to the following purport:—The field, &c., these have been written and granted. If any person should dispute this, such person shall suffer from the ordeals, but my sons Kudarala, Appuhani, and Sirimalrala can freely take the five oaths in oil and cowlung. Having given this Talpot to the eldest Kudarala, I entrusted to him his two younger brothers also. 2,723, D. C. M.

Alut Gammahelage, 35,265. Badalge, 33,202. Bowatte Pettappu Gammahae, context for his estate, Test. 17. Ehelepolage, descendants of Halliyadde Gebanarala, litigation for his estate (72, *Agent's Court, Matala*), 19,727, 38,894. Halliyadde Muhandiramalage, descendants of the Gebanarala; his grandson's widow sold land to Wijesuriya, 19,727. Hendeniyege, 2,723, D. C. M. (Talpota Saka 1721-31), 33,416. Henepola Mudiyanse, for Henepola Mudiyanse's estate purchased by Wijesuriya, 23,859. Henneka Mudaliya got a Sannas from King Kirti Sri for land at Padiwita, Saka 1691 (1769 A.D.), *Jud. Com., 6th February, 1817*. Henneka Mudiyanse, for Henneke Mudiyanse's estate; his grandson sold land to Wijesuriya, 20,366, 23,859. Heratgo Appuraja of Padiwita witness to a deed dated 1792 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 366*). Howajayalat Pedigo, 38,894. Hittarage, 33,202. Kahakotuwege, 29,295, 98,131, 451 (N. S.). Kanatege, 2,723, D. C. M. (Talpota Saka 1721-31). Konarage, 36,487. Kumbukgollege, 29,295, 35,265, 36,487. Lindagawage, 35,265. Malwatte Panikkiyalage, 39,313. Moormen, for land possessed by "Karamaru," 20,722. Naranpanawege of Naggolla, 96,862. Nilawalage, 33,202. Padiwita Kulatun Mudiyanse, (*Vol. I., p. 312*). Padiwita Mudiyanse, for Henneke Mudiyanse's estate, 20,366. Padiwita Panikkiyalage, 59,805. Padiwita Walawwa, sons of Padiwita Ratamahatmaya, 2,369, 4,106, D. C. M. (*Vol. I., pp. 366, 365*). Ratetiywege, 47,306, Test. 396. Ratnayaka Mudiyanse of Naggolla, 96,862. Siriwardiya Panditaya in 1792 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 366*). Tamils, for land possessed by "Karamaru," 36,782. Wattmedage Gammahae of Padiwita-wela in 1792 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 366*). Welege, grandson of Henneke Mudiyanse, sold land to Wijesuriya, 20,366. Wewatennege, 98,131, 451 (N. S.). Wijesuriya, D. G., had land here, 19,727, 20,366, 23,859, 66,256, Test. 396.

WITTI WATTORUWA OR STATEMENT OF CLAIM.—That Henneka Mudiyanse of Padiwita, in Kohonsiya pattuwa of Matala, obtained from His Majesty the King of Sitawaka, elephants and villages and became chief of eighteen villages. When he was thus acting, one day he went riding an elephant and saw a stream, the water of which he caused to be turned to the fields in Padiwita, as well as a dunned area of 40 amunu, and also 10 amunu of Galpota, and possessed. After his death his son became Mahagabada Nilame and Disava of Udapalata. On his

death his son was made Aramudale Mohottala; he was also given an office in Kurunegala connected with cinnamon trade (Mahabadda). He lost all the lands which he had before, and only 7 amunu remained to him; 4 amunu were possessed by the Aramudale Mohottala. At the time of King Kudasale there was a rumour of war, then the king commanded: "You can go and save yourself," but as he could not go with the king, and as his life was dear to him, this Mohottala set out for his village and reached Kahawatta. He had contracted a marriage in that village before this, and which had been dissolved. The parties were not in terms. Mohottala was benighted, and he took lodgings in that village. His wife's brothers waylaid and murdered him. In those days that was the way in which the people revenged the insults offered to them. He was an innocent man. The king heard of his innocence, and after the war he punished the Kahawatte people severely for it. This Mohottala's son was made Dugganuarala when Monarawila was Disava of Matala. He held this office, possessing the lands, when one Bowatta disputed his right to the "gama" and denied there was any descendant of that family and obtained possession of the "gama," and after that one Sonda succeeded to the "gama." About this time King Kudasale died, and during the time of King Hanguranketa the said Mudiyanse and the priest, who originally possessed the "gama," complained to the king, and through the interference of the ministers the complaint was inquired into and the property was restored to us with a writing. Thereafter the king commanded him to go to the camp. He received a weapon as a Sannas, and did much service, and continued in possession of the lands, when Halliyadde Muhandirama got possession. The ex-priest, the son of the Mudiyanse, laid the grievances before the king, when 3 pelas were restored to us; continued in possession for thirty years. Those 3 pelas were also re-taken by force. When the English Government was established complaint was made to the Disava of Matala, but it being beyond his power it was laid before the General (Sir John D'Oyly), who referred it to Molligoda Maha Nilame, but he did not hear it. Again complained to the General. He sent us to the sub-king's (Ehelepola) Walawwa with peons; he did not hear the case; (we) went to Colombo. The Governor at Colombo heard this case and wrote to the General to settle it. As there was no decision an order was given to go to Colombo.

NIKAKOTUWE VIHARE was founded in King Kirti Sri's time by the villagers. A Sannas said to have been lost.
On the claim of the incumbent to have lands registered in 1859, a great part was rejected.
Action against the incumbent for three chenas (38,894).

PADIWITA ISWARA DEWALE was founded in the reign of King Rajadhi Raja Sinha by Migomuwe Mudiyanse (2,512, D. C. M.). It is now abandoned. An image, which was in the dewale, is kept in the vihare.
There is an old ambalama.
Navaratna Mudiyanse-lago owned a Ninda Panguwa, a garden of 8 kurunis. Tenant: Padiwita Dintu Naido Panditaya. Services: to give forty leaves of betel and a walaukada once a year.

The **DALADA MALIGAWA** has a Puwakdandawagan Panguwa, a field of 2½ acres. Tenant: Kumbukgollego. Services (commutable for Rs. 5): to pay Rs. 5 a year.

PADIYAPELELLA.—A village partly in Udaganpaha and partly in Pallegampaha of Maturata korale, Upper Hewaheta, 26 miles from Kandy, 2½ from Dehiye, 3 from Munwatta, and 8-50 from Hanguranketa. Brielle road to Maturata and Idampitiya. Bridge over the Bilihul-oya. A mosque, stores, shops, and boutiques. A Hindu temple.

River.—Bilihul-oya.
A large village. Not in the Census of 1881, but in that of 1871 grouped with Dehiye and Elgama. Population in 1891 of Upper Padiyapelella, 123 (72 males, 51 females); of Lower Padiyapelella *alias* Maligatenna, 189 (135 males, 54 females). Vellalas, Low-country Sinhalese, Moormen, Tamils, Smiths, Arabs.
Extent under paddy 7 amunu (14 acres).

PADIYAPELELLA GAL-LENA.—A rock cave.

PADU-ANGA. — A village in Udugoda Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North, in Lenawala-wasam.

Not mentioned in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 41 (21 males, 20 females); in 1891, 22 (12 males, 10 females). Cinnamon Peelers.

PADUPOLA.—A village in Gandeke korale, Upper Dumbura, under the Kalugala Arachchi.

Hilla.—Bulugaha-maditta and Yahangulakanda.

It is not mentioned in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 181 (92 males, 89 females); in 1891, 208 (107 males, 101 females).

In 1878 60 acres paddy land were registered, of which 57 paid Rs. 133-88.

The village is on elevated ground, watered by an ela from Kalugala-oya. The houses are to the east and above the fields.

PADUPOLA.—A hamlet of Yatiganhuluhe in Ambagamuwa korale, Upper Bulatgama.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 281 (151 males, 130 females); in 1891, 189 (108 males, 81 females.)

In 1878 39½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 13a. 3p. 2l. (paid Rs. 175-99); redeemed 0a. 2p. 8l.; Crown land 0a. 0p. 6l.; abandoned 0a. 2p. 9l.; total 15a. 1p. 5l.

PADUWANGODA. — A village in Medapalata korale, Udunuwara, west of Embekka and close to it.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Alkomada and Ketakumbura. Population in 1881, 112 (62 males, 50 females); in 1891, 130 (64 males, 66 females).

It is not mentioned in the H. L. M.

In 1878 about 36 acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 5a. 2p. 2l. (paid Rs. 37-14); redeemed 12a. 1p. 2l.; abandoned 0a. 0p. 4l.; total 17a. 3p. 8l.

Families.—Atu-maduwege, 39,314. Herat Mudiyansele, 82,598, 86,155. Malgahapellege 39,314. Moormen (Dowale tenants), 40,701. Pallege, 89,099, 96,110. Talagahawattege, 30,017. Udage, 65,569, 82,598, 86,155, 89,099, 96,110.

This is a part of Embekke Dewalegama.

The Dowale has six Paraveni Pangu hore (12a. 1p. 0l. fields; 13a. 3p. 6l. gardens; 3a. 0p. 0l. hen). Value of services Rs. 384-60 :—

Ahamadu Lebbe, as tenant of Dodandeniye Ganwasama, held 3 polas field, 1a. 1p. 0l. gardens. Services (commutable for Rs. 26-05): to attend the festivals and fifteen days perahera; to supply a buffalo to tread out the muttettuwa paddy; to supply iron implements; to supply clay for tiles and laths for the roof; to repair the Dowale; to give ten bundles straw to the perahera; to join in supplying the Basnayaka Nilame with food when he comes to Embekka; at each of the festivals to give betel to the Basnayaka Nilame.

Three tenants of a Pallegedara-dura Panguwa hold 1a. 3p. 0l. fields, 2a. 2p. 9l. gardens, 1a. 3p. 2l. hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 56-85): one to superintend the cultivation of the muttettuwa; to supply two pairs of buffaloes for threshing muttettuwa paddy; to guard the threshing; to repair the Dowale and supply iron tools, laths, and timber; to construct an ornamental anamestrago for the perahera; to put up entirely an ornamental arch at the dowale for the perahera; to attend the festivals and fifteen days perahera and carry on the procession; to supply talipots for the shed at the parutota; to superintend removal of the Basnayaka Nilame's baggage between Embekka and Dodandeniye; to join in supplying food for the Basnayaka Nilame during his stay at Embekka; at each of the festivals to present vegetables and betel.

Three tenants of an Udagedara-dura Panguwa hold 1a. 1p. 0l. fields, 2a. 0p. 9l. gardens. Services (commutable for Rs. 44-15): same as No. 2.

Eight tenants of an Arambegedara-dura Panguwa hold 0a. 3p. 0l. fields, 0a. 3p. 0l. gardens. Services (commutable for Rs. 25): same as No. 2.

Nine Vellalas and one Moorman, as tenants of an Etulkattala-nila Panguwa, hold 2a. 2p. 2l. fields, 1a. 1p. 8l. gardens, 0a. 0p. 8l. hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 66-20): one to blow a chank at the three towawa daily for nine mura of

one month each, and also at the festivals and fifteen days of perahera; to weed the maluwa once a month; to whitewash the dewale, supplying makulu; to construct an ornamental anamestrage for the perahera; to put up entirely an ornamental arch near the digge; the first eight tenants to cultivate 16 lahass of the muttettuwa and the other two 10 lahass, seed paddy, buffaloes, and nelun-wi, at 1 laha per laha, being supplied, all the work from holing the ground and garnering the crop and stacking straw being done by tenants; to thatch the muttunge and udawahalkada; to supply clay and firewood to bake tiles and laths for repairs; to give a bundle of firewood once a week; when on mura to guard the temple at night; at each of the festivals to give betel to the Basnayaka Nilame.

Twelve tenants of a Nila Panguwa hold 5a. 1p. 0l. fields, 5a. 2p. 0l. gardens, 1a. 0p. 0l. hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 166/35): to cultivate entirely 1 amuna of the muttettuwa, seed paddy, buffaloes, and nelun-wi being supplied; to supply timber and laths; to work up clay for tiles and bake them; to construct and keep the tile kiln in repair; to construct an ornamental anamestrage and an arch near the wahalkada for the perahera and a shed at the parutota; to decorate the dewale for the festivals and perahera; to thatch the wahalkada; to carry the Basnayaka Nilame's baggage between Kiribatkumbura, Dodanwela, and Embekka; to carry the Duraya's penumkat to the Basnayaka Nilame's house.

PAHALAGAMSIYA PATTUWA.—The old name of Gampalasiya pattuwa in Matale South (*Vol. I., p. 263*).

PAHALAMULLA.—A village in Udapalata korale, Tampane.

In the Census of 1871 the population of Kohila-ela, Pahalamulla, Medamulla, and Ihalamulla was 233 (122 males, 111 females). It is not in the Census of 1881 nor of 1891.

PAHALAWADIYA.—An uninhabited village in Laggala Palloisiya pattuwa, Matale East, in Lel-oya-wasam.

Hill.—Sekalagodakanda.

Four acres of uncommuted fields were registered in 1878.

PAHALAWELA.—A village in Purijjala-wasam, Kohonsiya pattuwa, Matale South. Between Purijjala and Pahlawela there is a place called Weragoda, where, it is said, there was a dagoba, of which no trace is now visible.

It is not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 164 (83 males, 81 females); in 1891, 144 (78 males, 66 females). Vellalas, Potters, Tom-tom Beaters.

In 1878 64½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 18a. 0p. 1l. (paid Rs. 81/28); abandoned 1a. 1p. 0l.; redeemed 10a. 0p. 2l.; temple fields 0a. 1p. 8l.; sold by the Crown 2a. 1p. 9l.; total 32a. 1p. 0l.

PAHALAWELA WALAWWA.—Pahlawelo Mohottala in 1762 A.D. gave this deed when in the camp at Mipitigama:—

On Friday, of the month Rak, in the year of Saka 1884. On this day the lands belonging to me, Pahlawelo Mohottala, of Kohonsiya pattuwa in Matale, viz., Bobilewela 2 amunu, the 2 pahas obtained by rendering assistance to Pahlawelo Menuwara Appu, Dorakadaliyadda 1 amuna, and its appurtenant gardens purchased from Henepola Bokahawelaya, Bobilewela-walawwe-watta, Dalukkottuwewatta, Gongalewatta, Kambakosgaha-mulahena, Kahatagahamulahena, Kohambehena, Menuwara Appuge, Pahlawawalawwe-watta. This Gampanguwa belonging to me, Pahlawelo Mohottala, are hereby made over for possession in paraveni to Arawe Matale Disa-ralahani. Witnesses to this are Udupihille Mudiyanse, Purijjala Nawaratna Mudiyanse, Nagolle Muhandirama, Baddegedara Mudiyanse, Udupihille Undiya Naide, Narangomuwe Vedarala, and Sinakorale Mapiitigama Vibadderalala. With the knowledge of these witnesses this land grant was given at the Mipitigama Hewakanwadiya.

Sannas to Pahlawelo Appu, the grandson of Kotuwagedara Herat Mudaliya, of land in Kotuwagedara in 1765 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 484*).

Pahalawele Diwa Nilame, whose mother was a daughter of Pahalawele Batwadana Nilame, married a sister of Mampitiye Diawa. The deposed king granted to the Nilame the confiscated property of Ratwatte Diawa (3,544).

The Nilame died at Colombo in 1819 in confinement, being concerned in the rebellion of 1818. He left no issue, 2,573, D. C. M. (*Vol. I., p. 343*).

The present family (styled Pahalawele Nikawolla Walawwa) is descended from Pahalawele Mudiyanse, who had a daughter who married to the Nikawolla Walawwa. It owns land here and at Nagolla and Kotuwagedara (30,659).

Families.—Hepelego *rs.* Binnego, 29,777.

PAHALAWELE VIHARE.—Built by the villagers about 1847.

PAHALAWEWA.—A village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North, in Talakiriyawewasam.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Tolambugolla and Talakiriyawa; united population, 261 (134 males, 127 females). Population in 1881, 81 (39 males, 42 females); in 1891, 80 (40 males, 40 females). Katupulle, Nilamakkarayo, Washera.

Stone pillars and a stone bed (Yahan-enda).

This is a Dambulu Maha Vishnu Dewale village. The dewale has sixty-two Paravani Pangu. Services valued at Rs. 706-65 (*Vol. I., pp. 127-130*):—

One Adikarigedara Ganwasam Panguwa.—Tenants: Adikarige, Dandubendiruppo Gamarallage, Diggala Gamarallage, Pahalawewo Adikarige, Gamarallage, Pahalawewo Pahalage, and Medabedde Pahalage. Hold twenty-six fields *6a. 2p. 0l.*; one garden *0a. 1p. 0l.*; seven hen *7a. 2p. 5l.* Services (commutable for Rs. 72-10): to give monthly one kadupaiya, 3 labas of paddy; to give to the Anu Nayaka Umanse of the Dambulu Vihare at the old and new year a penumkada of 50 keveli and 3 piriweli and 40 leaves betel on each occasion; to superintend the cultivation of the Megoda-dewale-keta in the village by the Pangukarayo and Dalupatkarayo of the Megodabage.

One Galkande Ganwasam Panguwa.—Tenants: Galkandege. Hold six fields *2a. 3p. 0l.*; garden 2 kuruni; eight hen *4a. 2p. 5l.* Services (commutable for Rs. 32): perform with No. 1.

One Diyaturo Ganwasam Panguwa.—Tenants: Pahalawewo Adikarige. Hold two fields *0a. 3p. 0l.*; one garden 2 kuruni; eight hen *4a. 2p. 5l.* Services (commutable for Rs. 8-50): perform with No. 1.

One Kohombiliya Panguwa.—Tenant: Diggala Gamarallage. Holds a field of 2 pelas. Services (commutable for Rs. 6-20): yearly to give fifteen days' labour to all the works of the Dewale-keta with the corresponding pangu (Nos. 24-51) of the Egodagama; to put up a torana and decorate it for the Wesak, Katti, and Alutsal Mangalla; to give a neliya of oil at the Katti Mangallaya; during the *was* season to give dan daily for two months in turn with the other twenty-one pangu of the Megodagama (Nos. 5-25); to give one tuttu as niwurumila; to give five days yearly to the general repairs of the dewale, i.e., 1 tuttuwa and five days' service for repairs from each panguwa; to keep in repair the hamba atuwa with the assistance of the corresponding pangu in the other bage.

One Lokamalago Panguwa.—Tenant: Adikarige. Holds a field of 3 pelas. Services (commutable for Rs. 7-95): same as Kohombiliya Panguwa.

Three Meda Pangu.—Tenants: Dandubendiruppo Pahalage. Hold three fields *1a. 3p. 0l.* Services as above. Commutable for Rs. 20-35.

One Siyambalawela Panguwa.—Tenants: Dandubendiruppo Gamarallage and Ewedage. Hold a field of 3 pelas. Services as above. Commutable for Rs. 7-95.

One Galkandegedara Panguwa.—Tenant: Diggala Gamarallage. Holds a field of 3 pelas. Services as above. Commutable for Rs. 7-95.

Ten Dalupat Pangu.—Tenants: Diggala Gamarallage, Pahalawewo Adikarige, Adikarige, Pahalawewo Pahalage, Dandubendiruppo Gamarallage, Galapa-ulage, and Galkandege. Hold fifteen fields of *6a. 3p. 5l.* Services as above. Commutable for Rs. 71-85.

One Meda Dalupata Panguwa.—Tenant: Adikarige. Holds a field of *0a. 2p. 6l.* Services as above. Commutable for Rs. 7-30.

One Wabakotte Panguwa.—Tenants: Pahalawewo Adikarige. Holds a field of 3 pelas. Services as above. Commutable for Rs. 7-95.

Two Landegedara Pangu.—Tenants: Modabedde Landege, and Diggala Gamarallage. Hold three fields of 1a. 2p. 2l. Services as above. Commutable for Rs. 17-90.

One Dalupata Panguwa.—Tenant: Beligomuwo Walpolakotuwege. Holds a field of 1a. 1p. 0l. Services (commutable for Rs. 15-50): to pay yearly 7jd. to the Gamarala, who is answerable for the turn of service.

Note.—Five men of the Megodagama have to attend the Kandy perahera, if required, on account of the Dambulu Dewale. When this service is not required, to give two men to carry the palanquin of the Anu Nayaka Unnanse when he goes to visit the Maha Nayaka Unnanse of the Asgiri Viharo. The Megodagama consists of three Ganwasam, (six Pangu) and sixteen Dalupat.

Ellegama or Egodagama.—

One Dimbulwala Ganwasam Panguwa.—Tenants: Pahalawewe Ellege, Ellege, and Tittawolgollo Pahalage. Hold eighteen fields 6a. 3p. 9l.; two gardens 0a. 0p. 6l.; eight hen 6a. 1p. 5l. Services (commutable for Rs. 85): the same as in Adikaragedara Ganwasam Panguwa; this Ganwasama attending to the cultivation of the Egodaketa by the work of the pangukariyo and dalupatkariyo of the Egodabage.

One Marikarawatto Ganwasam Panguwa.—Tenant: Ellege. Holds three fields 2a. 1p. 0l.; one garden 2 kuruni; ten hen 6a. 3p. 5l. Performs service with the above (Dimbulwala Ganwasama). Commutable for Rs. 31-40.

One Alut Gammahogo Panguwa.—Tenants: Pahalawewe Ellege. Hold three fields of 0a. 2p. 7l. The services of this panguwa and of the following twenty-six pangu are the same as specified under Kohombiliya Panguwa in the Megodagama; these twenty-seven pangu giving dan for the second two months of the *mas*. Each commutable for Rs. 7-90.

One Undiyaralage Panguwa.—Tenants: Undiyarallage and Diggallage. Hold two fields of 2 pelas. Services as above. Commuted for Rs. 7-75.

One Nekat Henayage Panguwa.—Tenant: Pahalawewe Nekatge. Holds a field of 3 pelas. Services as above. Commuted for Rs. 7-95.

One Wewa Henayage Panguwa.—Tenants: Puwakpitiye Kondangomuwege. Hold a field of 3 pelas. Services as above. Commuted for Rs. 7-95.

One Wahakottegollara Panguwa.—Tenant: Tolabogollo Walawwa. Holds a field of 0a. 2p. 5k. Services as above. Commuted for Rs. 7-30.

One Kankanamage Panguwa.—Tenant: Disagewewe Renga Sami. Holds a field of 0a. 2p. 7k. Services as above. Commuted for Rs. 7-95.

One Alibanayo Panguwa.—Tenant: Pahalawewe Ellege. Holds a field of 3 pelas. Services as above. Commuted for Rs. 7-95.

One Inigalaye Panguwa.—Tenant: Tolabogollo Migahage. Holds a field of 3 pelas. Services as above. Commuted for Rs. 7-95.

One Dalupata Panguwa.—Tenant: Ellege. Holds a field of 0a. 1p. 5k. Services as above. Commuted for Rs. 3-85.

Five Alut Gammahoge Dalupat Pangu.—Tenants: Ellege, Tolabogollo Pahalage, Undi Naidelage, Dambagollo Alutge, Dambagollo Ihialage, and Etabendiwele Beliyakandage. Hold nine fields of 2a. 2p. 4l. Services as above. Commuted for Rs. 32-40.

One Kankanamage Dalupata Panguwa.—Tenants: Ellege. Hold 2 pelas of field. Services as above. Commuted for Rs. 6.

Four Dimbulwala Dalupat Pangu.—Tenants: Dambagollo Ihialage, Ellege, Pahalawewe Ellege, Tittawolgollo Pahalammeddage, Beligomuwo Henayalage, and Etabendiwele Beliyakandage. Hold seven fields of 3a. 1p. 1l. Services as above. Commuted for Rs. 42-55.

One Ma-ukkarage-dara Dalupata Panguwa.—Tenants: Nekatge. Holds a field of 2 pelas. Services as above. Commuted for Rs. 6.

One Arachchillage Dalupata Panguwa.—Tenants: Ellege. Hold a field of 0a. 1p. 4k. Services as above. Commuted for Rs. 3-30.

Six Marikara Dalupat Pangu.—Tenants: Dambagollo Alutge, Pahalawewe Ellege, Puwakpitiye Rana Henayalage, Ukkawa Henayalage, Beligomuwo Henayalage, Etabendiwele Beliyakandage, Tolabogollo Walawwa, Etabendiwele Koswattage, and Dambagollo Medage. Hold eleven fields 6a. 3p. 4l. Services as above. Commuted for Rs. 77-85.

Two Rallaye-issara Pangu. — Tenants: Wendapahala Walawwa, Walasewe Ungapalage, Tolabogolle Walawwa, and Kospotarallago. Hold four fields 1a. 2p. 0l. Services (commutable for Rs. 21-60): to give one neliya of oil for the Katti Mangallaya; during *was* to give one dan adukkuwa and a tuttuwa as siwuruwila; to give for the three ploughings of dowaleketa a yoke of buffaloes for each pola of field in the issara; one man from this and the following five issara pangu to appear at the new year before the Anu Nayaka Unnanse and present 40 betel leaves and a kovilipettiya or a dan adukkuwa.

One Yatigalpette Rallaye-issara Panguwa. — Tenants: Karandagollege and Talakiriya Kongahawattege. Hold two fields of 3 polas. Services as in the preceding. Commutable for Rs. 15-50.

One Hiwuralage-issara Panguwa. — Tenant: Tolabogolle Hiwuralage. Holds a field of 3 polas. Services as above. Commuted for Rs. 7-95.

Three Hula-issara Pangu. — Tenants: Tolabogolle Walawwa. Hold three fields 2a. 1p. 0l. Services as above. Commuted for Rs. 23-85.

One Henayo Panguwa. — Tenants: Pahlawewe Nekatge Henayo. Hold two fields of 2 polas. Services (commutable for Rs. 6): to give a neliya of oil at the Katti Mangallaya; to accompany the Nayaka Unnanse on one journey a year to Kandy and carry his siwuru; to give him two ponunkat yearly.

One Hewisi Panguwa. — Maruwena.

(In the Mogolabage buffaloes are supplied by six pangu.)

The Egedalage consists of two Ganwasam Pangu (eight pangu). Nineteen Dalupat and seven Issara Pangu give five men for perahera service, or two men for palanquin service. The same as the Mogolabage.

Action by Yatawatte Swarnajoti Maha Nayaka Unnanse, incumbent of the Dambulu Vihare, against Beligomuwa Appulami Arachchi and Pahlawewe Kuda Gammale, for non-performance of services to the Dewale (34,195).

PAIATKUMBURA. — A hamlet of Bowala in Ganga Pahala korale, Udapalata, on the road from Gampola to Kadugannawa (*Vol. I., p. 111*).

Family. — Konarage Mudliyanse, litigation for his estate by his sons and grandsons, 15,968.

PALAGOLLA. — A hamlet of Ramboda, in Udapone korale. Kotmale, on the Kandy-Nuwara Eliya road, 36-05 miles from Kandy.

Not in the Census of 1871 nor of 1881. Population in 1891, 27 (20 males, 7 females). Vellalas, Moormen, Tamils.

A Roman Catholic Church, bazaar.

PALAPATWALA. — A village in Udugoda Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North, in Alutgama-wasam. The village was first settled by Karunakpulli Dewaya.

Population in 1871, 136 (65 males, 71 females); in 1881, 206 (108 males, 98 females); in 1891, 191 (98 males, 93 females). Jaggery caste.

In 1878 16½ acres (*8a. 1p. 0l.*) paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 51-08. Palapatwalayalage (*Vol. I., p. 157*).

PALDENIYA. — A village in Udugoda Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North. The wasam includes Paldeniya, Tembilideniya, Ullekumbura, and Welegedara.

Stream. — Rusigama-ela.

Hill. — Kotagalakunda.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Tembilideniya, Ullekumbura, and Welegedara.

Population in 1881, 162 (92 males, 70 females); in 1891, 137 (73 males, 64 females). Vellalas, Blacksmiths, Moormen.

In 1878 40 acres paddy land were registered, of which 18½ paid Rs. 54-17, 20½ were redeemed, about half an acre temple land, and 1 acre uncommuted.

WALAWWA. — Paldeniya Walawwa, on the road to Ambokka. It belonged to Ehelepola Maha Nilame. After his death his niece Ehelepola Tikiri Menika succeeded him. She and her husband Golahala Ratamahatmaya adopted Dullewa Adigar, and at her death in 1846, without issue, she, by will, bequeathed to the Adigar *inter alia* this Ninda village (*Vol. I., p. 207*). Golahala

was Ratamahatmaya of Matale North from 1835 till 1848. He was styled Golahela Samaradiwakara Chandrasekara Wahala Kuruppu Mudiyanse (see cases by Tikiri Menika and Golahela Ratamahatmaya against the tenants, 4,153 and 4,330, D. C. M., 31,200-31,211).

A description of Ehelepola's house by Dr. Davy as he saw it in September, 1819 :—

On the morrow early we left Dambooloo, and proceeded by way of Nalande to Taldenia about eight miles distant from it. Taldenia is the property of Ehelepola, and was his favourite country residence. His house is the most spacious one I have seen in any part of the country, and it is amply provided with granaries. It is about 1,200 ft. above the level of the sea, situated on a gentle green declivity in the midst of a grove of young coconut trees; and for security against elephants, which are here very numerous and troublesome, both it and the adjoining ground is surrounded by a ditch and breastwork (p. 473).

Golahela Haluwadana Nilame *vs.* Alutge Kaluhani Vedarala, for service as Ninda tenant. Services: to attend to the cultivation of the muttettu and reap, thresh, and remove the crop to Paldeniya Walawwa granary; to repair the walawwa; to attend the owner on journeys and carry his palanquin; to pound paddy, &c. (31,206).

Dullewa Adigar owns seven Ninda Pangu :—

One Paldeniya Panguwa. — Tenants: Hangidige and Gonagalago. Hold 1a. 2p. 0l. fields; 2 amuna gardens. Services (commutable for Rs. 15): twice a year to give a penuma, each time an arecanut cutter or a good knife; yearly to pay 2 ridis (1s. 4d.) as Ganpandura; to accompany the proprietor on important occasions not more than twice a year and carry the Mura-awuda; to work as a blacksmith for thirty days a year, the proprietor supplying iron.

One Wewekumbure Panguwa. — Tenant: Nikulage. Holds 1 pola field, 1a. 0p. 5l. gardens. Services (commutable for Rs. 250): to pay eightpence as ganpandura; to appear twice a year and give a silversmith's offering worth 3s. 4d.; to work at the walawwa as a silversmith for thirty days a year, being fed and supplied with coals; to accompany the proprietor on journeys on important occasions twice a year.

Five Nila Pangu. — Tenants: Durayalago, Manannalago, two Moormen, and Samuel Appu. Held five fields of 2a. 2p. 0l., seven gardens 2a. 1p. 6l. Services (commutable for Rs. 25): to pound 6 pelas of paddy a year; to cowding the Paldeniya Walawwa three times a year; to cultivate 1 pola of the Gorokgahawala muttettuwa for the maha, the proprietor supplying one yoke of buffaloes for the first ploughing; to tie 100 bundles straw and thatch the Paldeniya or Ehelepola Walawwa; to carry palanquins or chatties or baggage on journeys for thirty days a year, being fed while travelling; twice a year to appear and at each time to present 40 betel leaves and a pingo of vegetables; to work for the proprietor six times a year for five days in either of the Walawwas, receiving the midday meal, but feeding themselves if employed at Dullewa or elsewhere. The proprietor paid tax for all the fields (see 31,206).

PALIPANA.—A village in Pallegampaha korale, Harispattu.

Population in 1871, 272 (135 males, 137 females); in 1881, 394 (211 males, 183 females); in 1891, 254 (121 males, 133 females).

In 1878 83½ acres (41a. 2p. 6l.) paddy land were registered, of which 19 acres paid Rs. 99-94, 6¼ redeemed, 2¼ temple fields, and one-fourth of an acre abandoned.

WALAWWA.—Palingupana Rajakaruna Ananda Rajapaksa Pandita Mudaliya distinguished himself at Matara in a war with the Dutch and obtained this Sannas in 1761 A.D. :—

"SRI."—The bohest of our Sovereign Lord, the illustrious ruler of Lanka. During the period that Palingupana Rajakaruna Ananda Rajapaksa Pandita Mudaliya was with unalloyed loyalty and sincerity of heart rendering his services to the Sublime Great Gate, the royal command was given that he should proceed to Matara to put an end to the distress occasioned to the inhabitants of Matara by the Hollanders, and he, having reverently received the command, proceeded with the powerful host of the Uva Diavane, and having surrounded the strong fortress which the Hollanders had constructed at Matara, and having waged war without retreating a single step from the field of battle, where

the firing was incessant, and having vanquished the enemy and demolished the fortress, returned victorious, and made announcement thereof to the gracious effulgence of Majesty, and (the king) being highly pleased thereat, bestowed on him an eta (tusked elephant), an aliya (elephant without tusks), a outlass inlaid with gold and a knife, and a gold chain, and many other honourable rewards; and, moreover, ensured to his posterity the undisturbed and permanent possession of the fields Uda Yelamunkumbura 1½ amuna, Pettadeniya 5 pelas, Getaberiyadeniya 2 pelas, Dikideniya 3 pelas, Totapalapitiya 1 pela, Galketiya 1 pela, Walliyawatta 2 pelas, Amunewala 2 pelas, Liyangahamada 2 pelas, Wewaladeniya 2½ pelas, altogether 6 amuna 2 pelas and 5 lahas, with the high and low grounds and other appurtenances, situate in the village Owilla, in the Kohon-ya pattuwa of the Matale Diavane. This Sannasa was granted on this Monday, the fifth day of the decreasing moon in the month II, of the year denominated Vrasabha, in the year of Saka 1683; by the command which was given, and which command is the command of His Majesty, and thus it is. 23,461.

The grantee had two sons and a daughter who married the son of Itanadeniya Nilame alias Kotinkaduwa Mudiyanse (*Vol. I., p. 479*). Of the sons, the younger was Disava of Udapalata and Gabada Nilame (1779-1794 A.D.). He had a daughter married to Halangoda Lekam. He was a friend of the last king. He held some lands in mortgage in Mulgampola, and when he was put to death at Wak-oyn (by a mistake, it is supposed) most of his property was confiscated (*Jud. Com., 23rd February, 1825*)—except lands in Matale, of which his elder brother, the senior Disava, took possession on behalf of his nephew, Palipana Maduwa Lekam (claim for land at Alagoda, *Vol. I., p. 10*)—including the mortgaged lands; but as these were held for Katupulle service, Migastonne Adigar interfered and represented the matter to the king, who thereupon directed that the mortgagor's heirs should be allowed to redeem them on paying into the Treasury the amount due to the Disava (*ante, p. 610*).

He left a son, Palipana Maduwa Lekam (*Jud. Com., 23rd February, 1825*).

The Disava's elder brother was Disava of the Seven Korales. He and three others went to Batavia on an embassy, and he and Pilina Talawwe Disava died on the passage home (*Jud. Com., 17th May, 1816, and 4th March, 1820*).

He bequeathed his lands to his wife. They had two sons, Udapalata Disava and Palipana Lekam Mahatmaya. The former got the lands from his mother; he was concerned in the rebellion of 1817-18, and was confined for some time in Colombo and released. He had two sons, Lekam Mahatmaya and Tikiri Banda. The former was married to Annatugoda Punchi Kumarihami (*Vol. I., p. 374*). For the reasons given in the following deed, the Disava disinherited his son, the Lekam, and gave lands to his daughter-in-law (1378, D. C. Mad.) :—

(1815 A.D.).—Purport of a Talpot caused to be written and granted in the year of Saka 1737. I, Palipana Loku Disamahatmaya, of Pallegampaha in Harispattu, caused a marriage to be arranged for my son Lekam Mahatmaya from Annatugoda Walawwa. And when so living, my son, the Lekam Mahatmaya, addicted himself to drink toddy and arrack, to gamble and play cards, and to walk about whoring, which acts having been heard by Annatugoda Walawwa, the Loku Nilame came with some respectable persons and insulted me, and said: "I want to take away my child." Wherefore I, the Disamahatmaya, in order to preserve my caste and landed property, have granted Ellekumbura of 2 pelas, Attanayakugekumbura of 1 pela, Udahenpitakumbura of 1 pela, Hina-anga of 1 pela, Batagallewele-arak-anga of 16 lahas, Retipela, and Segalakoralayawatta, with the house, together with the high and low lands, plantations, gardens, and houses thereto belonging, unto Punchi Kumarihami, my daughter-in-law, that she and her sons and daughters may possess. Witnesses who know this are Malwattege Korala Atanillege Korala, Rabbegomuwego Loku Gammahe, Owisage Ukkurala, Medasiyapattuwe Randiligama Korala, Randiligama Punchirala, and Batagalle Maha Duraya. In presence of these witnesses this Talpot was written and granted. Vengeance be to them that dispute or disturb this. Declaring that Punchi Kumarihami and her sons and daughters shall not incur vengeance, this has been granted. And as to the writing of this Talpot, I, Baddege Indajoti Unnanse. 27,223.

The Lekam and his wife had a son, Palipana Annatugoda Banda, who succeeded to the property after his mother's death (27,223).

In 1820 the Disava made over his estates in Palipana, Alagoda, Owilla, and Gunnepana (*Vol. I., p. 303*), and a garden in Kandy to his wife. He was very old and in his dotage in February, 1822. He died about 1825 (27,223).

Palipana Disava owned land at Batagalla in Lower Hewabeta; his grandson Palipana Banda litigated for these (*Vol. I., p. 90*).

The Palipana family is related to Madugalla, whose sister married Palipana Korala, father of Palipana, late Ratemahatmaya of Udapalata. The family still retains lands in Hanwella and Kirimetiyawa.

A brother of the Ratemahatmaya, who was Basnayaka Nilame of the Ganegoda Dowale, married the daughter of Panabokko Loku Banda.

Palipana Walawwe Loku Banda *vs.* Molagoda Gunaratna Ummase. Plaintiff, a son of Palipana Udapalata Disava and a nephew of Palipana Lekam, 24,893. Palipana Walawwe Loku Banda, 61,916.

Palipana Tikiri Kumarihami *vs.* Madugalle Kumarihami. Plaintiff, a daughter of Madugalle Basnayaka Nilame, and his wife, Makuloluwe Kumarihami, for the movable property of her father, 91,299.

Palipana Walawwa, litigation for the estate of Loku Banda, 96,277.

A considerable part of the village Owilla belongs to the Palipana family.

Families. — Abekkon Wijesundara Ratnayaka Mudiyanse Watto Walawwa, 91,266. Atanillege, 76, D. C. Mad., 17,530 (Talpot Saka 1726), 18,237 (Talpot Saka 1701), 92,830 (*Id. I., p. 96*). Baddege *alias* Rabbegomuwege, 515, 835. D. C. Mad. (Talpot Saka 1731), 17,390 (Talpot Saka 1715), 72,720, 96,076. Basnayaka Mudiyanse, 92,830. Batagalle Vidanelage, 17,530 (Talpot Saka 1726). Bulatwattege, 8,689 (N. S.). Ediriyaigoda Wijeratna Mudiyanse, 33,735, 50,885, 57,774, 67,183. Galapitige, 67,107 (Talpot Saka 1747). Horanekarage, 67,107 (Talpot Saka 1717). Hukwattege, 17,390 (Talpot Saka 1715), 57,774, 67,183, 72,720. Kotikabaddage, 37,935, 42,611. Liyanage (*Jud. Com., 11th December, 1821, 15th February, 1822*). Mahahene Tikiri Naide held the office of Madampe Mul-Acharya in 1826. Malwattege, 76, D. C. Mad. (Talpot Saka 1612), 18,237 (Talpot Saka 1701), 10,788, 41,520. Molagoda Gunaratna Ummase, 24,893. Moormen, 18,237, 40,788. Palipana Wasala Mudiyanse, Mudiyanse, Notary of Pitiyegedara, 54,132, 56,022, 73,031. Palkumbure Palipana Lekam, 38,039. Suriyampola Ummase, 33,735, 50,885. Wattegama Gama-Walawwa, 54,132, 56,022, 73,031. Wirakon Mudiyanse, 8,689 (N. S.).

(1720 A.D.).—In the year of Saka (1)612. I, Palipana Gammabe, who was performing service at the Palle Maha Wahala (Queen's Palace), do hereby declare to have granted the following lands, which I possess, to my daughter Kalu Menika, viz., the garden Gammilewatta, the arecanut garden surrounding the dwelling-house, the field Kirikohowela, the land Pihili-ange-denipata, the aramba, the chenasa, &c. Witnesses who know the same are Atanille Arachchila, Korale Arachchila, Hukwattege Arachchila, Owisage Samudarahami, Galapitige Katupulle Naide, Balitiyanna, Batagalle Godapadda, Payinda Duraya, Peruma Duraya. Those who defend the right of this Talpot shall be happy in this world and in the world to come, and those who dispute this shall be miserable in this world and in the next. 76, D. C. Mad.

(1779 A.D.).—On Saturday, the sixth day of the waxing moon of the month Wesak, in the year of Saka 1701, under the constellation Aswida. I, Malwattege Appuhami Mudiyanse of Palipana in Pallegampaha of Harispattu, do hereby declare to have granted my paraveni lands Kirikohowela, &c., including the high and low grounds, unto my begotten son Punchirala, to be possessed by him in paraveni. Witnesses who know the same are Palipana Disamahatmaya, Hukwattege Arachchila, Rabbegomuwege Gamarala, Owisage Arachchila, Warakadeniye Ukkuwa Henaya, Batagalle Maha Duraya. Talpot written by Baddege Ummase. With the knowledge of these witnesses this Talpot has been written and granted by me, Mudiyanse, to my son Punchirala. Whoever disputes or disturbs this grant shall suffer by the ordeal oaths, but Punchirala shall not suffer were he to swear the five oaths. 17,237.

(1793 A.D.).—Under the constellation Revatiya, on Tuesday, the eleventh day of the waning moon of the month Posen, in the year of Saka 1715. I, Baddege Punchirala of Palipana in Pallegampaha of Harispattu, have granted Kirikohowela, &c., including the high and low lands appertaining thereto, together with all the other property belonging to me, to my begotten (son) Indajoti Bikkhunwahane upon this land voucher, in the knowledge of the witnesses Malwattege Arachchila of this village, Pulingurala of the same house, Katupullege Siralaya, Galketiyege Punchirala of Molagoda, Balakaduwe Dinturala, Warakadeniye Appuwa Henaya, Naide Henaya of the same house, Ambakote Duraya of Batagalla. Those who dispute or disturb this grant shall suffer by the ordeal oaths. My son the Ummase shall not suffer by the oaths were he to swear on the seven ordeals. Those who defend and assist this grant according to the laws of this and the next world shall enjoy heavenly bliss. Those who do injustice to this shall fall into hell. 17,390.

WALPOLAPITIYE VIHARE.—A rock temple said to have been founded in King Rajadhi Raja Sinha's time (1780-98) by Nugawela Loku Disawa. It has no Nannas. The fields are old dedications; one Nila Panguwa was registered. Some lands were redeemed and some were subject to tax (*T. L. C. 408, Office 310*).

The vihare has lands at Kiralagama.

In March, 1891, when I visited the village, I found the vihare in ruins.

PALIPANA VIHARE alias UDAMUDUNE VIHARE.—Palipana Uda Gabada Nilamo, Wedikkara Mohottala, and Tamankaduwa Disawa dedicated lands at Alagoda to the vihare upon a Talpot dated Saka 1731 (1809 A.D.), *Jud. Com.*, 22nd June, 1830. There were several litigations between incumbents (see 1,271, D. C. Mad., 17,390, 20,849, 33,735). Claim for small pieces of land in Alagoda and Dombagannanawa was rejected (*T. L. C. 397, Office 268. Vol. I., p. 10*).

Kurukos-angege, as tenant of a Hewisi Panguwa of the Walpolapitiye Vihare, holds a field of 8 kurunis and a garden of 2 pelas. Services (commutable for Rs. 4.65): to beat tom-tom at the three towawa on poya days and the four festivals during the year; to thatch the mandappe with 70 bundles of straw; to weed the ruluwa for two days three times a year; to accompany the priest on journeys for eight days in the year. The tenant receives a morning ration of congee and a forenoon meal of curry and rice when on duty at the vihare, and when on journeys three meals of curry and rice a day.

Andakottege, as tenant of a Penidena Panguwa of the Dalada Maligawa, holds a pela of a field. Services (commutable for Rs. 11.15): to deliver at the Maligawa three bottles (kotala) of kitul syrup in six alternate months of the year. The penuma of this panguwa is given to the Diwa Nilamo soon after the new year, and consists of a pingo of vegetables and 40 leaves of betel.

Warakadeniyage, as tenant of a Rada Panguwa, holds a field of 0a. 1p. 2k. The services are to offer to the Diwa Nilamo and to the Kariyakaranarala of the Maligawa soon after the new year, to each a white Kandyan hat, also to supply for the perahera fifty rag balls called pandan-undi, each about the size of an orange. Commutable for Rs. 8.80.

PALISPATTU EAST.—A division of Lower Dumbura, bounded on the north by Udasiya pattuwa of Matala South, east by Gandeke korale of Upper Dumbura, south by Udasiya pattuwa of Upper Dumbura, and on the west by Pallegampaha and Udagampaha korales of Lower Dumbura.

Population in 1881, 4,060 (2,175 males, 1,885 females), 851 families living in 845 houses; in 1891, 3,542 (1,812 males, 1,730 females), 757 families living in 757 houses.

Villages in 1881: Alutwela, Elliyadda, Galabodawatta, Giddawa, Karalliyadda, Kumbal-oluwa, Rambukwella, Udawela, Waradiwala, Watapana, Werapitiya.

Villages in 1891: Alutwela, Elliyadda, Galabodawatta, Giddawa Arachechi-wasama, Giddawa Vidana-wasama, Giddawa Weralu-anga, Giddawa Yatiganwela, Karalliyadda, Karalliyadda Kandegammedda, Kumbal-oluwa, Rambukwella, Rambukwella Aranwela, Rambukwella Himella, Rambukwella Wegala, Rambukwella Welletota Kadewidiya, Udawela, Waradiwala, Watapana, Werapitiya, Werapitiya Pahala-gammedda.

In 1878 841½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 356a. 1p. 2l. (paid Rs. 2,571.12); redeemed 43a. 1p. 8½l.; sold by the Crown 8a. 2p. 6l.; belonging to temples 9a. 3p. 6l.; abandoned 2a. 1p. 3l.; total 420a. 3p. 5½l.

PALISPATTU WEST.—A division of Lower Dumbura, bounded on the north by Pallegampaha korale, east by Udasiya pattuwa, south by the Mahaweli-ganga, and on the west by Udagampaha korale.

Population in 1881, 5,174 (2,817 males, 2,357 females), 1,141 families living in 1,132 houses; in 1891, 4,598 (2,411 males, 2,187 females), 1,040 families living in 1,040 houses.

Villages in 1881: Arattana, Beddegama, Gankewala, Gomagoda, Gonawala, Henagehuwela, Kalude-ella, Kosgama, Kumbukkandura, Naranpanawa, Teldeniya, Wewegama.

Villages in 1891: Arattana, Arattana Pahala-gammedda, Beddegama, Gankewala, Gomagoda, Gomagoda Elannalpota, Gomagoda Karagastenna, Gomagoda Wepatana, Gonawala, Henagehuwela, Henagehuwela Medi-gammedda, Henagehuwela Welletota, Kalude-ella, Kalebokka, Kosgama, Kumbukkandura.

Naranpanawa, Naranpanawa Dambatagolla, Naranpanawa Disanekkanda, Naranpanawa Egoda-gaminedda, Naranpanawa Kande-gammedda, Naranpanawa Karagastenna, Teldeniya, Teldeniya Pahala-gammedda, Wewegama.

In 1878 735½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 257*a.* 0*p.* 8½*l.* (paid Rs. 1,753.91); redeemed 64*a.* 0*p.* 0*l.*; sold by the Crown 25*a.* 3*p.* 0½*l.*; belonging to temples 12*a.* 1*p.* 1*l.*; abandoned 8*a.* 2*p.* 6½*l.*; total 367*a.* 3*p.* 6½*l.*

PALKADA.—A village in Udugoda Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North, in Akuramboda-wasam.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 50 (24 males, 26 females); in 1891, 29 (14 males, 15 females). Jaggory caste, descendants of the slaves of Akuramboda Bandara.

A stone amuna, which diverts water to Nadeniyokumbura.

PALKUMBURA.—A village in Gangapalata korale, Udunuwara.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Kotakedeniya and Pitunugama. Population in 1881, 41 (22 males, 19 females); in 1891, 39 (22 males, 17 females).

In 1878 15½ acres (7*a.* 3*p.* 5*l.*) paddy land were registered, of which 10½ acres (paid Rs. 32.31); the rest were redeemed.

Families.—Hendeniyegge Ukku Banda *rs.* Arachchillage Appuhami Arachchilla and Kawrala, 27,826. Herat Mudiyanseilage *rs.* Malwatugoda Walawwa, 69,371.

PALKUMBURA.—A village in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, Hariapattu.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Gonigoda. Not in the Census of 1881, but in that of 1891 the population was 87 (45 males, 42 females).

Families.—Kapurallage and Malukdeniyegge possessed land by "Tattumaru," 21,998. Palkumbure Banda (*Vol. I., p. 273*). Palkumbure Palipana Lekam (*Vol. I., p. 10*). Peradeniyegge, sons of Palkumbure Basnayaka Nilame, son of Palkumbure Brahmuna Mohottala, 524, D. C. Mad. (Talpoṭa Saka 1610, 1733). Wellege Dingiri Menika, widow of Palkumbure Basnayaka Nilame, 524, D. C. Mad. (Sannas Saka 1683). Wijendarage, 28,975, 29,779.

(1688 A.D.).—The purport of the grant made of the paraveni lands both of low and high grounds belonging to me, Kudarala, the grand-son of Kiri Mahage, of Palkumbura in Hariapattu, is as follows:—The fields Madiwela, &c. These portions of land belonging to me, the said Kudarala, grandson of Palkumbure Kiri Mahage, have been given in paraveni to Brahmuna Rala, who has come from the Coast, receiving from him 100 ridis. In this year of Saka 1610, on Friday, the thirteenth day of the sun in Vrahaspha, and on the second of the waxing moon of the month Wesak. Witnesses who know the same are Manawalahami of Palkumbura, Mahana Gurunnehe of Ranganama, Mek Appu of Idamegama, Dehideniyegge Kalu Appu, Henaya of Palkumbura. Those who dispute or disturb this grant, which has been given with the knowledge of the said witnesses, shall suffer by the seven oaths, but there shall be no curse of oaths to the said Brahmuna Rala and to his sons and grandsons and their descendants, though they were to swear the five oaths. Declaring thus this Talpoṭa has been given. 524, D. C. Mad.

SANNAS (1761 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1683, denominated Taruna, of the month Wesak, on Thursday, the second day of the increasing moon. Her Most Gracious Majesty (Palle Wasala Devi-swami-daruva-nan-vaḥanase) by the light of her incomparable and most profound divine wisdom made the following edict:—As Imbulmalgama Etani's daughter Punchedi Etani served in the Queen's Palace, the fields Madiwela 3 pelas and 5 lahas, Kiriwana-anga 1 pela, together with the gardens, houses, chenas, and the aramba, situate at Palkumbura, in the Ranganpalata of Hariapattu, have been granted to her to possess undisturbedly during the existence of her children, children's children, and their generations according to law. Which edict is thus made a royal command. 524, D. C. Mad.

MULMEDIYAWA.—There was a stone with an inscription to mark an incident in King Walagam Bahu's reign,—an elephant bowing to him recognizing him as king.

PALKUMBURE VIHARE.—The history of the vihare is best told in this Sannas, in the possession of the incumbent, dated 1804 A.D.:—

At the time when the great King Bhuwanayka Bahu of the solar dynasty, a lineal descendant of the first king of the world, of great power and renown, was reigning in the city of Jayawaridhana Kotte, he had one of his brothers

admitted to the order of priesthood called *Bhuwanayka Bahu Terunnase*, who resided in the same city. After the king had attained heaven, this priest, accompanied by several of his brothers, set out from the city for the hill-country, and took up his abode in *Urulowatta* in *Udunuwara*. During the sojourn of this priest in this place the King *Wikrama Bahu*, who founded the city of *Senkhandha Sallabhidhana Sriwardhanapura* and made it his capital, attained heaven, and his son, *Jayawira Asthana*, ascended the throne. He invited *Bhuwanayka Bahu Teru*, who was then residing in the village *Urulowatta*, to come to the city and made him transcribe *Wisuddhimarga*, in order that His Majesty may acquire merit in this and in the next world; and as his remuneration for this transcript His Majesty gave the *Teru*, in addition to numerous live and dead stock, the *Badawedilla* called *Palkumbura*, in *Kulugammanasiya pattuwa* of *Sarasiya pattuwa*, 4 *amunu* paddy sowing extent, with the houses, plantations, high and low lands appurtenant thereto, as well as a storied house built thereon for a *pansala*.

Thereafter, a nephew of this *Teru* entered the order of priesthood, and was known as *Bhuwanayka Bahu Terunnase*. At the time of King *Raja Sinha*, of *Sitawaka*, he caused a considerable number of priests, both in the low- and hill-countries, to be disrobed; and this *Teru* was also disrobed and was called *Bhuwanayka Bahu Pandita Mudiyanse*, and he continued to reside in and possess *Palkumbura*.

This *Bhuwanayka Bahu Pandita Mudiyanse* became tutor to King *Senarat*, who was like an everlasting golden vine, and completed his education in the art of reading and writing; for these services he was liberally rewarded by the king. In the course of time his nephew, *Bhuwanayka Bahu Teru*, succeeded to the possession of this *Badawedilla*, and built a vihare of granite and continued to carry on ceremonial observances until his death.

Thereafter, one *Palkumbure Unnanse*, who was descended in that line of succession, effected repairs in this stone-built vihare, made a stone-image of one carpenter's cubit high, whitewashed the vihare buildings, celebrated the festival of *Netra-pinkama* after giving over 25,000 fanams' worth of things as remuneration to the artists.

After this work was thus over, the great King *Narendra Sinha*, the lord supreme of Lanka, was asked to share in this merit, and His Majesty in return showed him (*Palkumbure Unnanse*) unbounded grace and commanded him to take up his abode in Kandy and officiate in the *Relie Temple*. And ever since successors of these priests continued to officiate successively in an unbroken and regular order in the *Dalada Maligawa*.

In the year 2311 of Buddha, Sri *Wikrama Raja Sinha* on his accession to the throne, being actuated by a desire to accumulate merit in an eminent degree, began to patronize and propagate the Buddhist faith; and when His Majesty was presented with the *Palkumbure Vihare Sannas*, which had partly been charred, together with a written appeal to him to participate in merit, he shared in the merit, and dedicated the village situated in the *Kulugammanasiya pattuwa* of *Sarasiya pattuwa* within these boundaries; that is to say, on the east by this side of the village limit of *Gonigoda*, south-east this side of *Gonigoda-depawella*, south this side of the oya, south-west by this side of the rock at *Anawala*, west by the village limit of *Arambegama*, north-west by this side of a mahadewata tree, north this side of *Mulmediyawa*, and on the north-east by the rock in *Ambagas-anga* in the royal village *Attargama*, namely, *Hapugaskumbura* 5 *pelas*, *Dalukgahakumbura* 3 *pelas*, *Urakote* 1 *pela*, *Palkuda* 2 *pelas*, *Polgahamula* 2 *pelas*, *Anga* 2 *pelas*, *Ambagas-anga* 3 *pelas*, *Tenu-anga* 7 *lahas*, and 16 *lahas* out of *Randiligama*; all these 1 *amunu* and 16 *lahas*, with the appurtenant plantations, houses, high and low lands called and known as *Palkumbura*, for the purpose of maintaining the ceremonial observances in this vihare without interruption.

Thus this is dedicated to the pupillary successors of *Palkumbure Bhuwanayka Bahu Unnanse*, the pupil of *Kobbekaduwe Rajaguru Srinivasa Maha Teru* of *Madwatte Vihare*, who is the royal tutor, with the object of continuing the ceremonial observances in this vihare, with liberty to the priests to enjoy the benefits arising therefrom.

On Monday, the seventh day of the waxing moon of the month *Durutu*, in the year of *Saka* 1726, called *Raktakshi*, this copper *Sannas* was made and given by command of the king in his zeal for the cause of religion, from his gem-set throne at *Senkhandha Sallabhidhana Sriwardhanapura* in the *Katupuluhabada*, seated in all the splendour and glory of Indra, the god of gods, thereby precluding all succeeding kings, sub-kings, and ministers of state from laying claim to this *Badawedilla* so long as the Buddhist faith exists.

He that taketh away anything which belongeth to Buddha, be it only grass or clippings of wood, flowers or fruit, shall be born a monstrous *pretya*.

Of the guardian and the giver, the former is the more eminent, for the giver arrives only at swarga, but the ensurer of gifts attaineth permanence.

He that taketh away that which he or another had given shall be born a worm in ordure throughout 60,000 years.

The vihara is reached by a short flight of steep stone steps; it is in a large enclosure surrounded by a wall. Two wahalkadas or porches. Two bo-trees.

The stone part of the building is of Tamil architecture, a dagoba above the vihara under the roof. The wood carving is exceptionally good.

In Gonigoda the vihara has four Service Pangu and five Maruwena Pangu. (*Vol. I., p. 299*).

A field of 6 labas at Attaragama is held of the vihara by Wijendaraga to do blacksmith's work, 28,975, 29,779. (1,241. D. C. Mad., by incumbent against Batugoda Hawadiya.)

The vihara owns a Hewisi Panguwa at Idamegama (2 pelas field and 2 pelas garden) held by Rangama Tikiri Yakkessa. Services (commutable for Rs. 11.70): to beat the dawula and temmettama for the four festivals and on poya days throughout the year; to give one hunduwa of oil for the Katti Mangallaya; to appear once a year before the incumbent and present forty betel leaves.

Kapuwatte Kumarihani owned a Rada Ninda Panguwa (1 pela field and 1 amuna garden). Tenant: Palkumbura Lensuwa Henaya. Services (commutable for Rs. 6.65): to wash clothes at the Arambegama Walawwa when the proprietor is there, also to hang up cloths, put up cloth ceilings, and spread cloths on tables and chairs; to give a penuma of betel; if there is a male proprietor, to give a Kandyan hat.

PALKUMBURA.—A village in Medasiya pattawa, Hariyapattu, in Kurundugollewasani.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Kurundugolla. Population in 1881, 60 (31 males, 29 females); in 1891, 60 (30 males, 30 females).

In 1878 15 acres paddy land were registered in Idamegama Palkumbura, of which 2 acres paid Rs. 13.

Families. — Baddege, 73,159. Batugodage, 1,241. D. C. Mad. Henegge, 18,008. Kulatunga Mudiyansege, 36,600, 38,167. Merinuge, 86,600, 38,167. Mola-godage, 73,159. Moormen, 18,008 (Sittu Saka 1718), 97,712. Pitiyewatlege, 73,159.

SITTU (1796 A.D.).—“Gonigoda.” Whereas Henegge Horatula and Dewatege Neima Mudali, having disputes between them concerning the field Naraumaditte Pihilladeniya of 3 pelas and the two chenas appertaining thereto at Palkumbura in Welapalata of Hariyapattuwa, came before me; I consequently investigated the dispute, and having properly ascertained and inquired into the rights of the parties to the lands, and having caused them both to be sworn according to the ordeal oaths in the Angoda Dewala, have found it fully proved that Horatula has no right or title to the said lands, as he failed and was a loser in the oath, and that Neima Mudali was the winner. That the oath was administered at the request of the parties and with their consent. And thus the 3 pelas of the field, together with all its appurtenances, including high and low lands, gardens, plantations, and houses, are by these presents adjudged to the said Neima Mudali, and I have quieted him in the peaceful and uninterrupted possession of the same. On this Thursday, the full moon day of the month Unduwak, in the year of Saka 1718, this Sittu has been granted by me, Gonigoda Rajakaruna Wijeyakona Mudiyanse Ratahani, Chief of the Kottalbalde Department of Divilla, Migammana, Gurugama, Kanduwahabatgama, Wilana, Walgama, and Uda-rata. 18,008.

(1801 A.D.). In the year of Saka 1726, on Friday, the seventh day of the month Wak. I, Gamage Dingiri Menika, of Henegama in Medasiya pattawa, having no children of my own, and in consequence of my being much involved in debt, and having derived assistance from Ambahera Lekam Mahatmaya for three years, and also in consideration of his having paid the debts contracted by me to the extent of 11 amuna 2 pelas paddy, 160 ralis and 12 pice, my parawan property consisting of the fields Wada-attu 3 pelas, &c. These lands I give on my deathbed, but in the full enjoyment of the best of my recollection, to Ambahera Lekam Mahatmaya to be uninterruptedly possessed by him and his descendants without the least vengeance befalling them; but in the event of my relations or any other persons attempting to dispute this bequest, they shall have to contend with the vengeance. Ambahera Lekam Mahatmaya can take the oath of the five ordeals with impunity. Witnesses who know the

same are Maratugoda Punchirala, Henegama Arachchila, Kahawatte Appu, Ratukoba Rala, Welagedara Muhandiram Nilame, Pan-attalage Punchirala, Halangoda Nilame, Aspantiye Kankanam Rala, Ifalliyaaldu Gobanarala, Millawa Ratamahatmaya. This Talpot has been written by me, Ihagama Lekam Mahatmaya. 1,211, D. C. Mad.

(1808 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1730, of the month Wesak, on Sunday, the fifteenth day of the waning moon, under the constellation Aswida. I, Gamage Dingiri Etana, of Henegama, in Melasiya pattuwa of Hari-pattu, having received 15 ridis from Hewapola Rala, transferred to him finally the garden Upasakayagewatta to be possessed in paraveni. Witnesses who know this are Arachchillage Punchirala of this village, Pan-attalage Kudarala of this village, Nandawa Duraya residing at Hettiyawatta, Malawala Pihanarala residing at Dullewa, Welage Menikala of Palkumbura, Ratukohege Appuhami of the same village, Tambiya of the same village. Known to so many persons this has been granted. 1,211, D. C. Mad.

(1811 A.D.).—I, Welagedara Banda, grandson of Brahmana Rala, of Palkumbura, in Melasiya pattuwa of Hari-pattu, do hereby declare that I have granted in paraveni to Peradeniyage Punchi Menika the lands belonging to me, namely, Mahudiwela 3 pelas, &c. Should any of my children or grandchildren dispute this grant they shall suffer by the ordeal oaths, but there shall be no curse of oaths to Punchi Menika and to her children and grandchildren, though they were to swear on the five oaths. Declaring thus, this Talpot has been granted under the constellation Ma, on Tuesday, the tenth day of the waning moon of the month Wak, in the year of Saka 1733, in the knowledge of the witnesses Annatugoda Medduma Banda, Wattoruge Wattorurala of Aladeniya, Badde Vidane of Marawanagoda, Puniwidakuraya of the same village, Malgammana Kankanama of Yatinuwara, Lekamalage Punchirala, Arambepola Gammabe of Aladeniya, Peradeniyage Nekatrala of the same village, Bogaha-ange Hangdiya of the same village. With the knowledge of these witnesses this land voucher has been given. 521, D. C. Mad.

PALKUMBURA.—See Andungama.

PALKUMBURA.—See Henegama.

PALKUMBURA.—An abandoned village in Udugoda Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North.

PALLAMA.—A village in Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, in Gurubebile-wasam. In the Census of 1871 grouped with Udamulla and Elahena. Population in 1841, 124 (63 males, 61 females); in 1891, 131 (75 males, 56 females). Vellalas, Bajjan Durayo, Tamils.

In 1878 about 24 acres (12a. 0p. 2l.) paddy land were registered, of which 17½ acres paid Rs. 48-06, 5 redeemed, and 1½ sold by the Crown.

Families.—Godapusse Appuhami Arachchila, son of Godapusse Rate Rala, for the estate of Gantune Pallama Kiri Banda (*Jud. Com., 22nd and 27th April, 1825*), 45,046. Hapugaskotuwege, 48,768. Pallama Walawwe Punchirala, son of Waragoda Rate Rala and grandson of Gantune Pallama Kiri Banda (*Jud. Com., 22nd and 27th April, 1825*), 45,046. Udage Kawrala Nekatrala's estate, Test. 211. Ulpotage Ukku Menika, granddaughter of Ulpotage Rate Rala, 48,768. Waragoda Rate Rallage, granddaughter of Gantune Pallama Kiri Banda (*Jud. Com., 22nd and 27th April, 1825*), 45,046.

PALLE ASWEDDUMA.—A village in Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East.

Population in 1871, 93 (52 males, 41 females); in 1881, 274 (147 males, 127 females); in 1891, 301 (154 males, 147 females).

PALLEGAMA.—A village in Pallegampala korale, Lower Dumbura, on the Yakadakumbure-oya.

Hills.—Etambelchela, Etikehelchela.

Population in 1871, 576 (311 males, 265 females); in 1881, 518 (267 males, 251 females); in 1891, 350 (179 males, 171 females).

In the H. L. M. 48½ acres (24a. 0p. 8l.) of paddy land were registered.

In 1878 60 acres (30a. 0p. 1l.) were registered, of which 54½ acres paid Rs. 162-19.

Parities.—Alupotakumburege, 51,636. Apullanage, 58,548. Asweddumero, 68,874. Ediriwirasuriya Patabendige, 43,934. Edley, Robert, 52,408, 68,874. Gajunge, 51,636. Gallo Kumbala Patranage, 69,071. Girambegge, 46,742. Hempitage, 25,031, 25,312, 59,979, 67,101, 33,964 (N. S.). Thalage, 28,117, 58,548, 67,362. Ketawalagoda Walawwa Wijesinha Mudiyanseelage Kala Banda, Ratnayaka Nilame, 48,931. Laukapodige, 28,117, 55,211. Mahadura Nilage, 69,031. Maliyaddige, 37,836. Mudanage, 46,782. Pallemaditige, 58,518. Pirakotuwege, 67,155. Ranhotige, 54,141. Saja Durage, 67,127. Soysa, H., 3,936 (N. S.). Suriyapatabendige, 30,568, 36,997. Talakotage, 37,836. Tamils, 52,406. Teihawadige, 28,117, 30,568, 36,997, 56,065. Udahage, 25,031, 25,312, 59,979, 67,101. Vedakodage, 56,065. Wattage, 28,117, 51,911. Yakulakumburege, 30,568, 32,728, 36,997. Yamage, 28,117.

Nekatte, Ranhawadige, Aranbega, Asweddumero, Hempitage, Ranhotige, and Mawunero hold as tenants of the Dalada Maligawa a Mura Panguwa, 2a. 3p. 0l. fields, 1a. 0p. 8l. gardens. Services (commutable for Rs. 19.60): to perform mura for fifteen days annually for each pelt of paddy land; the service is that of hewers of wood, drawers of water, sweepers, and lamp cleaners and lighters, and to guard at night when on duty receive rations, to go on messages—on such occasions receive rations.

Apullanage holds, as tenant of an Ingudena Panguwa, 0a. 3p. 1l. fields, 0a. 1p. 0l. gardens. Services (commutable for Rs. 5): to deliver during the year nine seer green ginger; to give a pannam of vegetables and betel to the Diwa Nilame after the new year.

PALLEGAMA.—A village in Udagampala korale, Lower Dumbura, under the Attaragalla Arachchi.

Hills.—Etuwalamudunekanda.

Population in 1871, 437 (234 males, 203 females); in 1881, 601 (330 males, 271 females); in 1891, of Pallegama Ihala-gammedda, 285 (148 males, 137 females), of Pallegama Pahala-gammedda, 290 (152 males, 138 females).

About 67 acres (33a. 1p. 7l.) of paddy land were registered in 1878, of which 28 acres paid Rs. 108.02; the rest were redeemed.

Parities.—Embilwatte Patabdurage, 70,502, 71,128, 1,823 (N. S.). Holloway, J., 61,233. Kodituwakukarage, 27,710 (T. pot Saka 17,331, 1,823 (N. S.)). Malwadange, 25,078, 47,180, 72,631. Moormen, 72,631. Napana Hettige Unnanne, 69,233. Perumbodage, 27,710. Ranpatinge, 27,710, 43,881, 69,253. Urakotage, 4,823 (N. S.).

GERUKETTIY Vihare was built by Gidlawage *alias* Malwadange Kira, who in 1819 verbally dedicated lands to it, and subsequently in 1822 confirmed the dedication by an ola writing.

The first incumbent was Napana Wijekenge Sumana Unnanne, 25,078.

PALLEGAMA.—A village in Pasbage korale, Upper Bulatgama.

River.—Mahaweli-ganga.

Hills.—Katukitulekanda, Warakagaha-tennehinna.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Pattumupitiya. Population in 1881, 207 (117 males, 90 females); in 1891, 196 (95 males, 101 female).

In 1878 31½ acres of paddy land were registered.

In 1855 Godigomuwa Walawe Loka Banda sold land which he got from his uncle, Giragama Rasmayaka Nilame of the Maha Dewale, to Agalakotuwa Ratnayaka Mudiyanseelage Menikala (29,320).

Parities.—Agalakotuwa Ratnayaka Mudiyanseelage, descendants of Sewendarapitiye Mudiyanse, Kapurala of the Sewendarapitiye Dewol Dewale, 1,230, 29,320, 33,088, 33,097, 33,098, 97,947, 6,416 (N. S.). Alanduliyadige, descendant of Sewendarapitiye Mudiyanse Kapurala, 1,230. Aranleganage, 29,320. Gamage, 33,088, 33,097, 33,098. Test 8091. Haragastennege, 33,320. Haturustina Durayalage, 11,030 (N. S.). Jayasundara Mudiyanseelage, 97,947. Kapuge Mudalibami, Korala, 72,402. Kuramada Kodige, 6,416 (N. S.). Low-country Sinhalese, 11,030 (N. S.). Moormen, 33,088, 33,097, 33,098.

SEWENDARAPITIYE DEWOL DEWALE.—An ancient temple. The office of Kapuraha of the dewala is hereditary in the Agalakotuwa family, descendants of Sewendarapitiye Mudiyansa Kapuraha (1,230, 97,917).

PALLEGAMA.—A village in Laggala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, half a mile east of Attulumbota. The Kalu-ganga divides the village in two.

Captain Glenohm was stationed here for some time during the rebellion of 1818 to intercept the flight of the rebel chief Madugala.

Road to Houndawa.

When the Government Agent comes to the pattuwa he lodges in this village. President's court, school.

Hill.—Manaketiye-kanda.

Population in 1871, 115 (61 males, 54 females); in 1881, 94 (48 males, 46 females); in 1891, 100 (67 males, 33 females). Villages of the Mudaliperuwe, Washers.

About 200 acres of paddy land were registered in 1878.

Boundaries.—Devatage, 31,039. Egolage, 56,169. Gomawalage, 18,203 (Talpot Saka 1721). Idamuge, 48,205. Koralege, 39,684. 56,169. Lindapitiye Hena-yalage 2,511 (N. S.). Moormen, 2,511 (N. S.). Pallanulage, 18,203.

(1771 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1694, of the month Duruta, on Friday, the fifth day of the waning moon, under the constellation Uturupahenna. I, Veluvawe Gammala of Pallegama in Laggala korale of Matale, being reduced to great want and poverty, and there being no relations of mine, do hereby give and grant unto Ratwatte Nilame the deld Karagunna Yalwela, &c., being my personal property, in consideration of the great assistance rendered to me by the said Nilame. If any one, either my relations or strangers, should contest or dispute this, such persons shall suffer vengeance of oaths. There shall be no curse of oaths to the Nilame or his descendant even the third time. Witnesses to this are: Kaduwela Velane, Hahuridye Gammalahe, Iriwela Vela Velde, Nannu-muwe Udara Gammalahe. With the knowledge of the said witnesses this pattuwanuwa has been granted in presence to Ratwatte Nilame, May it prosper. (Umbuwa MSS.).

There are two rows of granite pillars and the ruins of a vihara and dagoba.

Remains of an ennet across the Kalu-ganga to irrigate the fields, many of which are abandoned.

An ennet tank, which irrigated the Idamegedua fields.

PALLEGAMA.—A village in Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East. The wasam includes Kayikawala and Kuruwawa.

Stream.—Totapalawelle-oya.

Hill.—Etambagabahela.

One tradition is that certain Bandaras came from Bogambara in India with the regalia of a god and built a dewala here and called it Bogambara. Subsequently the four Ratnamilla of Haudogala, Kolongolla, Bimmulla, and Deliwala and twenty Paradasa divided the village and called the upper part Udagama and the lower Pallegama. For another tradition (see Vol. I., p. 105).

In 1871 grouped with Kayikawala. Population in 1881, 237 (138 males, 99 females); in 1891, 235 (114 males, 121 females). Villages, Washers, Tom-tom Beaters, Moormen, Tamils, Blacksmiths.

In 1878 964 acres of paddy land were registered.

The Nikawella amuna and ela water the Nikawella fields.

Pallegama Arachchila witnesses to a deed in 1801 A.D. (Vol. I., p. 94).

PALLEGAMA.—A village in Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North. The wasam includes Pallesoma, Bulagala, and Pelychera. In King Raja Sinha's reign this belonged to the Pallo Walala.

Stream.—Yakuragala-ela.

Hill.—Kalyawagabakanda, Maha Uluwambakanda.

In 1871 grouped with Bulagala. Population in 1881, 106 (57 males, 49 females); in 1891, 135 (75 males, 60 females). Mudaliperuwe Villages.

In 1878 204 acres of paddy land were registered.

Some stone pillars close to a spring.

PALLEGAMA.—A hamlet of Haloluwa (*Vol. I, pp. 515, 489*).

In the Census of 1871 Haloluwa, Pallegama, and Uggala are grouped together.

Families.—Dolapillallege, 6,291 (N. 8.); Egolawattage, 5,452 (N. 8.). *Mahagettara* Arachchila, 18,097 (Talpot Saka 1685); Mahakumburege, 36,355; Tennakongodara Arachchila, 18,096 (Talpot Saka 1710); Tennakumburege, 5,152, 6,291 (N. 8.); Tiyanarakumburege, 36,355; Udaliyage, 36,355. *Charles Milroy Doyle*, 18,086, 18,097.

PALLE GAMMEDDA.—A village in Gangapabuttakorale, Upper Hewaheta, under the Karalliyadda Arachchi.

Stream.—Matake and Moduwala clas from Mahullewewa.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 238 (128 males, 110 females); in 1891, 118 (59 males, 59 females). Vellata, Low country Sinhalese.

Forty acres (20 amun) of paddy land under cultivation.

Boutiques; Church Missionary Society's school at Gonaguma for boys and girls.

PALLE-GAMMEDDA.—A village in Unantenne-wasam, Divatilaka korale, Upper Hewaheta.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 173 (95 males, 78 females); in 1891, 111 (54 males, 57 females).

PALLE-GAMMEDDA.—A hamlet of Kachidara, in Pallepone korale, Kotmale. Population in 1891, 154 (87 males, 67 females). Moormen, Smiths, Dhobies.

PALLE-GAMMEDDA.—A hamlet of Kalapitiya, in Udapone korale, Kotmale. Population in 1891, 51 (26 males, 25 females).

PALLE GAMPALA KORALE.—Of Matutata, in Upper Hewaheta (*ante, p. 556*).

PALLEGAMSIVA PATTUWA.—The old name of Gampahastya pattuwa of Matala South (*Vol. I, p. 557*).

PALLEKELE KADEWIDIYA.—A hamlet of Kandalu, in Udagampala korale, Lower Dambura.

Population in 1891, 316 (191 males, 125 females).

PALLEKUMBURA.—A village in Udapalata korale, Temapane.

Not in the Census of 1871 nor of 1881. Population in 1891, 48 (29 males, 19 females).

PALLEKUMBURA.—A hamlet of Moduwala in Laegala Udasiya pattuwa, Matala East.

There are only two houses including the Korala's

Wesleyan Mission house.

Manayala, a high rock, flat top, from which there is an extensive view.

PALLEMADITTA.—A hamlet of Damburawa, in Udagampala korale, Lower Dambura.

Population in 1891, 207 (102 males, 105 females).

PALLE MA-OYA.—A village in Hewawewa korale, Lower Hewaheta, on the Maoya.

Hills.—Galapita-ellakanda, Kumbukwela-kanda, Manakakanda, Millapokunokanda.

Population in 1871, 59 (28 males, 31 females); in 1881, 68 (37 males, 31 females); in 1891, 68 (53 males, 15 females).

In 1878 46½ acres (23½ *opp. 6½*) of paddy land were registered, of which 45 acres paid Rs. 146.07; the rest were redeemed.

PALLEMULLA. — A village in Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, in Gurubibilewasam.

DIMBULWELA is a hamlet (*Vol. I., p. 167*).

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Motihakka. Population in 1881, 70 (33 males, 37 females); in 1891, 67 (37 males, 30 females). Vellalas, Nilamakkurayo, Wathumpurayo, Washers, Tamils.

In 1873 86½ acres (43½ 1p. 0l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 62½ acres paid Rs. 12133.

Talagahagodara Rato Raha gave land upon a deed to Golahola Ratenuhatmaye and his wife Elhel-pola Tikiri Kumarihandi, to receive assistance, but they having failed to do so the Rato Raha revoked the deed (21,525).

Resale. — Golahawattage, 33,699. Gurubibilewa, 1,794, D. O. M. (Sittu Saka, 1738). Rajagahakotawage, 48,768. Kaluwa Durayalage, 33,699. Kottagoda, 1,791, D. O. M. (Talpet Saka 1698). Malinda Durayalage, 33,699. Peppage, 1,791, D. O. M. Puwakpitiyege, 21,525. Utpotage Ukku Menika, grand daughter of Utpotage Rato Raha, 48,768. Wegodapola Bhunayaka Nilame, 1,791, 1,791, D. O. M.

(1734 A.D.). Saka 1698, on Friday, the thirtieth day of the increasing moon, in the month Wesak. Transfer of a field by Kalu Ezana, of Udumulla in Ganituma, to Kottagoda Kakkaboya, in consideration of 20 ridis, 2 heta cloths, 5 salt fish, 3 pieces salt fish, 5 pieces of dried and 6 of salted flesh. Witnesses: Pallama Kowala, Pallama Gurumuche, Kottagoda Mediyanneho.

SITTU (1516 A.D.) — Gunamalrala and Kottagoda Ganaya disputing for the upper 2 pelas of Hattiyakumbura lying at Dimbulwela, in Udasiya pattuwa Ganituma. Malinda laid claim to it, before me. On inquiring into the matter it has been found that Ganaya had no defence, and the Talpet produced by him being found to be a forgery this Ganayanguwa and its appurtenances have been adjudged to Gunamalrala, as he has title to the same. To this effect the Sittu has been granted on Friday, the fifth day of the increasing moon, of the month Medindina, in the year of Saka 1738, by me, Dumbura Wijayawardhana. Rajakaruna Pandita Abeyakon Wabala Mudiyane Ralahandi, Disava of Ganituma, Chief of the Kurawe Department of Gangala, Lehalala, Kiriwarawa and Bogambura, Chief of the Gravets (kadawat) of Nalanda, Milhawana, Yatawatta and Chief of Saranaru, Ninda, and Vidana villages, and of the Kottabadda and Kumbalbadde Departments, and Maha Disava of Matale. 1,791, D. O. M. etc.

The Delapitwela annua, which irrigates the fields, made in the time of King. Senarat.

PAL LEPAIATA KORALE. — A division of Tumpane.

Population in 1881 :—

Houses.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Total.
814 ...	815 ...	1,963 ...	1,769 ...	3,732

Villages in 1881. — Alagalla, Awullobale, Damunupola, Dedunupitiya, Dehideniya, Dunkumbura, Ela-otuwa, Godatab, Ippennda, Kala-otuawawa, Kanakkarapola, Mawatagama, Meldegama, Mudagammana, Pattapola, Pelona, Polwatta, Rangomuwa, Walpola, Welagama, Weligodapola, Yatatnawa.

Population in 1891 :—

Houses.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Total.
768 ...	797 ...	1,887 ...	1,705 ...	3,593

Villages in 1891. — Alagalla Ihalgama, Alagalla Kondagama, Alagalla Pahalgama, Ambawa, Awullobale, Damunupola, Dedunupitiya, Dehideniya Madigo, Dunkumbura, Ela-otuwa, Godatab, Hataraliyadda, Ippennda, Imbulutenna, Kala-otuawawa, Kanakkarapola, Kapatupola, Kuda Pattapola, Maha Pattapola, Mawatagama, Meldegama, Mudagammana, Nikatenna, Pahalgama, Palapola, Pelona, Polwatta, Polwatta Ihalgama, Rangomuwa, Walpola, Welagama, Weligodapola Yaggala, Yatatnawa.

In 1878 967½ acres of paddy land were registered, of which commuted 313a. 2p. 8½l. (paid Rs. 3,001.53); redeemed 81a. 1p. 0l.; sold by the Crown 13a. 0p. 4l.; belonging to the Crown 1 pella; belonging to the Dalada Maligawa 0a. 1p. 2l.; abandoned 19a. 0p. 7l.; total 433a. 3p. 1½l.

PALLEPOLA. — A village in Udugoda Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North, in Kowatte-wasam.

Population in 1871, 126 (71 males, 55 females); in 1881, 141 (76 males, 65 females); in 1891, 106 (55 males, 51 females). Paduwo, Tom-tom Beaters, Paliyo.

In 1878 118½ acres (59a. 1p. 1l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 50½ acres paid Rs. 154.22.

Families.—Galkande Yamaulage *es.* Suduhakurugama Pundabeniyo Wattege. 39.731. Wattege, 82.397, 32,598, 32,399.

The people of Pallepola opened the ditches, &c., of the Daumbulu Vihare in the reign of King Senarat (*Vol. I., p. 126*).

PALLEPONE KORALE.—A division of Kotmale.

Population in 1881, 4,217 (2,298 males, 1,919 females), 791 families living in 749 houses; in 1891, 4,408 (2,360 males, 2,048 females), 1,052 families living in 1,052 houses.

The villages are Boruwagama, Boruwagama *othero* Beruwatalawa, Doruwadeniya, Dowita, Hapugastalawa, Hapugastalawa Medagahawatura, Harangala, Harangala Lapuwigama, Kahatadeniya, Kadadora, Kadadora Pallegammedda, Kadadora Udagammedda, Kiriwanagoda, Kotagapitiya, Kurampitiya, Maswela, Maswela Pallegammedda, Maswela Udagammedda, Mawela, Mawela Nekatigammedda, Mawela Panugammedda, Mawela, Morape, Morape Nelewatta, Nawangama, Nawangama Dehantalawa, Nawangama Keesigammedda, Nawangama Viharegama, Nugalwela, Polwatura, Pusulpitiya, Ramantawa, Tammitiya, Tispone, Tispone Aluwelagammedda, Tispone Keesikaragammedda, Tispone Medagammedda, Tispone Udagammedda, Wataddora, Wataddora Kalugala-patana, Wataddora Polwatugammedda, Wataddora Welagantatenta, Wataddora Welundagoda, Welimala.

There are nine Arachchi-wasam: Maswela, Mawela, Nawangama, Wataddora, Tispone, Harangala, Hapugastalawa, Kadadora, and Morape.

In 1878 1,120 acres of paddy land were registered, of which 839½ acres paid Rs. 2,925.04, 160½ redeemed, 3½ uncommuted, 70 temple fields, 11½ abandoned.

There are vernacular schools at Maswela, Wataddora, and Morape; pansala schools at Maswela, Mawela, Morape, Kadadora, Wataddora, Pusulpitiya, and Tispone.

Temples at Maswela, Mawela, Pusulpitiya, Wataddora, Tispone, Kadadora, and Morape.

A mosque, two Mohammedan schools, and a Hindu temple at Hapugastalawa.

Hapugastalawa and Polwatura are Moorish villages.

PALLESIYA PATTUWA.—A division of Matale East.

Population in 1881, 9,566 (5,005 males, 4,561 females), 2,070 families living in 1,733 houses; in 1891, 8,099 (4,237 males, 3,862 females), 2,077 families living in 2,068 houses.

The villages are Akarabatuwa, Alakolamada, Andawala, Bodikotuwa, Bogambura, Bowetenna, Bulatwatukanda, Damba, Dankanda, Delpawana, Dikkumbura, Elahena, Esingammedda, Golekattuwa, Gansampola, Gurabebila, Hekirilla, Hureketuwa, Humuketawala, Humukete, Imbulgolla, Kayikawala, Kayikela, Kosgolla, Kumkal-oluwa, Kumburagammedda, Kuruwawala, Lippitiya, Madakumbura, Maradurawala, Marusagolla, Mekiliyawala, Mettakkeenna, Moragolla, Naguliyadda, Natangola, Nikawella, Ojilella, Owala, Pallama, Palle Aswedhuma, Pallegama, Pallegaula, Palleattakanda, Pusde, Rattota, Ravitalawa, Siraagahawatta, Walakdongara, Walakdawa, Welagahawatta, Weragama, Weragama (Palle), Weragastanara, Werekandawa.

In 1878 2,391½ acres (1,195a. 3p. 3l.) of paddy land were registered. Of these, uncommuted 1,186½ acres (paid Rs. 271.21), uncommuted 243½, redeemed 617½, belonging to the Crown 208½, sold by the Crown 106½ acres.

PALLEWATTA.—A village in Kandapahala korale, Upper Dumbura, on level ground about 4 miles from the 3-ft. road to Bintenna. Pallowatta, Hasulaka, Gurulupota, Maha Aswedduma and Torapitiya under one Arachchhi.

Strata.—Nikaliyabde-oya.

Hill.—Ahumbadibhinna.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 7 (5 males, 2 females); in 1891, 39 (23 males, 16 females).

In 1878 4½ acres (23a, 1, 5½) of paddy land were registered, of which 35½ acres were temple fields; the rest were reclaimed.

A little paddy and cotton are cultivated.

An old royal garden Talwatta: nurunga trees only grow.

PALLEWELLS.—A village in Gampaha korale west, Upper Dumbura, under the Mediawaka Arachchhi.

Population in 1871, 197 (253 males, 244 females); in 1881, 212 (105 males, 107 females); in 1891, 175 (92 males, 83 females).

In 1878 99½ acres (49a, 2p, 5½) of paddy land were registered, of which 73 acres paid Rs 195/14.

Free Title.—Balitiyannalage, 28,319 (Talpot Saka 1732). Kahataliyadda Herat Mediyannalage, 68,553, 68,912, 68,961. Lunn Durage, 43,216. Moragahamadittage, 43,216. Talagaha Duragage, 43,216.

(1810 A.D.). On Thursday, the fourteenth day of the waning moon of the month Weasa, in the year of Saka 1732 under the constellation Ketti. Transfer of Kahataliyakumbura 3 pelas and its wawata, the dwelling garden, 2 jak trees, one mil tree and one coconut tree, by Nekattarage Suddana Nekatta, of Heliyati, in Gampaha Dumbura, to Haramba Balitiyanna, in consideration of certain goods of the value of 120 riddis. Witnesses: Pallawela Mohottala, Vidara Arachchhi of Pallawela, Harame Arachchhi of Pallawela, Moragahamadittage Arachchhi of Pallawela, Morage Atapattuwa Arachchhi, Gurunnehe, Herakany. Talpot written by Ganegoda Unnanse. 28,319.

PALLEWELA VIHARE.—The tradition is that there was a very old vihare, the present one was built by the villagers after the accession and lands were rededicated. The vihara owns three pangs in Kandegama or Kandegammudda (*Vol. I., p. 414*).

Dedications were also made to the vihare upon these dates:—

(1731 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1653. Nattappu, the grandson of Dewigalle Abeyakon Rala of Pabiyapattuwa, dedicated 15 labas out of Ekassekumbura to the Pallawela Vihare. Witnesses: Gammanabe of the said village, Ekanaka Haal, Samanahumi, Nekatrala, Pihillege Arachchila, and all the villagers.

(1751 A.D.).—This is written and granted on Wednesday, the twenty-eighth day of the month Wala, in the year of Saka 1673. I, Mediawaka Herat Mudiyannalage Egodavele Arachchila have on the death of my daughter given the following in order to acquire merits, viz., Kumbakumbura Galkotuwa of 1 pel and the gardens Dinkotawehenna and Pelapalagaha-taniakattunne; these were dedicated to the relic in Pallawela Vihare. Witnesses: Rewata Unnanse of Morawangomawe Vihare, Dharmarakkhita Unnanse of Rambukwelle Vihare, Wattage Arachchila of Minuwangomawe, Kibattiyage Korala, Pihillege Arachchila. This is the signature of me, Egodavele Arachchila.

(1757 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1679. A plot of ground, ten fathoms in length and five in breadth, lying towards the east of the post-tree at Pallawela Vihare, was given for the use of the priests at the request of Nafale Disava by the King of Lanka.

(1809 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1722 the field Ududpiye gedaragawa-kumbura of 7 labas which Wattage Arachchila, of Mediawaka in Gampaha, had purchased from Gunaya Wiyanna for 5 riddis, was dedicated by him, the said Arachchila, to the vihare at Pallawela, where the post-tree stands. Witnesses: Mediawaka Pihillege Arachchila, Gangola Dugganmalla, Egodavele Arachchila, Ekasse Rala, Wattage Kudarala, Mediawaka Peliya Yakola Nekatta. If any one raise any dispute to this he will be tormented in the four hells. Wattage Arachchila orders that any one cultivating the said field may do so by giving to the vihare a bowl of rice on every poya day.

(1821 A.D.).—To acquire merit for the Great Gate and for all the doittas and our ancestors and my children, grandchildren, I, Dingirala, the grandson of Rambukwelle Yapa Mudiyannalage, have on this Monday, the tenth day of the increasing moon of the month Il, in the year of Saka 1746, granted Yatiwel-talawa of 2 pelas to the relic in Pallawela Vihare.

PALLEWEELA. — A village in Gandeko korale, Upper Dambura. A flat, open country. To the northwards the ground rises to Gerandi galekanda. The people live above the fields. Gerandi ella oya waters it. Pallewela, Gerandigala, Munand pelessa, and Madanpitiya are under one Arachchi.

Hills.—Gerandi ella, Gerandi-chekanda.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 145 (82 males, 63 females); in 1891, 95 (53 males, 42 females).

In 1878 100 acres of paddy land were registered, of which 79 acres paid Rs. 151-09, 5 redeemed, and 16 sold by the Crown.

PALLEWEELA. — A village in Kohoka korale, Upper Hewahela. The *wasam* includes Pallewela, Pale Makuruppe, Bodiwela, and Kumbukwela.

ASKENDAGOLLA and BODIWEELA are hamlets. It is surrounded by hills (*Vol. I., pp. 59, 104*).

Stream.—Kiritota chā

Boutiques; village paths from Pallewela to Bodimalakada, Wadawala, Kumbukwela, and Makuruppe.

Population in 1871, 261 (149 males, 115 females); in 1881, 252 (136 males, 116 females); in 1891, 195 (56 males, 49 females). *Velthas, Tom tom Beaters, Low-country Sinhalese.*

Sixty *arānu* (120 acres) under paddy.

Families.—Alawattege of Makuruppe, 72,011, 96,921. Andaliyadda Kiri Banda, grandson of Bogomuwe Gabada Nilame, 1,678, D. C. N. E. Bogomuwe Kapuge, 1,678, D. C. N. E. 18,831, 19,801 (Talpat Saka 1763). Mawature Uda Walawwa, 18,831. Ratnayaka Mudiyansege Mawature of Makuruppe, 72,011, 96,921. Yalawawege, 19,801.

(1817 A.D.). — Deed of gift caused to be written under the constellation Mula on Tuesday, of the month Udalawak in the year of Saka 1739, by us, Rambuk-elle Kula Mahatmeya *alias* Rān Menika and Gabada Nilame, of Bogomuwa in Kohoka korale of Hewahela, to the following purport:—That Pallewela-rama of Lamura and the house, the coconut tree and jak tree standing thereon, and the wearing apparel have been gifted to Mutu Menika, who is grandchild to us, the said Rambuk-elle Kula Mahatmeya *alias* Rān Menika, and to which either both I and the Gabada Nilame have signed and handed over this to Mutu Menika. Witnesses who know the same are Kankavum Nilame, Dāmalakumbura Udabage, Panchakala Mawaturage Menika, Mawaturage Kankavum, Dāmalakumbura Kawwala. This Talpat has been written by us, Gabada Nilame. 1,678, D. C. N. E.

PALLEWEELA VIHARE.—In ruins.

PALLEWEELA *alias* **PALLIYEWELA.** — A village in Wagapannaha Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North, abandoned for some time, but in the Census of 1891 it appears there was a population of 24 (13 males, 11 females). There was a mosque here.

PALLEWEELA.—A hamlet of Inamaluwa, in Inamaluwa korale, Matale North.

Families.—Iha'la Walawwe Panda and Wewelpota Appuharai ee Pahala Walawwe Mudiyanse and Pahalanagammede Kawwala. First plaintiff son of Munkalawela Mudiyanse. Defendants produced a Talpat Saka 1729. 1,599, D. C. M.

PALLEYAYA.—A village in Udasiya pattuwa, Matale South, under the *Muwan-deniyō* Arachchi.

Population in 1871, 176 (89 males, 87 females); in 1881, 180 (85 males, 95 females); in 1891, 122 (63 males, 59 females). Kūnam mādūwe people.

Families.—Mallawa Mudiyanseage, 46,164. Mutuettuwege, 1,411 (N. S.). Nazollege of Mawandeniya, 1,411 (N. S.). Udage, 46,164.

PALLEYAYA VIHARE.—Built about 1750 A.D., now in ruins.

PALLEYAYA or PALLEYAYEGAMA.—A village in Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North.

Stream.—Edande-ehi

Hill.—Dahaivakande.

Not in the Census returns.

In 1878 7 acres (3*ac.* 2*p.* 3*l.*) of uncommuted paddy land were registered.

PALUTAWA.—A village in Innataluwa korale, Matale North, 3 miles from the Trincomalee road.

BELLAN-OYA, a hamlet (*Vol. I., p. 101*). Kinbissa, Bellan-oya, and Palutawa under an Aracholi.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Kinbissa and Bellan-oya. Population in 1881, 117 (58 males, 59 females); in 1891, 119 (57 males, 62 females). Vellalna, Parangi and aranama prevail.

In 1878 39½ acres (19*ac.* 2*p.* 6*l.*) of paddy land were registered, of which the most part were redeemed.

Paddy cultivation once in three or four years.

An ancient tank.

PAMUNETENNA.—A hamlet of Kevulgama, in Gampaha korale west, Upper Dambura.

Population in 1881, 167 (87 males, 80 females); in 1891, 128 (70 males, 58 female).

PAMUNDENIYA.—A hamlet of Galagama, in Asgiri Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale South (*Vol. I., p. 245*).

Pamundeniye Rata Rala, son of Pamundeniye Duggamarala, instituted cases against Pamundeniye Ekkurula (3,064, D. C. M.) and Pallegama Mohottala (19,177, D. C. K.) for land here, 2,923, D. C. M. (*Vol. I., p. 245*).

Pamundeniyeze Rata Rala witness to a dedication in 1812 A.D. to the Asgiri Gedige Vinaya (*Vol. I., p. 73*).

PAMUNUWA.—A village in Medapalata korale, Udunuwara.

KETAWALA is a hamlet (*Vol. I., p. 454*).

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Deliwala and Mugatiyapola. Population in 1881, 138 (84 males, 100 females); in 1891, 224 (110 males, 114 females).

In 1878 69½ acres (34*ac.* 3*p.* 1*l.*) of paddy land were registered, of which 23 acres paid Rs. 8014, the rest were redeemed temple fields (*Vol. I., pp. 234-237*).

Pamunuwe Lakshmi hold the office of Basnayaka Nilamo of the Dodanwala Dewale for five years under the king's government (*Rev. Com. Diary, 2nd June, 1817*), *Vol. I., p. 175*.

Pamunuwe Wijayarata Attanayaka Dhammalaja Pandita Mudiyanse, Basnayaka Nilamo of Pasgama Dewale in 1825, of the Kandy Pattini Dewale from 1826 to 1829, and Kottuwakku Lakshmi 1831 to 1833.

Pamunuwe was Basnayaka Nilamo of the Hanguranketa Maha Dewale (*Vol. I., p. 321*).

Pamunuwe Aracholi and Pamunuwe Hulanwalya are registered in the H. L. M. of Gadaladeniya as owners of paddy land (*Vol. I., p. 354*).

Annals.—Pamunuwege Wannadu Gammaha, witness to Talpot dated Saka 1719 (*Vol. I., p. 263*). Ambagoda Kuda Duraya of Ketawala Gadaladeniya Dewale tenant, 70,915. Kottuwakku Wattage, 7,656 (N. S.). Matalege, 8,782 (Talpot Saka 1719-50). Pamunuwe Aracholi (*Vol. I., pp. 235, 413*). Pamunuwe Deliwala Duraya (*Vol. I., p. 355*). Udage, 7,079 (N. S.).

(1763 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1855, I, Dima Duraya, being reduced to great distress and poverty, and having received assistance from Kuda Duraya, have on my deathbed bequeathed to him the lower 2 *pals* of the field Kottipala, together with the house and gardens, &c., thereto belonging, at Pamunuwa, in the Gadaladeniya of Medapalata, Udunuwara. Witnesses who know the above are Hulanwalya Aracholi, Pamunuwe Aracholi, Balakuraya of the same village, Baliriyange Nekkata, Dawulkuraya, the five Duraya, and the Hulanwalya. (Interocations.) Paddy paid to Talwate Dewate Vodi Duraya, viz. 27 *amunu*, to discharge a debt of 17 *amunu*, to Hitaraya 3 *amunu*, expended in furnishing assistance 10 *amunu* and 30 *ridde*.

(1789 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1711, of the month Navan, on Wednesday, the fifth day of the increasing moon. I, Pamunuwe Kuda Duraya, of Medapalata in Udunuwara, the proprietor of the following lands, viz., Halliela 3 pahas, together with the high and low grounds and other appurtenances thereto belonging, have granted in paraveni to my grand-son Luguwa, the son of my own daughter. (Imprecations.) Witnesses who know the above are Pamunuwe Arachchila, Hadirauwatto Arachchila, Pamunuwe Gaduldeniye Hulawaliya, Rankira of the same village, Vedakaraya, Kotaligama Payindakaraya, and Doluwe Payindakaraya.

The LANKATILAKA VIHARE has a maruwena Multen Panguwa and a paraveni Nila Panguwa (1a. 2p. 0l. fields, 1a. 2p. 0l. gardens.) Tenants: two, low-caste. services (commutable for Rs. 42.35): to cultivate 1 amuna and 5 lahas of the muttettuwa and to carry the grain and straw to the atuwa; to weed the maluwa once a year; to decorate the vihare for the festivals and perahera; to give one neliya of oil for the Katti Mangallaya; to thatch the granary; to carry six loads of rice yearly from Lankatilaka Vihare to Kotugodelle Pansala; to assist in repairing the Pansalawatta fence; one to guard the atuwa for four nights every month; to join in supplying clay and firewood for tiles; to fell timber and remove it to the vihare; two at a time to carry the Maha Nayaka Unnanse's palanquin, receiving food; to present hotel.

The GADALADENIYE DEWALE owns eighteen Service Pangu (17a. 2p. 5l. fields). Services commutable for Rs. 510.65 (Vol. I., pp. 238-240).

Nissanka-patiraja in 1344 A.D. dedicated to the Gadadaladeniye Vihare, 10 amunu of land in Pamunuwa (Vol. I., p. 236).

PAMUNUWA.—A village in Asgiri Udasiya pattuwa, Matale South. Paragahakotuwa, Eramu-lugolla, and Unaworuwa are under the Pamunuwe Arachchi.

"Pamunuwa" (said the Korala in evidence in Police Court, Matale, case 3,226) "lies by the side of a range of fields, and any headman coming to the village can be seen from the village, which is situated on a hill overlooking the fields."

In the Census of 1871 it was grouped with Eramu-lugolla, Pitiyegedara, and Wattagedara. Population of Pamunuwa in 1881, 321 (183 males, 141 females); in 1891, 235 (122 males, 113 females). Vellalas, Washers, Hangarammo, Blacksmiths.

In 1878 115½ acres (57a. 2p. 5l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 70½ paid Rs. 188.22, 17 acres were redeemed, and the rest were uncommuted.

Pamunuwe Lakkam alienated Haragama village to the first queen of the last King of Kandy (Vol. I., p. 231).

Families.—Abekon Mudiyansele, 82,180, 85,519. Alutgama Gonigodage, 85,519. Aluvihare Walawwa, 82,180. Eramudugolle Loku Banda, son of Eramudugolle Duggannarala, who purchased land from Owitipana Kuda Etana, 2,999, D. C. M., Halage, 2,657, D. C. M., Irigollage Battage, 52,747. Kowattege, 73,160, 4,484, 4,688 (N. S.). Lankamulle, 33,081, 39,162. Owitipana Walawwe Kiri Banda, son of Owitipana Kuda Etana, 2,999, 3,821, 3,822, 3,823, D. C. M., 33,081, 39,162. Pallage, 52,747. Pamunuwalage, 2,657, 3,821, D. C. M. (Talpots Saka 1611, 1725). Pamunuwe Banki Naide in 1750 A.D. (Vol. I., p. 21). Pamunuwe Mudiyansele (Vol. I., p. 29). Paragahakotuwe Menikrala, nephew and adopted son of Paragahakotuwe Duggannarala, 26,145. Talamurego Korala bought land from Paragahakotuwe Unnanse, brother of the Duggannarala, 26,145. Watte Walawwe Duggannarala, litigation for his estate between his children by three wives, 45,299. Yatinuwara Mangalagama Manperi Mudiyansele Mudiyanse Arachchila, 4,484, 4,688 (N. S.).

(1689 A.D.).—On Wednesday, the seventh day of the increasing moon of the month Esala, in the year of Saka 1611. I, Kalu Kudarala, of Pamunuwa, in Udasiya pattuwa of Asgiri korale, on account of my necessity, transferred to Lankamulle Kiri Ungajja the land for 7½ ridis, viz., in cash 3½ ridis, 1 taduppu tappotti cloth, and 1 pala of paddy, to possess in paraveni for ever. (Imprecations.) Witnesses: I, Owitipana Duggannarala, know; I, Pamunuwe Rate Itala, know; I, Pamunuwe Hawkenda Hami, know; I, Pamunuwe Tikiri Appu, know; I, Pamunuwe Kalu Henaya, know. Known to these persons this piece of land has been finally transferred to Kiri Ungajja in paraveni. 2,657, D. C. M.

Deed of sale, Saka 1711 (1789 A.D.), of a piece of ground by Hagama Vidane of Pamunuwa to Lankamulle Bilindajja for 12 ridis. Witnesses: Owitipana Mudiyanse. Hatarakoralege Muhandirama, Dewatege Kirala, Vidana Henaya.

Deed of sale, Saka 1724 (1802 A.D.), of a piece of land by Gunamahala (obtained from the above Vidane) to the above Bilindaia for 12 ridis and 1½ amunu of paddy. Witnesses: Eramudugolle Lekam Mahatmaya, Gamage Rato Rula, Paragahakotuwe Duggannarala, Lankamulle Vedakaraya.

Deed of sale, Saka 1732 (1810 A.D.), of a garden by Gamage Kuda Etana to Pamunuwe Tikirala for 5 ridis and 5 amunu of paddy. Witnesses: Pamunuwe Gamage Rato Rula, Alutge Gunamahala, Yakadura, Lankamulle Naida Vedakaraya.

Deed of gift, Saka 1742 (1820 A.D.), of several lands by the above Kuda Etana to her sons (Owitiyana Bandus). Witnesses: Owitiyana Duggannarala, Pamunuwe Vidana Henaya, Tumpatliyendle Duggannarala, Paragahakotuwe Duggannarala, Kottambe Kiriya Yakdessa. 3,822 and 3,823, D. C. M.

PAMUNUWE-VIHARE was founded about 1700 A.D., burned down in 1818 and rebuilt. It is a large building on high ground, in midst of the fields. The vihare has some lands which paid tax.

PANABOKKA.—A village in Kandupalata korale, Udunuwara.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Wattappola and Urulewatta. Population in 1881, 91 (45 males, 46 females); in 1891, 70 (32 males, 38 females).

In the H. L. M. 28½ acres (14a. 1p. 0l.) of paddy land were registered in the names of Kuramaruwalage Arachchila, Maduwa, Weramulle Arachchila, Panabokke Appuhami, Panabokke Muhandirama, Galweto Rala, Kadawate Ratnekaya, Duggenawilli (deceased), Narungannanage Appu, Udage Appu, Waraka-ulle Arachchila (Panabokke Appuhami and Muhandirama the largest owners).

In 1878 20½ acres (10a. 1p. 5l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 2 acres paid Rs. 56 90.

WALAWWA.—There are three: Alut Walawwa, Pahala Walawwa, and Udaha Walawwa. The name of the family is Panabokke Samastawikrama Karunatilaka Abeyawardana Bhuwanasokura Jayasundara Mudiyansecho.

It was said that in the reign of King Prakrama Bahu the ancestor of the family got 4 amunu of paddy land in Panabokka for distinguished services done as ambassador to some foreign court. In the last century all but 2 pelas were lost.

Panabokke Dugganna Nilame, a descendant of the original owner, married Elamaldeniye Kumarihami and had two sons, Muhandiram Nilame and Kuda Nilame, the latter married a sister of Dullewe Adigar, senior, and died without issue.

Panabokke Muhandiram Nilame recovered the family lands (*Jud. Com.*, 24th February, 1824). He married Dawulagala Kumarihami (*Vol. I.*, p. 135), and had issue four sons and one daughter:—

(1) Loku Nilame, who married Hulangomuwe Kumarihami, had four sons, (a) Loku Banda, Basnayaka Nilame of the Ganegoda Dewale (*Vol. I.*, pp. 87, 203), who was married to a Moladando lady, and had two daughters and two sons; of the daughters, the eldest married Pulipana Basnayaka Nilame of Ganegoda Dewale, and the younger Wattedegara Banda; of the sons, the elder married a daughter of Wattedegama Ratemahatmaya. (b) The incumbent of the Pusulpitiye Vihare. (c) Medduma Banda, Basnayaka Nilame of the Lankatilaka Dewale, who built the Alut Walawwa, and married, first, a daughter of Molagoda, later Ratemahatmaya (*Vol. I.*, p. 155), whom he divorced, and, second, his paternal aunt's daughter, and died without issue. (d) Tikiri Banda Panabokke, of whom hereafter.

(2) Gunaratna Unnanse, of Pusulpitiye Vihare (*Vol. I.*, p. 19), who throwing off robes married Kirinde Walawwe Unambuwe Tikiri Kumarihami, the second daughter of Unambuwe Disava (*Vol. I.*, p. 448).

He was Ratemahatmaya of Upper Bulatgama and Upper Hewahota from 1849 to 1856 and of Udapalata from 1857 to 1870, when he died, bequeathing his property by will to his nephews, nieces, brothers, &c., the bulk of it to his nephew Tikiri Banda Panabokke, whom he and his wife adopted, having no children (*Test.* 902). His widow lived in Kirinde Walawwa. When he was Ratemahatmaya of Udunuwara he lived with Talmuke Kumarihami, with whom he afterwards litigated as to the building of a Walawwa (*Vol. I.*, p. 210). He effected repairs of the amunu in Gampola-wela (*Vol. I.*, p. 264).

(8) Medduma Nilame, who built the Pahala Walawwa, married a sister of the wife of his brother Loku Nilame and left two daughters; the elder married Angammanna Pahala Walawwe Tikiri Banda and the younger, first, Molagoda and afterwards Dodanwela.

(4) Kuda Banda, who built the Udaha Walawwa, married the widow of his elder brother Loku Nilame, and left three sons and two daughters; of the sons, one died when young, another is an insane, and the other was married to an Asmadale lady; of the daughters, the elder was married to George Dunuwila and the younger to Asmadale Banda, whose daughter is married to W. C. Dias Bandaranayaka.

The daughter of Muhandiram Nilame was married to Hulangomuwe Vihare Walawwe Banda and had a daughter, married to Medduma Banda Basnayaka Nilame, the third son of Loku Nilame; she left no issue.

After the death of Muhandiram Nilame, his widow was married in binna to a Delhigama Nilame, by whom she had a son and two daughters. The son assumed the name of Panabokke and was a Lekam. He married, first, Angammanna Pahala Walawwe Tikiri Kumarihami, sister of the Angammanna Tikiri Banda who married the eldest daughter of Medduma Nilame, the third son of Muhandiram Nilame; and, second, to the adopted daughter of Welegedara Ratamahatmaya (Vol. I., p. 470; Vol. II., p. 542), and died without leaving issue. Of the daughters, the elder married to Imbuldeniye Walawwa (Vol. I., p. 380) and the younger to Kobbekaduwa Ratamahatmaya, father of the Ratamahatmaya of Yatinuwara.

Tikiri Banda Panabokke, the fourth son of Loku Nilame, was born in 1848, and was educated at St. Thomas's College. In 1868 he was selected to travel and investigate into all serious crime in the Central Province. He was Ratamahatmaya of Uduuwara from 1872 to 1874, of Lower Dumbura from 1881 to 1884, of Udupalata from 1885 to 1894, President of the Village Tribunal of Uduuwara and Dumbura from 1875 to 1880, President of the first Provincial Committee under the Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance from 1894 to 1897, Member of the Legislative Council from 1889 to 1894.

He is now the Police Magistrate and Commissioner of the Court of Requests of Matale. He was married, first, to Dambawinne Ratamahatmaya's daughter and had issue two daughters, who are married respectively to Aluvihare Ratamahatmaya and to W. A. Ratwatte; and second, the daughter of the late Halangoda Ratamahatmaya, by whom he has issue two sons and six daughters. The family owns the Elpitiye, Imbuldeniye, Kahatapitiye, Angammanna, and Moligoda Walawwas.

Watupola alias Panabokke Banda of Dodanwela Pallo Walawwa vs. Paluwatte Kuda Etana. Plaintiff said that defendant, who was the daughter of Kiri Naide, a slave of plaintiff's maternal grandmother Galagoda Mahatmeya, neglected and refused to perform the Nilakara service of thatching his house, cultivating his matted lands, &c. Plaintiff filed a decree dated 19th September, 1823, of the Jud. Com. and a Talpot Saka 1636, 14,610.

PANABOKKE UNDIYARALA FAMILY.—Queen Henakanda Biso Bandara granted a field to Panabokke Ungurula on a stone Sannas, "sun and moon." 6,546.

Panabokke Rala in Saka 1591 (1672 A.D.) gave an ola to his son Appu. The family had besides two olas Saka 1629 and 1661 (1707 and 1742 A.D.) (Jud. Com., 2nd March, 1819), 5,699.

Panabokke Navaratna Mudiyanse gave an ola to his son Kuda Appuhami in Saka 1684 (1762 A.D.) (Jud. Com., 2nd March, 1819), 5,699.

Panabokke Mahatmeya, a daughter of Galagoda Kiri Banda, married Watupola Ban a in diga and had a son Panabokke Banda (Vol. I., p. 248).

A Panabokke Banda married a daughter of Galagoda Ratamahatmaya (Vol. I., p. 173).

Panabokke Loku Banda Asantiye Rala died just before the deposed king came to the throne. He had two sons and one daughter, Loku Menika.

The sons, Mohottala and Dingiri Banda, were associated husbands of one wife and had two sons, Kulu Banda and Loku Banda. The daughter while single bore a son, who was called Panabokke Kulu Banda.

Panabokke Loku Banda disinherited his sons and gave all his property to his daughter's son on ola Saka 1717 (1795 A.D.) (Jud. Com., 24th and 30th September, 1819), 1,655.

Litigation for Millagahakumbura of 1 amuna subject to kat-hal duty to the Obhaddawa (Jud. Com., 24th and 30th September, 1819).

Panabokke Mudalibami Undiyarala vs. Ilukgoda Appuhami, Notary, Alawatugoda Appuhami, Panabokke Handumala, and Panabokke Punchi Menika, 6,546.

Panabokke Loku Undiyarala, litigation by Herat Mudiyanseelage Mudalibami Arachchila, his nephew, against Panabokke Ratemahatmaya, who had purchased lands in 1841 and 1842, 81,630.

Families.—Alawatugodage, 6,546. Angammana vs. Panabokke, 69,937, 61,332. Herat Mudiyanseelage, 31,630. Ilukgoda, Notary, 6,546. Narangammanage, 7,903, (Talpot Saka 1732), 19,003. Paluwatteege, 14,610. Panabokke Gamagedara Muhandirama, 7,903, 19,003. Panabokke Gunaratna Unnanse, 19,003. Panabokke President vs. Polgasdeniye Mudiyanseelage and Iriyagama Arachchila, 6,419. Panabokke Undiyarallage, 6,699 (Talpot Saka 1629, 1664), 6,546, 31,630. Watupola alias Panabokke Banda of Dodanwela Pallo Walawwa, 14,610. Welikumburege, 7,903.

(1707 A.D.).—Panabokke Gamarala, of Kandupalata in the Sinduruwanabada Udunuwara, being reduced to great poverty and want, his paraveni field Welikumbura of 3 pelas 3 lahara has been finally sold unto Urapola Henaya, having received from him 23 ridis and 13 amunu of paddy, on Thursday, the first day of the waxing moon of the month Nikini, in the year of Saka 1629, with the knowledge of the witnesses Narangammanage Loku Arachchila and Kuda Arachchila of Panabokka, Ratnekege Appu, Depelage Appu of Walagedara, Arachchila of the same village, Deliwelage Appu, Udage Rallage Appu of Panabokka, Udage Appu. Known to these persons as witnesses (this) has been given in paraveni to Urapola Henaya. The descendants of Gamarala shall suffer if they swear on the five ordinal oaths. The descendants of Henaya shall not suffer if they swear on the five ordinal oaths. If any shall dispute this by word or deed such persons shall fall into the eight great hells, Sanjiwa, Kalastra, &c., and not come up therefrom. 5,699.

(1742 A.D.).—This is the purport of the land conveyance made in the year of the illustrious king Saka 1661, by Gamage Kombihami, of Panabokka, in Kandupalata of the Sinduruwanabada Udunuwara, in favour of her granddaughter Menik Etana, Waturupela of 2 pelas, including its appurtenant houses, gardens, and plantations are hereby granted. Witnesses who know the same are Bambaradeniye Unnanse, Arachchila of Bambaradeniya, Undiyarala of Watupola, Waralgoda Appu of the Four Korales, Gammahe of Kotakedeniya, Kalurala of Godapola, Tikirala, Udage Appu of the same village. 5,699.

PANABOKKE VIHARE.—In 1858 there was no resident priest and no pansala, and there had not been either for a long time. Panabokke Banda was in charge of the lands: about 3 pelas, small portions of fields, had been dedicated by the Panabokke family. The claim for registration rejected.

The vihare is now in ruins.

PANAMALDENIYA.—A hamlet of Napana, in Udagampaha korale, Lower Dumbura.

Families.—Panamaldeniyege Korala, son of Menikrala Arachchila, litigation for his estate between his brother and widow, 22,879.

PANANGAMMANA.—A village in Udapone korale, Kotmale, on the high road from Kandy to Nuwara Eliya, a mile or two north-west of Ramboda reathouse, and on the right side of the Pannal-oya above its junction with the Kotmale river. A Duraya over it and Deluntalamada. It is on the Himal-oya.

Streams.—Emsakandure-ela, Ellapitawatte-ela, Nugadeniye-ela, Neluweman-kada-ela, Paluwahuwela, Ranne-uda-ela, and Ranne-palla-ela.

Hill.—Kayippugala.

A pansala school.

Population in 1871, 266 (150 males, 116 females); in 1881, 201 (118 males, 83 females); in 1891, 191 (110 males, 81 females). Durayo.

In 1878 65½ acres of paddy land were registered, of which 61 acres paid Rs. 258-97.

Families.—Daramantennege, 29,578. Maturanage, 29,578. Munasinge, 29,578, 91,574. Pallege, 29,578. Paluwatteege, 33,306. Rankette-kumburege, 33,306.

PEWAKMALPITUGODA VIHARE.—It was built by Munasingedara Kira about 1843, and contains five brass images. There is a Hindu temple built about the same time containing an image in honour of Katira, a Hindu god.

PANANWALA.—A hamlet of Etulgama, in Gandahe korale, Lower Hewaheta.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Etulgama. Population of Pananwala in 1881, 144 (68 males, 76 females); in 1891, 126 (61 males, 65 females).

In 1878 41½ acres (20a. 2p. 6l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 35½ acres paid Rs. 137-16.

Families.—Alawattege, 9,091. Bolewege, 18,022 (Talpot Saka 1713). Gamage, 33,188, 37,856, 56,871, 61,977, 66,399, 73,044, 73,049. Herat Mudiyansele, 9,094, 18,168 (Talpots Saka 1687, 1741, 1754), 33,138, 37,937, 42,790, 61,977, 73,044, 96,932. Kahawatto Mudiyansele, 33,188, 48,558. Konara Mudiyansele, 37,937, 42,790, 96,932. Kumbalpahege, 18,168, 48,558. Napana Tennakon Mudiyansele, 96,932. Pananwala Gammahalege, 37,937, 42,790. Pananwala Korallage, 9,094, 18,022. Ratnayaka Mudiyansele, 33,188. Uduwelage, 30,030.

(1765 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1687. The paraveni lands belonging to me, Godaliyaddege Panchappu, of Pananwala, in Gandahe korale of Hewaheta, to wit, the field all these I, Panchappu, have got written in the Talpot and given in paraveni unto my niece Kiri Etana, born of my sister. In the month of Duruta, the seventh day of the increasing moon, being Friday, under the constellation Uturupalguana, this Talpot was written and given. The witnesses who know this are Kottala Korala, Udage Tikirala, Pohowatge Vidane, Uduwela Rala, Loku Gammabe, Attanek Rala. In knowledge of these persons this Talpot was written by Panchappu, given to Kiri Etana, to be held by her and her children and grandchildren in paraveni. If there be any who will contest or dispute this, they shall suffer calamities at the ordeal oaths, but unto Kiri Etana no calamity shall befall when she swears at the seven ordeal oaths. It belongs to her. May success attend this. 18,168.

(1785 A.D.).—On Thursday, the sixteenth day of the month Esula, in the year of Saka 1707. I, Pananwala Duraya, do make over my land and high and low grounds attached to it, together with their appurtenances, to my son Makiliya. The witnesses who know this are Hitapu Durayage Duraya, Uda-deniyage Duraya, Illagollege Duraya, Patanage Nanduwaissa, Naranhene Gurawa, and the younger brother of Pananwala Duraya of Hewaheta. And in presence of these witnesses I, the said Pananwala Duraya, assure that if any one interrupt this he shall suffer vengeance of oaths, but Makiliya shall not suffer therefrom, though he swears in oil on cowdung, in the mouth of the cobra, on hot iron, and at the limit of the village. 1783.

(1791 A.D.).—Prosperity. In the year of Saka 1713, of the month Wak, during the decreasing moon, being Tuesday. The landed property which belonged to Pananwala Korala, of Megodatihe Hewaheta, consisted of this landed property I, Kalurala, obtained from my father, the said Korala, and I, Kalurala, have given to my own daughter Dingiri Menika, in presence of the following witnesses, to wit, Pohowatge Rala of Pananwala, Gammabe Kumbalpahe Rala, Uduwelage Rala, Godamunne Rala, Kengallege Rala, Alawattege Herat Mudiyanse, Udage Arachchirala. (Imprecations.) Hincama Mui Yakdema who wrote this is witness. 18,022.

PANAWEL-ULLA.—A village in Gandeke korale, Upper Dumbana, on elevated ground, under the Poppitiya Arachchi.

It lies on either side of the tract of fields.

An oya flows through the fields in a northerly direction.

Hill.—Balagaskadakanda.

Not mentioned in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 74 (36 males, 38 females); in 1891, 78 (38 males, 40 females), of Poppitiya Panawel-ulla.

In 1878 51 acres paddy land were registered, of which 48 acres paid Rs. 105-21.

PANDENIYA.—A village in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, Hariapattu.

Not in the Census of 1871 nor of 1881. Population in 1891, 27 (12 males, 15 females).

PANGALA.—A village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North, in Dandubendiruppe-wasam.

The tradition is that a stone lamp was found when the village was formed, hence the name.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 19 (8 males, 11 females); in 1891, 22 (10 males, 12 females). Nilamakkarayo.

In 1878 4½ acres (2a. 1p. 0l.) of uncommuted paddy land were registered.

PANGOLLAMADA.—A village in Udagampaha korale, Harispattu.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Delgastenna and Kurugoda. Not in the Census of 1881. Population of Pangollamada in 1891, 201 (87 males, 114 females). Moorren.

Parumelle Unnanne for a Petawili Panguwa here belonging to the Degal-doruwe Vihare, 55,528 (*Vol. I., p. 140*).

Families.—Moormen, 55,528, 66,541.

PANNAGAMA (YATAWARA).—A village in Pallegampaha korale, Lower Dunbarrenear Wattegama.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 245 (119 males, 126 females); in 1891, 216 (112 males, 134 females).

In the H. L. M. 37½ acres (18a. 3p. 0l.) of paddy land were registered.

In 1878 41½ acres (20a. 2p. 6l.) were registered, of which 32½ acres paid Rs. 147-97.

PANNAGAMA—A village in Kohonsiya pattuwa, Matale South, in Haraagama-wasam within Matale town.

First settled by Pannayo, who were expelled from Owilla by a Disava.

Population in 1871, 333 (163 males, 167 females); in 1881, 349 (184 males, 165 females); in 1891, 384 (201 males, 183 females). Welli Durayo.

In 1878 36½ acres (18a. 1p. 5l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 22½ acres paid Rs. 47-12.

The people here supplied iron and saltpetre to the Aramudala, and continued this service to the English Government after the accession (*Rec. Com., 23rd June, 1817*).

The Matale courthouse and the Government offices and jail are in Pannagama.

Halangoda Lekam held the office of Vidane of Pannagama in 1829-30 (*Vol. I., p. 311*).

Families.—Alwis, de. D. A. C., 96,371, 97,370, 505 (N. S.). Injunction against Mr. Forbes to restrain him from cutting and making a road through a field and garden, 30,919. Gunawardana, J., 96,371, 97,370, 505 (N. S.). Kaude Yamamalage, 30,919. Siyambalawattege, 40,017. Wagalakumburege, 96,371, 97,370, 505 (N. S.).

PANNAGAMA VIHARE was built about 1700 A.D. There was formerly a dewale, where the bomaluwa is.

PANNAGAMMEDDA.—A hamlet of Mawela, in Pallepone korale, Kotmale.

Population in 1891, 38 (20 males, 18 females). Durayo.

Forty acres under paddy, watered by the Medame-ela.

TELLANNE VIHARE.—An ancient temple. It has about 2 amunu of paddy land given to it by King Walagambahu.

PANNALA.—A hamlet of Medawala, in Medasiya pattuwa, Harispattu.

Families.—Alawatte Walawwa, 95,188. Danpawalage, 9,772, 10,986 (N. S.). Duggannarala Walawwa, 876. D. C. Mad. (Talpot Saka 1542), 25,567, 41,927, 69,210, 86,622, 90,219, 91,813, 95,188, 97,723, 98,001, 2,383 (N. S.). Ellepola Ekanayaka Kulatunga Mudiyanselage Polwatte Walawwa, 68,773, 94,813, 96,754. Getanage, 86,622, 90,219. Halgollege, 30,059. Henegedara Walawwa, 57,360. Madawalatunage, 5,596 (N. S.). Matalege, 30,059. Migonpattige, 10,986 (N. S.). Pallegge, 97,723. Pannala Duggannage (*Vol. I., p. 20*). Pannala Mudiyanselage (*Vol. I., p. 257*). Porera, D. B., 9,772 (N. S.). Wahala Mudiyanselage, 30,059. Yatinuwarage, 57,360, 69,210.

(1620 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1512. I, Ratneka Itala, of Pannala, in Medasiya pattuwa of Harispattuwa, do hereby grant and give my paraveni lands unto my son Tikirala, namely, Mahakumbura 1 amuna, &c. Witnesses who know the same are Randenigama Korale Achchila, Makul-oluwe Nallappu, and Alawatte Mola Hennaya. 876. D. C. Mad.

PANNANPITIYA.—A village in Wapaparala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matsle North in Lenadora-wasam, 2½ miles north of Lenadora and 4½ miles south of Dambulla.

Stream.—Pallodalupota-ela.

Hill.—Udawelakaunda.

Not in the Census of 1871 nor of 1891. Population in 1881, 11 (7 males, 4 females). Mudalipeyuwe.

In 1878 6½ acres (3½, 0p. 5l.) of uncommuted paddy land were registered.

PANSIYA PATTUWA.—The old name of Gampaha korale (east and west), in Upper Dumbara.

PANTIYE-GAMMEDDA.—A hamlet of Ampitiya, in Gandahe korale, Lower Hewaheta. Population in 1891, 95 (44 males, 51 females).

PANWILA (in Udugoda).—In Pallegampaha korale, Lower Dumbara, 12 miles and 2 furlongs from Kandy by the Katugastota road.

Population in 1871, 503 (323 males, 180 females). Not mentioned in the Census of 1881. In the Census of 1891 Panwilakadewidiya 273 (161 males, 112 females).

A Police Court, bazaars, police station.

A Government Anglo-vernacular school.

The Roman Catholic Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Sorrows registered as a place where marriages can be solemnized, 9th April, 1869 (*Vol. I., p. 261*).

Families.—Chetties, 15,233, 45,317, 92,317. Gannewage, 60,130, 73,026. Panwilage, 64,827. Senaratna. Notary, 60,130, 64,871, 73,026. Telhawadige, 64,827.

PANWILATENNA.—A village in Kandukara Pahala korale, Udupalata.

Not in the Census of 1871 nor of 1881. Population in 1891, 80 (34 males, 42 females).

PARAGAHAKOTUWA.—A village in Asgiri Udasiya pattuwa, Matale South, in Pamunuwe-wasam.

Not in any of the Census returns. There were only six Vellala inhabitants in 1887.

Families.—Ellepola Tewakarana Rewata Unnanse, son of Dewategedara Abeyakon Mudiyanse Duggannarala, 21,055 (Talpoṭa Saka 1720, 1745, 1756, Sittu 1727), *Vol. I., p. 216*. Mawatapola Korala, 850, D. C. M. Pahalgare, 850, D. C. M. Paragahakotuwe Duggannarallage *alias* Walawwa, 850, D. C. M., 21,055 (Talpoṭa Saka 1724), 26,145, 73,428. Paragahakotuwe Unnanse, incumbent of Kapukotuwe Vihare in Dullewa (*Vol. I., p. 187*). Warapitiye Menika, daughter of Paragahakotuwe Duggannarala and wife of Warapitiye Wanisekara Disanayaka Herat Mudiyanse *alias* Dumbukola Lekam, 21,055 (Talpoṭa Saka 1718).

(1796 A.D.).—“Paragahakotuwe Mudiyanse.” In the year of Saka 1718, of the month Wesak, on the eleventh day of the waxing moon, being Tuesday, under the constellation Sita. I, Paragahakotuwe Mudiyanse, of Asgiri korale in Udasiya pattuwa of Matale, being laid up with sickness and unable to perform the Rajakariya, and having no children of my own, have given the Gau panguwa which I possessed, namely, Paragahakotuwa 5 pajas, the original garden where the house stands, and the 5 chevas being appurtenances thereto, unto Udagama Deniyige Ukkurula, who renders me every assistance, to be possessed in paraveni. Whoever dispute or contest this gift shall be cursed, but Ukkurula who has obtained it from me and his descendants may freely take the five orical oaths and shall not be cursed. So saying this deed is caused to be written and granted. The witnesses, from the elders, who know the same are Eramudugolle Adikaram Mahatmaya, Nekatge Duggannarala, Owitipana Duggannarala, Moragaspitiyige Tikirala, Udagama Kottabaddige Duggannarala, Abekonge Kawrula of the same village, and Ellelepola Vidane of the same village. 21,055.

(1798 A.D.).—On Wednesday, the first day of the decreasing moon of the month Wesak, in the year of Saka 1720, this Talpoṭa was caused to be written and granted to the effect that the paraveni landed property of me, Dewategedara

Abeyakon Mudiyanse Duggannarala, of Ellepola, in the Pahalgamsiyapattuwa of Matala, to wit, the fields Medagama Gannila Gedarawela of 1 amuna, Palapatwela Mikanuwa of 2 pelas, together with their appurtenances, high and low grounds, houses and gardens, trees and plants, is hereby granted to my youngest son Ellepola Kuda Unnanse of Kandy, who now renders me assistance in my sickness at Kandy. This bequest is made in the presence of my other children, Rata Rala, Ukkurala, and Udugama Unnanse, and the said bequest is founded on justice as consonant with their wishes. I declare that they should peacefully behave towards each other in future as they have hitherto done. Being now at Kandy and at the approach of death I got this Talpot written and granted to my youngest son Ellepola Unnanse, which should be inviolate, that in the future the said three sons, myself, or my relations or others may hereby be precluded from asserting any right thereunto and from disputing this gift; if any there are that shall do so, they, I declare, shall be condemned at the five ordeals, but Ellepola Kuda Unnanse, who renders me assistance, shall be absolved from them. Witnesses: Nikawelle Unnanse, Kota-imbulwela Unnanse, Pannagama Unnanse, Owitapana Unnanse, Pattapola Unnanse, Wuriyapola Unnanse, Diwategedara Udugama Unnanse, Rata Rala of the same house, Ukku Rala of the same house, Abeyakongse Menikala, Nekatge Kaurala, Welikahage Sirimalala, Deniye Siriya Balitiyanna. This Talpot was written by Kanungomuwe Sumangala Unnanse. May it prosper. 21,055.

(1802 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1724, on Saturday, the seventh day of the increasing moon of the month Wesak, under the constellation Pusa. The paraveni lands belonging to me, Herat Mudiyanse, of Paragahakotuwa, in Udasiya pattuwa of Asgiri korale, to wit: Paragahakotuwa 1 amuna and the appurtenances attached thereto, the garden this Gan panguwa was made over by me, Herat Mudiyanse, to my adopted granddaughter Kiri Menika, having written the Talpot for this Gan panguwa and granted it in paraveni. This has been granted before Unambuwe Nilame, who holds the office of Atapattu Murapola Muhandiram. Witnesses who know the same are Yatiwelle Makuluwe Nilame, Ayittaliyadde Muhandiram Nilame, We-uda Muhandiram Nilame, Owitipana Duggannarala, Alutgama Duggannarala. Who-ever dispute or contest for this Gan panguwa, which I have given with the knowledge of the aforesaid persons, shall have to suffer seven ordeal oaths at three different times: my granddaughter Kiri Menika, who got from me the Gan panguwa, and the children and grand-children descending from her can swear upon five ordeal oaths three times without suffering vengeance of oaths. This Talpot has been written by Dullewe Lekam Mahatmaya. 21,055.

SITTU (1805 A.D.).—At the time when representation was made to the glorious light of the excellent and great generosity of the Lord Sri Wikrama Raja Sinha, the most excellent, the chief of Lanka, the following royal order was pronounced by the mouth of the most excellent king:—At the time of the excellent, the lord who is like a sun of virtue to the great earth, the following lands which, ever since the abolition of Rajakariya, were held by Dugganna service, to wit, the lands situate at Medagama, in the Kohonsiya pattuwa of Matala, viz., Gedarawela 1 amuna, Galapitiyawela 1 amuna, Madalawela 1 amuna, Palapatwela 2 pelas, Imbuluhande-wela-lindagawa Aswedhuma 1 pela, Wawinnawela 2 pelas, and Palleganawela 1 pela. As the grandson of the former owner of the said lands, Duggat Herat Abeyakon Pandita Wasala Mudiyanse, is the priest Ellepola Tewakarana Unnanse, who performs tewawa service at the palace of the sacred relic of Buddha's Tooth; and as Rajakariya services were formerly abolished, so it is now appointed that in future, too, from the said Ellepola Tewakarana Unnanse and his descendants for the said lands no services shall be required. And thus these lands were granted in the year of Saka 1727, of the month Wesak, the fifteenth day of the increasing moon, being Thursday. From the royal order this day pronounced this Sittu is written by Pilima Talawwe Wijayasinghara Rajakaruna Senewiratna Abeyakon Pandita Wasala Mudiyanse Ralahami, who holds the offices of Maha Disawa of Matala, Maha Adigar of Pallegampaha of Kandy, Haliwadana Nilame, Maha-hetapenage Muhandiram Nilame, Diyanwadana Nilame of the Malligawa containing the sacred relic. 21,055.

PARAGAHAWELA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Matala South, in Manabodhi-wasam.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 123 (60 males, 63 females); in 1891, 145 (69 males, 76 females). Moormen.

PARAGANGULA.—A village in Pallepata korale, Tumpane.

Not in any of the Census returns.

(1807 A.D.).—Under the constellation Pusa, on Thursday, the sixth day of the month Binara, in the year of Saka 1729. The lands Badatalwatte-kumbura, 8 pelas, &c., belonging to Balaya of Paragangula, in Pallepata of Tumpane, has been given to Ukku and nephew Kiri Balaya. Witnesses to this are Well-wita Ratamahatmaya, Dedunupitiye Mohottala, Ratnayaka Rala of Kala-ottawawa, Hettige Rala of the same village, Watte Wabumpuraya of the same village, Gala-udage Gamarala of Godatala, Habaragama Vedarala, Alutgama Gamarala. In presence of these people of the two villages and all the headmen and the Ratamahatmaya this voucher has been granted. 17,858.

PARAGODA.—A village in Udalapata korale, Tumpane.

Streams.—Moragahamula-ela, Mullahadeniye-ela.

Hills.—Katuwankanda, Tuttiriyawekanda.

Population in 1871, 71 (37 males, 34 females); in 1881, 51 (27 males, 24 females); in 1891, 77 (44 males, 33 females). Inferior Vollalas.

In 1878 25½ acres (12a. 3p. 4½l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 3½ acres paid Rs. 10.12, 21 redeemed, and 1½ sold by the Crown.

Plumbago mines here.

Families.—Kapuge (*Jud. Com., 15th September and 28th December, 1887*).

Kulatunge (*Jud. Com., 15th September and 28th December, 1887*), 27,841.

Ratugamage, 70,956. Vidanelage, 27,811, 36,826, 40,547, 41,084, 48,263.

PARAGOLLA.—A village in Udalapata korale, Tumpane.

Population in 1881, 51 (27 males, 24 females). Not in the Census of 1871 nor of 1891.

PARAKATAWELLA.—A village in Medapalata korale, Yatinuwara.

Hill.—Aratuwawe-zandureliya.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Siyambalagoda. Population of Parakatawella in 1881, 157 (74 males, 83 females); in 1891, 161 (72 males, 89 females).

In the H. L. M. the Parakatawello Gannile was registered as containing 51½ acres (25a. 2p. 6½l.) of paddy land. Owners: Kapurala, Kobbekaduwa Appu, Nikawatte Rala, Dehideniye Appu, Malgammanna Appu, Bini Punchi Emana, Kehelpannalaya, Danture Rala, Nikapolawatte Rala, Kahawandala Rala, Batwadana Rala, Ayaganwatte Rala, Munwatugoda Tippili, Ranwala Rala, Kahawatte Gammaha, Appuhani, Ketakumbure Appu, Pallemulle Gammaha, Diddeniye Rala, Kankamange Rala, Pallemulle Rala, Dodanwala Appuhani, Nikaliyadda, Niko Gammaha, Ratuckala, Welc-addara Appu, Appuhani, Achehila, Malgammanna Appu.

In 1878 83½ acres (41a. 3p. 5½l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 39½ acres paid Rs. 137.94, 30½ redeemed, and 14 temple fields.

Families.—Duggannarallage Punchirala said he obtained two fields from the last King of Kandy by performing five years' service on the embankment of the Kandy lake. 14,423.

Achariawatte, 98,267. Ambanwala Pihillapitiye, 96,931. Aragoda Vidanelage, 37,616. Aramudalege *alias* Pallewatte, 7,477 (N. S.). Battana Mudiyanelage, 91,030. Bo-ange Udaha Walawwa, 73,570, 90,682, 91,756. Dewasinge, 83,335, 373 (N. S.). Disanayakage Medduma Banda, adopted son of Aramudalege Punchirala Battanarala *alias* Udage Battanarala, 28,018. Duggannarallage Punchirala married the daughter of Pilima Talawwe Duggannarala, 14,423. Dugganna Walawwa, 10,950 (N. S.). Etulgamage, 73,063. Galgange, 45,717. Gamage, 60,318. Handapandunne Velarallage, 33,181. Hitturage *alias* Diddeniye, 45,717, 60,318. Horatalpedige *alias* Hapugakumbure, 73,062. Karunadipati Wasala Mudiyanelage, 10,980 (N. S.). Kitulgoda Kuda Banda, 7,507, 19,136. Matolege Banda, 7,507, 19,136. Nikagama Rallage, 33,181, 37,616, 73,570, 83,625, 90,682, 91,102, 91,756. Paluwatte *alias* Pilima Talawwe Duggannarallage Mutu Menika, daughter of Kahawandala Rala and wife of Disanayakage Medduma Banda, 10,611, 14,423, 28,018. Pangollapitiye, 60,318, 98,267. Panikki Mudiyanelage,

8,978 (N. 8.). Parakatawelle Arachchi (*Vol. I., p. 278*). Parakatawelle Med-duina Ukku Battanarala, 7,507, 10,130. Dingiri Menika married first to Pillima Talawwe Dugganarala and afterwards to Kahawandala Rala, 10,611, 14,428, 28,018. Pillima Talawwe Kamburadeniya Kuda Panchirala, 10,611 (Talpot Saka 1678). Polwattege Ukku Banda, son of Aramudalege Kankanamarala Battanarala, 20,164, 98,267, 373 and 4,677 (N. 8.). Rajapaksa Mudiyanse Ukku Menika and Mutu Menika, daughters of Rajapaksa Mudiyanse, 28,449, 50,713. Tamila, 7,477 (N. 8.). Udage Kalu Banda, son of Aramudalege Kankanamarala Battanarala, 20,164, 98,267, 373, 4,677 (N. 8.). Udakumburege, 83,623. Viharege Banda of Danture got land upon a deed in 1843 from Aramudalege Panchirala Battanarala *alias* Udage Battanarala, 28,018. Viharewattege, 73,570, 81,970. Waramakotuwege, 83,335. Welewattege, 98,267.

(1756A.D.).—Under the constellation Mula, on the fifth day of the waxing moon, being Saturday of the month Wesak, in the year of Saka 1678. I, Paliheumarala Battanarala of Parakatawella, in Kandupalata of Sinduruwanabada Yatinuwara, being reduced to the greatest poverty and destitution, have, for and in consideration of 34 amuna of paddy and 16 ridis, finally sold in paraveni the field Nawundeniya of 1 pela and its appurtenant garden to the Mahatmeyo who was conducted from Nikapolawatta, and have caused this Talpot to be written and granted. Witnesses who know this are Ranwala Mudiyanse, Pall-mulle Rala, Gammahelage Appu, Nekat Naide, Kahawatte Appu, Kitulgoda Rala, Aramudalege Mohottala, Arachchillage Hiralarala, Pattinige Kapu Naide, Ari Naide, Hittara Naide, Lokuru Naide. These persons are witnesses to this. 10,611.

One of the villagers, grandfather of Kuda Duraya, dedicated a piece of land to the Dodanwela Pattini Dewale. Claim rejected by the Temple Lands Commissioner.

The DODANWELA DEWALE has four Service Pangu here :—

1. Etthalana Panguwa (1a. 0p. 4l. fields, 2a. 0p. 0l. gardens, 2a. 1p. 0l. hen).—Tenants: three Vellalas. Services (commutable for Rs. 19-20): to cultivate 12 lahars of the muttettu at Imbulmalgama (seed paddy, buffaloes for threshing, and 12 lahars of nelun-wi being supplied), and to do all agricultural work in respect of it; one to be on guard for five mura of fifteen days; to attend the festivals and fifteen days of perahera; to thatch the digge; to cowdung the floor five times a year; to decorate the dewale for the festivals and perahera; to present vegetables and betel. On festival days tenants receive meals.

2. Nila (three shares, 2a. 2p. 6l. fields, 1a. 0p. 0l. gardens, 2a. 0p. 0l. hen).—Tenants: five (four Low caste, one Vellala). Services (commutable for Rs. 38-85): each share to furnish a man to be on guard for five mura of fifteen days; to cultivate 1 pela of the muttettuwa at Dodanwela (seed paddy, buffaloes, and 1 pela nelun-wi being supplied), and do all the work; to send a man for the festivals and fifteen days of perahera and to help in the decorations; to thatch the digge and repair its walls and the dewale; to present sweetmeats and betel.

3. Lekam (0a. 3p. 0l. fields).—Tenant: Pattinige. Services (commutable for Rs. 14-70): to keep a book of accounts of the dewale revenue and to pay six ridis to the Basnayaka Nilame yearly.

4. Palihawadana (0a. 1p. 4l. fields).—Tenant: Battana Mudiyanse. Services (commutable for Rs. 4-40): to carry the paliha of the Natha Dewiyo at the four festivals and perahera and to pay eightpence to the dewale.

There are two Maruwena Pangu (*Vol. I., p. 176*).

PARANAGAMA.—A village in Pallegampaha korale, Lower Dumbura.

Hill.—Talugahakanda.

Under the Kandyan Government it was usual for the Malu-murakarayo to visit villages in search of good vegetables.

The people of this village, seeing that the best part of their vegetables were taken to the royal kitchen, sprinkled cowdung on what remained, with a view to disappoint the Malu-murakarayo the next time.

The following week the Malu-murakarayo found this out and went to the adjoining village; there also they found that cowdung had been sprinkled on the vegetables, but at that place it had been done newly.

The king having heard of what had been done by the people of the two villages ordered that the village in which the cowdung had been sprinkled some

days since should ever afterwards go by the name of Parana-goma, i.e., "old coudung," and that the other village in which the coudung had been newly sprinkled should ever afterwards be called Alut-goma or "new coudung."

Both these villages are said to have been degraded seven times by the Kandyan kings. There was a stone at Alutgama with a carving of a dog on one side, and of the sun and moon on the other side, to commemorate this degradation, that not even a dog should eat from them.

Under the Kandyan Government it was held disgraceful to have any money transactions with Gattaru, or to take boiled rice from them or to drink water from their wells.

Kumbukkandekumbura in Mandandawela was confiscated by King Kunda-sala for the treason of Kapuru Appuwa, and after passing through many hands it was given by the same king to Alutgama Appu Naide's grandfather (*Jud. Com.*, 12th July, 1820).

Population in 1871, 1,066 (595 males, 471 females); in 1881, 1,176 (616 males, 560 females). In 1891 of Paranagama Ambatenna, 89 (58 males, 31 females); Paranagama Hapukotuwe-gammedda, 118 (58 males, 60 females); Paranagama Kondaliyadda, 307 (152 males, 155 females); Paranagama Mandandawela, 187 (92 males, 95 females); Paranagama Rambukpota-anga, 77 (30 males, 47 females); Paranagama Tennechena, 171 (86 males, 85 females); Paranagama Wiyalewella-gammedda, 75 (40 males, 35 females); total, 1,024 (516 males, 508 females).

In 1878 215½ acres (107a. 3p. 0l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 53 acres paid Rs. 249.01, 143 were redeemed, 13½ temple land, 6 acres were abandoned (*Vol. I. p. 21*).

Government vernacular primary school.

Families.—Alahakumburege, 31,321. Alakolamada Patabendalage, 41,935, 50,740, 60,610. Alutdunnege, 51,516. Alutgamage, 65,969. Test, 863. Anura Mudi-yanselage, 91,165, 92,508, 93,918, 95,847. Attanayaka Mudiyan-selage, 33,695. Balitiyanalage, 31,027. Betge, 27,989. Bokulawelage, 60,333, 61,139, 68,468. Crown action against, for Palle Aramba, 10 acres, 61,631. Elahakumbura Hulawalige, 33,079. Embul-anbege, 34,356. Galege, 34,321, 34,516. Gamage, 66,605, 74,187. Getiyawelage, 61,139. Girakaduwe Mudiyan-selage, 30,385. Gogakodolawattege, 6,892 (N. S.). Gurulamillage, 74,931. Halkewelage, 33,695. Hangidige, 93,918, 95,847. Hapukotuwe Herat Mudi-yanselage, 51,475. Heratage, 29,734 (Sannas Saka 1681. Talpot Saka 1717), 73,214. Hettigedara Mudiyan-selage, 26,263, 27,989, 32,879, 35,570, 37,687, 37,760, 37,895, 97,169, 5,426 (N. S.). Hittarage, 11,935. Kanangomuwe Herat Mudi-yanselage, 32,879, 37,760, 97,169. Katupullege, 32,879, 37,760, 97,169. Kehel-walage, 48,770. Koralege *alias* Maras-selage, 31,356. Mapage, 1,074, 42,722. Medage Herat Mudiyan-selage, children of three brothers by one wife, 27,863. Medagodage, 27,989, 63,956. Moormen, 1,074, 29,734, 33,023, 33,695, 34,356, 41,902, 42,722, 45,571, 46,957, 48,770, 48,889, 49,187, 68,875, 73,214. Narayana Mudiyan-selage, 51,475. Paranagama Bonda, 33,964. Paranakuruwe Mudi-yanselage, 26,263, 32,879, 35,570, 37,760, 39,891, 97,169. Pihilluleniyege, 57,865. Pimmaldeniyege, 1,074, 42,722. Pitiyege, 11,935, 92,508, 93,918. Pussekotu-wege, 30,385. Ratunayaka Mudiyan-selage, 6,892 (N. S.). Ratwatte Walawa-na, 33,964. Ranawana Wahala Mudiyan-selage, 33,079. Samarakongge *alias* Amba-gahawelage, 51,475, 68,468. Silwatge, 46,957, 49,187. Sukasa Mudiyan-selage, 27,989, 73,214. Tennechenage, 31,027. Udattege, 26,519, 27,217, 32,207, 33,736, 50,740, 60,143. Vidanelage, 46,765. Warakadeniyege, 46,957, 49,187. Wegodapola Ratamahatmaya, 33,964. Welaha Mudiyan-selage, 27,911, 27,989, 41,935, 60,610, 79,157, 90,988, 93,918. Welege, 93,918, 95,847. Werapitiye Ratana-joti Unnanse, 61,631. Wiratunge, 45,571. Yatiwawalage, 60,333.

Sripadewatta, a Maligawa land (93,948).

(1759 A. D.).—The order made by His Majesty King Kirti Sri. That the following lands belonging to Kandage Samarakon Herat Mudaliya of Palle Talawinna, in the Palleganpaha of Lower Dumbura, to wit, Karangahakum-bura 3 pelas, Banellekumbura 3 pelas, Kogollekumbura 1 pela, Bopititenna Asweduma 1 pela, Galadeniyeekumbura 1 amuna, Kandeliyadde Palkadekum-bura 3 pelas, Wiyalekumbura 2 pelas, Rawankumbura 2 pelas, Doraliyadde Mahakumbura 1 amuna, Sirimalwattegedarakumbura 2 pelas, together with the appertenant high and low lands, &c., belonging to the said fields, which are of 20 amuna in extent, were granted to the said Samarakon Herat Mudi-lyia, in consideration of his loyalty to His Majesty the King. This Sannas was granted under the constellation Punawasa, on Friday, the fifth day of the month Durutu, in the year of Saka 1681.

(1793 A. D.).—III. This is the signature of the proprietor of the lands, Jangu Gammabe. The land transfer granted under the constellation Anura, on Friday, the seventh day of the month Wesak, in the year of Saka 1717. That the lands belonging to Jangu Hami, the descendant of Kandeg Samarakon Mudiyane of Palle Talawinna, in the Pallegampaha of Dumbura, to wit these lands, together with the Sannas obtained from His Majesty the King, were possessed by Jangu Hami and granted in perpetuity to his begotten son Puchhi Appuhami. Thus this was granted to Puchhi Appuhami and his descendants with free recourse to the seven oracles. Witnesses who know this are Medagama Arachchila of Kendaliyadda in Alutgama, Pallemull Arachchila, Molagoda Hangiliya, Radadeniye Peli Duraya, Medagamage Arachchila, Konarage Korala of Palle Talawinna, Wattege Korala, Welage Arachchila, Talawinna Hangidiya. Talpot written by Kammaldeniye Vidana. 29,734.

Udugoda Durayalage, Suduhakuruge, Palkadatennege, and Udahage held, as tenants of the Agiri Gedige Vihare, a Nila Panguwa in four shares (1a. 3p. 7l. fields, Or. 2p. 4l. gardens). Services (commutable for Rs. 124.80) : each of the four shares to supply the incumbent with two pingo of vegetables yearly ; to carry the palanquin for fifteen days in the year ; on journeys tenants received meals ; each had to give a penuma of a danpettiya and betel to the incumbent (Vol. I., p. 73).

PARANAGAMA.—A village in Udapalata korala, Tumpane, 12 miles from Kandy and 1 mile from Galagedara along the road to Hinabowa, where the road branches off at Malwattageda to Kobbekaduwa.

Streams.—Gieriambe-ela, Rilacle-ela.

Hills.—Batalawattakanda, Gieri-ambekanda, Nikawerettekanda.

Population in 1871, 92 (44 males, 48 females) ; in 1881, 71 (43 males, 28 females) ; in 1891, 76 (40 males, 36 females).

Fields registered in Wettewa.

PARANAGAMA WALAWWA.—(See Wettewa for pedigrees.)

Families.—Egoda Durayalage, 35, D. C. Mad. Mutugalpedi Durayalage, 35, D. C. Mad., 17,887 (Talpot Saka 1603). Rankotalage, 30,431. Upasaka Durayalage, 17,887, 30,431.

(1681 A.D.).—The Gan Panguwa transferred to Ungu, the son of Ilandari Padiya of Paranagama, in Narauwenipalata of Tumpane, consists of Udu-bogahawe kumbura, 3 pelus, &c. These high and low lands are the property of Ungu, the begotten son of Ilandari Padiya of Paranagama. Those who dispute or contest this shall suffer from the ordeal oaths, and the descendants of Ungu, who obtained this Talpot, shall not suffer therefrom. Witnesses who know the same are Wirasekara Mudiyane of Wettewa, Udage Rala of the same village, Tennakon Mudiyane of Paranagama, Hijiabagoda Hitihami, Hapu Duraya of Paranagama, Molaketiye Duraya, Rajapaksa Duraya of Kuragama, Mutuneyaka Duraya. With the knowledge of these witnesses this Talpot has been granted. This is given on Monday, the third day of the increasing moon of the month Wesak, in the year of Saka (1)603. Those who do justice to this shall obtain heavenly blessings. 17,887.

PARANAGAMA.—A village in Udugoda Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North, in Ehelapola-wasam.

Population in 1891, 15 (9 males, 6 females). Vellalas.

Not in the Census of 1871 nor of 1881.

In 1878 14 acres (7 annunu) of paddy land were registered.

PARANAGANTENNA.—A village in Kohonsiya pattuwa, Matale South, in Tenne-wasam.

In 1871 grouped with Putangigolla. Population of Paranagantenna in 1881, 88 (49 males, 39 females) ; in 1891, 93 (47 males, 46 females). Wahum-parayo.

PARANAPATTIYA.—A hamlet of Walagedara, in Kandupalata korala, Udu-nuwara. A vernacular school. Paranapattiyo Appuhami (Vol. I., p. 193).

PASBAGE.—A hamlet of Pallegama, in Pasbage korale, Upper Bulatgama.

It was once a military station, about 50 ft. above the level of the river.—(*Cassie Chitty's Gazetteer.*)

Only two houses in 1891.

Families.—Aruppolage, Dodangedara Banda, and Maha Kapuge, 96,507.

PASBAGE KORALE.—The northern division of Upper Bulatgama, bounded on the north by Doloshuge, east by Pallepone korale of Kotmale, south by Ambagamuwa korale, and west by Ambagamuwa and Yakdessa.

The Mahaweli-ganga crosses the north-western part of the korale, the rest of which is (roughly speaking) the valleys of the Manawala-oya, the Hangaran-oya, and the Gikiran-oya.

The railway to Hatton traverses the korale, entering it at Palugama on the banks of the Mahaweli-ganga, and leaving it beyond Galboda.

The town of the district is Nawalapitiya, and the greater part of the high lands of the korale are planted with tea.

Population in 1881, 6,983 (4,329 males, 2,654 females); in 1891, 5,827 (3,325 males, 2,502 females).

The villages are Bawwagama, Bodadeniya, Dekinda, Kadiyanlona, Kahamane, Karahandugala, Medagahawatura, Nawalapitiya, Nawangama, Pallogama, Pattunupitiya, Penituduwa, Rambukpitiya, Warakawa, Weligampola.

In 1878 575½ acres (287*a.* 3*p.* 5*l.*) of paddy land were registered. Of these, 459 acres commuted (paid Rs. 1,515.55), 51 acres redeemed, 44½ acres sold by the Crown, 5 acres belonging to the Crown, 1 acre temple land, and 15½ acres abandoned.

PATANEGEDARA.—A village in Gangala Udasiya pattuwa, Matale East, in Puwakpitiye-wasam.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 56 (32 males, 24 females); in 1891, 51 (31 males, 20 females). Vellalas.

PATANGIGOLLA.—A village in Kohonsiya pattuwa, Matale South, in Tennewasam.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Paranagantenna. Population of Patangigolla in 1881, 123 (66 males 57 females); in 1891, 127 (58 males, 69 females). Wahumpurayo.

In 1878 15½ acres (7*a.* 3*p.* 0*l.*) of paddy land were registered, of which 10½ acres paid Rs. 31.19.

PATIRADE.—A hamlet of Harankahawa, in Galasiya pattuwa, Harispattu.

PATITALAWA.—A village in Ganga Ihala korale, Udapalata.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Berawila. Population of Patitalawa in 1881, 54 (28 males, 26 females); in 1891, 65 (30 males, 35 females).

In 1878 13½ acres (6*a.* 2*p.* 5*l.*) of paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 52.99.

PATTAPOLA.—A village in Pallepatala korale, Tumpane. It is subdivided into Kuda and Maha Pattapola. Alagalla, Mudagammana, and Pattapola form one wasam.

Streams.—Gallinda-ela, Rambukkan-oya, Ratnala-ela.

Hills.—Holikottakanda, Ingurugalakanda, Wahungalakanda.

Population of Kuda and Maha Pattapola in 1871, 227 (115 males, 112 females). Of Pattapola in 1881, 320 (155 males, 165 females). Of Kuda Pattapola in 1891, 52 (27 males, 25 females); of Maha Pattapola, 230 (122 males, 108 females); total, 282 (149 males, 133 females).

In 1878 83 acres (41*a.* 1*p.* 8*l.*) of paddy land were registered, of which 51½ acres paid Rs. 232.90.

Families.—Pattapola Ralahami issued a Sittu in 1731 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 469*).

Pattapola Kumarihami bequeathed lands to her son Iriyagama Udapalata Disawa (*Vol. I., p. 385*).

Pattapola Ratemahatmaya of Tumpane (*Vol. I., p. 385*).

The lands of Pattapola Walawwe Kankanam Nilame were confiscated on 19th June, 1819.

Angammana Ratamahatmaya in 1836 sold his lands here to Kurunegge Ukkurula Arachchila, 29,263. Attanekke, 30,547. Bedde Vidanelage, 30,463. Hulawatte Rankiriyalage, 18,678, 54,060, 66,367. Deniyegge, 30,547. Diarayakage, 18,678, 71,396, 80,402. Eldeniye Mudiyanselage, 72,646, 73,127, 1,691, (N. 8.). Galapitage, 29,692, 33,275. Hakurannege, 18,678, 54,060. Iriyagama Pallo Walawwa, 18,678, 29,692, 46,655, 54,060, 71,396, 80,402. Kurunegge, 29,263. Pattapola Walawwe Tikiri Banda, son of Mutukude Nilame, 33,275, 46,655 (Tulpo Saka 1751). Rambukwelle, T. B., owned land here, 86,885. Udukumburege, 29,263. Wampurayalage, 66,367. Wijekongu, 68,894, 1,691 (N. 8.).

PATTAPOLA VIHARE was built in King Kirti Sri's reign by Angammana Maha Nilame and Iriyagama Ratamahatmaya, who dedicated lands (*Vol. I., p. 56*).

The incumbent in 1858 said that the deeds (which were lost) stated that the dedicators built the vihare in order that the king might partake of the merit. Nothing was said of the land being free of kut-hal. The Commissioner rejected the claim for exemption (*T. L. C. 354, Office 187*).

PATTIWEILA.—A village in Kandapalla korale, Mutale North, in Nambalagaha-watte-wasum.

This village was formed in the reign of King Kirti Sri, where the cattle shed of the Madige Disawa stood.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Galowela, Hatamuno, and Erabandanagala. Population of Pattiwela in 1881, 36 (23 males, 13 females); in 1891, 50 (29 males, 21 females). Moormen.

In 1878 26½ acres (13*a.* 1*p.* 3*l.*) of paddy land were registered, of which 5½ acres paid Rs. 9.16; the rest were uncommuted.

PATTIYAGAMA.—A large village in Hewawissa korale, Lower Hewaheta.

The subdivisions and population were, in 1871, Pattiyaagama Gabadagama, 306 (174 males, 131 females); Pattiyaagama Pallegama, 399 (233 males, 166 females); Pattiyaagama Udagama, 294 (158 males, 136 females); total, 998 (565 males, 433 females).

In 1881, Pattiyaagama Gabadagama, 311 (167 males, 144 females); Pattiyaagama Pallegama, 272 (142 males, 130 females); Pattiyaagama Udagama, 394 (227 males, 167 females); Pattiyaagama Wanahapuwā, 214 (113 males, 101 females); Pattiyaagama Wetakepota, 141 (81 males, 60 females); total, 1,332 (730 males, 602 females).

In 1891, Pattiyaagama Gabadagama, 376 (186 males, 190 females); Pattiyaagama Pallegama, 162 (90 males, 72 females); Pattiyaagama Udagama Gonagoda, 26 (15 males, 11 females); Pattiyaagama Udagama Karagaskada, 97 (59 males, 38 females); Pattiyaagama Udagama Puwakwetiya, 43 (25 males, 18 females); Pattiyaagama Udagama Rat-imbulgoda, 119 (66 males, 53 females); Pattiyaagama Wetakepota, 107 (55 males, 52 females); Pattiyaagama Wanahapuwā, 194 (91 males, 103 females); total, 1,124 (587 males, 537 females). Jaggery caste, Moormen.

Streams.—Atalaha-oya, Gurugal-oya, Mahabattawe-oya, Puwakwetiye-oya, Wetakepota-oya.

Hills.—Karagaskada-kanda, Kirimetiye-kanda, Kiriwanaketiye-kanda, Kodigala-kanda, Mottawe-kanda, Pantibugala-kanda, Piluwewe-kanda, Ugulweti-kanda.

In 1878 390½ acres (195*a.* 1*p.* 5*l.*) of paddy land were registered, of which 214½ acres paid Rs. 618.34.

Gavin, Harrison, and Lenke *vs.* Supparamaniyen Chetty, for an encroachment on Naranhena coffee estate, 11,335.

W. A. Howie *vs.* Muttusami Chetty and Periya Karpen Kankani, for encroachment on Bopitiya coffee estate, 52,198, 52,199.

Parishes.—Edirisinge, 11,528, 51,529, 52,194. Mahaganage, 80,149. Metiwalage, 67,913. Moormen, 175 (Tamil Ola 1827 A.D.). 22,672, 30,185, 32,189, 35,247, 35,342, 36,765, 37,847, 11,985, 50,859, 52,777, 52,892, 59,325, 65,056, 66,637, 69,014, 80,119, 82,555, 92,787, 93,125, 5,364 (N. 8.). Pattiyaagama Muhaudirama (*Vol. I., p. 201*). Rakandage, 41,328. Tamils, 50,959, 52,194, 52,777, 52,892, 65,056. Yakdechige, 67,913, 69,014.

In the year 1827, 5th February, was this deed of gift caused to be written and granted by me, Pichee Pallo, to my grand-son, Muttu Kandu Arachchi. As he is the son of my daughter Aisa Unma, and has done many favours to me, I have made over to him the lands of my children, as they had no children of their own.

I have made over to my daughter's son, my grand-son, with my good wishes, 12 lahass of sowing extent. This I have given to him with the knowledge of four persons. My sons or daughters need not make any complaint, as I have given it to him in my lifetime. If any person shall contest, he shall answer though I am dead, as I will contest with him. Again, if any person shall make any complaint whatever, he shall suffer God's vengeance, and will not receive the blessings of the saints, and will have the face of pigs. Again, if any person shall contest in this world, I will contest with him in the next. I have written and granted Puwakwetiye-kumbura of 12 lahass and delivered to Muttu Kandu Arachchi—yes—in presence of four persons. Whoever shall contest for the same shall suffer by the seven oaths, but he shall not suffer by the oaths. Witnesses who know the same are Wattege Piri Kannen, Isnalli Vidane, Unantenne Dewelle Vidane, Watakepota Uduma Lebbe, Eramudugolle Pakir Tambi, Wakkolawawe Sinna Naide Vidane, Watakepota Kanni Naide Kanakapulle, Asena Lebbe, and Isbu Vidane of Uva. Written with the knowledge of the above said persons by Kailpatnam Ahaimadu Mira Marikkar Sinna Tambi. Signed, with marks III, Pichehe Pille. Signatures of witnesses: Pakir Tambi Kanakapulle, Watakepota Uduma Lebbe, Asena Lebbe. 175.

PATTIYAGODA.—A hamlet of Ullandupitiya, in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, Hariapattu.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Ullandupitiya, Balawatgoda, and Migadeniya. It is not in the Census of 1881.

Population of Pattiyaagoda in 1891, 26 (13 males, 13 females).

PATTIYAMULLA.—A village in Gandahe korale, Lower Hewaheta.

Hills.—Ambalamane-kekulahela, Mahanemulla-kanda.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 115 (35 males, 80 females); in 1891, 52 (28 males, 24 females).

In 1878 24½ acres (12a. 0p. 6l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 21½ acres paid Rs. 71.35, 2½ redeemed, and one-fourth of an acre abandoned.

Families.—Gerekpitiyege *alias* Wattege, 36,670. Ulpenge, 36,670, 63,080.

PATTIYAWATTA.—A village in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, Hariapattu.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Hapugoda; united population, 410 (216 males, 194 females). It is not mentioned in the Census of 1881 nor of 1891.

PATTUNUPITIYA.—A village in Paslago korale, Upper Bulatgama.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Pallegama. Population of Pattunupitiya in 1881, 87 (45 males, 42 females); in 1891, 107 (51 males, 56 females).

In 1878 21 acres (10a. 2p. 2½l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 17 acres paid Rs. 63.51.

Families.—Disanayaka Mudiyansele, 33,174. Kahamane Panchirala, son of Kahamane Sattumbi Rala, 8,279. Kahamane Sunangala Unnanse, 56,501. Kalapitiyege, 56,501. Meragolge, 33,174. Moormen, 39,090. Pattunupitiye Sattumbi, son of Samarakon Mudiyanse, 8,279. Sakkrawayege, 39,090. Samarakon Mudiyansele, 33,174, 56,518, 57,009, 57,010.

PAYINGOMUWA.—A village in Kandukara Pahala korale, Udapahala.

Streams.—Deniye-oya, Udakumbure-oya.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Hindagala. Population of Payingomuwa in 1881, 190 (96 males, 94 females); in 1891, 148 (69 males, 79 females).

In 1878 179½ acres (89a. 2p. 4l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 35½ acres paid Rs. 197.03, 137½ temple fields, and the rest were redeemed.

Payingomuwe Mahatmeyo (*Vol. I. p. 58*).

Families.—Andarawewe, Alice, 30,516, 35,042, 35,592, 36,283. Andarawewe, J. W. H., 123 (N. 8.). Andarawewe Ratamahatmaya, 30,516, 31,478, 31,615, 35,042, 35,591, 36,283, 39,529, 45,208, 45,241, 46,440. Angammana Ratamahatmaya in 1853 sold land to Andarawewe Ratamahatmaya, 31,478, 31,615. Atabagege, 31,478, 45,241. Batagallage, 31,478. Jayasinghe, 123 (N. 8.). Kadurawewe Banda, 39,529. Kahawatto Banda, 31,645. Lemadora, J. A. 31,478, 35,042, 45,208, 46,440. Yakdesalage, 31,478, 45,208.

PELAWA.—A village in Gangapalata korale, Yatinuwara. A Vidanagama under the king's government. On the minor road from Iriyagama to Aladeniya.

Stream.—Pelawa-ela.

Hill.—Pelawa-kanda.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Yahaletenna. Population of Pelawa in 1881, 533 (280 males, 253 females); in 1891, 478 (246 males, 232 females).

In the H. L. M. 71 acres (35a. 2p. 3l.) of paddy land were registered in the names of Kuda Duraya, Welekanulla, Malligadeniya, Etamora Tenna, Ihahaya, Wata-goda Duraya, Hatarakorale Naida, Tel Hawadiya, Yaman Duraya, Paluwatta, Rankot Duraya, Herat Lamaya, Gulahitiyawa, Gal-anga, Malliya, Nikadeniya, Payamadaya, Walingadeniya, Getalaya.

In 1878 95½ acres (47a. 3p. 6l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 24½ acres paid Rs. 81.33, 67½ redeemed, the rest were Maligawa fields, some abandoned.

Family.—Ellapitige Kira held a field for the service of attending at the house of the Nanayakkara Lekam for eight days in every quarter, 986.

Abarana Pedige, 1,629 (N. 8). Abarnayalage Wattuwa Duraya, of Pelawa, in 1703 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 457*). Batugallige, 30,100. Bulutenne *alias* Udage, 1,152 (N. 8). Dambalandege, 46,589. Gal-angege, 34,882. Kangaramullege, 34,882. Kinakandurege, 37,718. Koholanege, 1,629 (N. 8). Medagammeddege, 8,238 (N. 8). Moornen, 87,554. Navarugodage, 10,518. Nekatge, 6,004 (N. 8). Pallege, 6,004 (N. 8). Paluwattege, 51,135, 51,502, 52,456. Rajapaksege, 78,428, 95,316. Rankotge, 40,518, 59,266, 66,290. Siyambalagastennege, 986. Udage, 13,523, 15,912, 18,692, 35,795, 46,201. Udugodage, 8,238 (N. 8). Watagodage, 13,523, 15,912, 18,692, 46,201. Welikkarage, 59,266, 66,290, 81,921, 1,152, 10,489 (N. 8). Wirasangille *alias* Karunapedige, 87,554. Yamanalage, 51,435, 51,502, 52,456.

PELAWA VIHARE and bo-tree. The vihare was built by the villagers in the last king's reign. The priest is of the Ramanna sect.

PELAWA KOWILA.—The kowila is dedicated to Male Rajjuruwo.

Four Duraya, tenants of the DALADA MALIGAWA, hold a Mura Panguwa (1a. 0p. 4l. fields). Services (commutable for Rs. 8.80): to perform fifteen days mura per pela of paddy land, or to pay four shillings per pela; when on mura to weed the mandappe and maluwa, to go on messages, to remove the dried flowers, to fill the gal-oruwa with water, to hold pandan at the tewawa, to present to the Diwa Nilame with vegetables.

PELENA.—A village in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, Hariapattu.

Not in the Census returns.

Pelene Megodage Upasaka Undo dedicated land to the Wanahagala Vihare in Dadohogama in 1798 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 117*).

The Arachchila and Vidane of Pelena witnesses to a deed in 1800 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 95*):

Family.—Dadohogamayalage, 17,617. Diggalege, 17,573. Doradeniye Walawwa, 17,573 (Talpota Saka 1713, 1746). Galapitige, 634, D. C. Mad. (Talpota Saka 1725-38-51). Hattiringe, 19,145. Herat Mudiyansele Duggannarala, 17,617 (Talpota Saka 1658, 1713). Mahakumbure Mudiyanse, 19,145 (Talpot Saka 1720). Pelene Henayalage (*Vol. I., p. 487*). Pelene Awudage Lekam Liyannehe and Pelene Kiri Unga Henaya, witnesses to a gift in 1651 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 488*). Pihilikumbure Unnanse, son of Munasinha Mudiyanse, 634. D. C. Mad. (Talpota Saka 1725-38-51).

(1736 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1658. The lands belonging to me, Punchappu, the grandson of Walage Balasuriya Arachchila, of Kulugammanasiya pattuwa of Hariapattu, to wit, the field have been given to Appu Naide, the youngest son of my eldest sister, because I have become destitute. The amount given in consideration thereof is 110 ridis and 45 amunu of paddy. The witnesses to this are Mahakumburege Rala, Gonigodage Punchirala, Mudunuge Kudarnala, Werellagama Gurunnehe, Malagammana Maha Duraya. Known to these witnesses, the children and grandchildren of Punchappuwa having been disinherited, this has been given to Appu Naide. 17,617.

(1791 A.D.).—Under the constellation Sa, on Wednesday, the seventh day of the waning moon of the month Wak, in the year of the illustrious King Saka 1713. The paravani Gampanguwa belonging to me, Welegedara Korala of Pelena, in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa of Sarasiya pattuwa, namely, Keheldeniya 1 pela and which I possessed, have been finally transferred unto my long-gotten daughter Punchi Menika. Witnesses who know this are Pibhananda of

Dadohogama, Gammah of the same village, Kulugammana Mudiyanse, Walage Mudiyanse, Banneke Mudiyanse of Werellagama, Udage Duraya of Malagam-maya, Ranhawadi Duraya of the same village, Setuwa Duraya of the same village. Known to these persons this land grant has been written and given. If any of my relations or strangers were to dispute this grant, they shall suffer the consequences of the first, second, and third ordals. Declaring that my Punchi Menika and those who obtain from her shall not suffer from the consequences of the five ordals, this has been given. May it prosper. 17,573.

(1798 A.D.).—The purport of a deed written and granted on the full moon day, being Wednesday, of the month Navan, in the holy royal year of Saka 1720, is as follows:—I, Tikirala, and my mother, Dingiri Menika, presently residing at Kelchewala, of Gangapalata in Yatinuwara, being in want of money, have counted and received the sum of 450 riddis ready money in chollies from Dadohogama Walawwe Kiri Banda Mudiyanse and sold to him the 3 p-las of situate at Pelena, of Kulugammanasiya pattuwa in Hasi-pattu, he, the said Kiri Banda Mudiyanse, being the fourth in descent from Awulage Mohottala, of Dadohogama, who was the original proprietor of the said lands, to hold possession thereof in paraveni. (Imprecations.) Witnesses who know the same are Hanganlage Baka, Mudunage Kiri Punchirala of Werellagama, Gurunneche of the same village, Gammah of Dadohogama, Pelene Henaya, Dingirala of Imbulhitiyagoda, Pandeniyege Appu of Dadohogama, Kudarala of the same house, Polkotuwe Nilame, Kotuwalage Dingawa. In the knowledge of these said witnesses this deed of perpetuity was granted to Kiri Banda Mudiyanse. Let it be so. Let good happen. 19,115.

(1803 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1725, I, Munasin Mudiyanse of Hawarideniye Punchirala, of Pelena, in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa of Hasi-pattu, have finally transferred my paraveni lands, being the middle 2 p-las of Pihilikumbura and the high and low grounds, houses and plantations thereto appertaining, unto my nephew Sirimalwatte Punchirala, having received from him 214 riddis and 2 amunu 5 labas of paddy. Witnesses: Walalage Arachchila, H. d. nigoda Arachchila, Karake Payindakara, Kurukde Duraya, Dawulakara, Uja-akaya. Known to these persons this Gampanguwa has been given. (Imprecations.) This Talpot has been written by Welpalata Unnanse, of Malagammana Vibare.

(1816 A.D.).—Saka 1738, in the month Medindina, on Sunday, the twelfth day of the waxing moon, under the constellation Ma. Transferred by the above Punchirala to Kalupolgolle Naide, in consideration of 120 riddis and 2 amunu 5 labas of paddy. Witnesses: Halkewala Gamarala of Kahawatta, Pallatenne Gamarala of the same village, Kanduwalage Kiri Punchirala, Gurunneche of Dingiri Naide, Henaya of the village. 631, D. C. Mad.

ENA.—A village in Pallepatala korale, Tunpana, near Dehideniya. Population in 1871, 204 (104 males, 100 females); in 1881, 298 (164 males, 134 females); in 1891, 236 (131 males, 105 females). In 1878 38½ acres (19a. 0p. 9½) of paddy land were registered, of which 22½ es paid Rs. 99-76.

Family.—Banawadellege, 541, D. C. Mad. Godapadhalage, 17,462 (Talpots Saka 1629, 1610). Henapalage 1,529 (Talpots Saka 1690, 1737). Karunapediya-lage, 511, D. C. Mad. Udage, 17,162. Yakkeriyege, 528, D. C. Mad.

(1707 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1629, of the month II, during the increasing moon, on Friday, under the constellation Deta. As Hualage Arachchilage Janguhara was not possessed of much land, he gave to Wikrama Duraya 1 amuna of paddy and a tuppotti cloth worth 1 riddis and purchased Ketalamada, situate below the Kahatakanuwa in Pelena, in Pallepatala of Tunpana. And having given 1 riddis to Dehideniye Imi Achchila, he purchased the land adjoining it. And having given 5 riddis to Dehideniye Kaduruhami, he purchased the land next to it; on account of this land he gave one massa to Hinkende Achchila. These three portions are 3 p-las. This land voucher was given on the occasion of the name giving festival (Patabendimagala) at Dehideniye Adikaragedara, in the presence of Pelene Wikramaya, Maha Duraya, Alut Duraya, Imi Achchila, Kaduruhami, and Hinkende Achchila. The witnesses to this are Disanaka Mudiyanse of Rangamuwa, Wijesundara Mudiyanse of the same village, Pinchi Hani of the same village, Ungu Hani of the same village, Kalu Henaya of the same village, Pandita Naide of Yatatnawa, Tennakon Mudiyanse of Dehideniya, Kulatunga Achchila of the same village, Welagama Yakdessa, Hunu Duraya of Weligolapola, Karuna Peliya, Edirissihaya, Delanka Peliya, Sinha Peliya, Rupasinga Nuwarapasinga,

Waha Pediya, Dinajja, and Godapadda, all of Pelena. Known to these persons this land voucher has been given. Saying that the descendants of Ihilage Arachchila shall not suffer any calamities at the ordeal oaths, this has been given. 17,462.

PELENEGAMA.—A hamlet of Medagama, near Paboliyadda, in Udapalata korale, Tumpane.

Stream.—Pelene-kuda-ela.

Hills.—Hinkanda, Minimaruwakanda.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 49 (19 males, 30 females); in 1891, 24 (8 males, 16 females). Vellalas.

In the H. L. M. 10½ acres (*5a. 0p. 6l.*) of paddy land were registered in the names of Appu Nade, Gampattu Peruma, Gampattu Wattu.

In the register of 1878 12½ acres (*6a. 1p. 0l.*) were registered, of which 3 acres paid Rs. 12.

Families.—Warawattege, 61,455.

PELLEPITIYA.—A hamlet of Ambalapitiya, in Dolosbage.

Families.—Rammande Arachchila *ex. Wela* Durayalage Ukkuwa and his son Appuwa for damages for diverting a water-course, 37,723. Moormen, 10,847, (N. S.). Pellepitiye Rammande Arachchila (*Vol. I., p. 179*). Rammande Arachchige, 7,116 (N. S.). Udage, 7,116 (N. S.).

PELLEPITIYE VIHARE.

PELVEHERA.—An abandoned village in Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North.

Stream.—Kalogaha-ela, Mirigoni-oya.

In 1878 10½ acres (*5a. 1p. 0l.*) of paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 21-02.

Ruins of some stone pillars and caves at Endarayagala.

PENAHETIPOLA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Harispattu. It adjoins Henegama-Palkumbura.

Population in 1871, 161 (78 males, 83 females); in 1881, 232 (111 males, 121 females); in 1891, 192 (97 males, 95 females).

In 1878 50 acres (*25a. 0p. 0l.*) of paddy land were registered, of which 12 acres paid Rs. 68-58.

Families.—Angege, 38,145. Apullannalage, 38,145. Attarage, 5,833 (N. S.). Henage Pihannala, 210, D. C. Mad. Kumburege, 51,773. Mahapitiyege, 1,210, D. C. Mad. (Talpot Saka 1737). Muhandirange, 38,145. Penahetipola Vidanage, of Dodandeniya in Matale (*Vol. I., pp. 170-171*). Pitadeniyage, 1,210, D. C. Mad. Wannundarage, 210, D. C. Mad. (Talpot Saka 1706).

(1781 A.D.).—Under the constellation Muwasirisa, on Monday, the fifth day of the waxing moon of the month Bak, in the year of Saka 1706. I, Wanisundara Arachchila, of Penahetipola, in Medasiya pattuwa of Sara-lya pattuwa, do hereby declare to have written and granted upon this land voucher my paraveni lands, namely, the upper 2 pelas of Mahakumbura, &c., unto my grandson Appuhami, to possess in paraveni. If any persons dispute or disturb this grant they shall suffer the first, second, and third time by the ordeal oaths. Declaring that my grandson and his children and grandchildren descending from him shall not suffer were they to swear the first, second, and third time on the ordeal oaths, this Talpot has been granted. Witnesses who know this are Madaleniye Arachchila, who wrote this Talpot, I also know, Henage Arachchila of Penahetipola I also know, Gampattuwe Korala of the same village I also know, Katupulle Appu of the same village I also know, Toratenne Uppasaka Appu of the same village I also know, Balagege Panchappu of the same village I also know, Parangandeniye Appu of the same village I also know, Bullewege Appu of the same village I also know, Maha Harankahapitiye Appu of the same village I also know, Pitadeniyage Appu I also know, Bopitive Arachchila I also know, Madaleniye Unanse I also know, Wadiyagoda Kirala of Madaleniya I also know, Eilage Maha Duraya of the same

village I also know, Mahapthiya Hinkenda of the same village I also know, Kumburege Naidappu of Penahetipola I also know, Agalawatte Gammaha of the same village I also know, Ella-udaya of the same village I also know, Hulawaliya of the same village I also know, Kotikabulde Duraya of the same village I also know. Appuhami obtained this Talpot with the knowledge of so many witnesses. Whoever assist and defend Appuhami in litigation shall obtain heavenly riches, and those who do injustice to this shall fall into the hells and suffer torments there. May it prosper. 210, D. C. Mad.

DEMBARALAWA VIHARE.—An account of the history of the vihare is given in a Tudupata dated 1808 A.D. :—

Out of the lands belonging to Banneke Panguwa, and situated in the village Minhetiya, in Yukkessa-Galboda in Kurunegala korale, the following, to wit, Anukkarekumbura 1 amuna, Gedarakumbura 1 amuna, Kahatagahakumbura 6 pelas, Wewakumbura 1 amuna, Dembatagollekumbura 2 pelas, Talugaha-tawalla 5 pelas, Padbarekumbura 5 pelas, Welikumbura 1 amuna, Kothharangekumbura 1 amuna, Gira-ambe-dalupata 3 amunu, Kehellakotuwe-dalupata 3 amunu, Totapolakumbura 1 amuna, and Hula-dalupata—these 16 amunu 2 pelas, with the appurtenant high and low lands, houses and plantations, were purchased by Dunuwila Disava of Matale, paying 100 pieces of coin to the owners; and the transaction was brought to the knowledge of the Great Gate, whose delicate and lovely feet are ever being touched by the crowns of the other rulers of the earth, and whose kind words generate pleasure in the minds of all hearers; and the services due therefor having been fixed as a pingolond and a marga once a year to the temple, which is the repository of the white-rays-emanating-crescent-moon-like tooth of Buddha, who was like unto a lion who broke the skulls of the elephant-like-personified passions; and these lands were absolutely settled on Pinnapaye Teru, who was a nephew of this Disambhat-maya. This priest cleared a place called Dembaralawa, in Melasiya pattuwa of Sarasiya pattuwa, and with great effort dug out a cave in a rock 9 paces long and 9 paces wide, and he had an image made in a sleeping posture (7 carpenter's cubits in size) with relics enshrined, celebrated the Netra Pinkama, and on that occasion he dedicated the village Minhetiya for the regular and continued maintenance of this vihare and for the sustenance of the priest who officiates therein. In addition to this dedication, the pious and virtuous people of the country around this vihare made a freewill offering of Penahetipola Aswedduma 8 lahass, Ambalamagawa Aswedduma 5 lahass, Edandagawa Aswedduma 5 lahass, Karawedduniya 5 lahass, Welapohala 5 lahass, Wawulgaladeniya 2 pelas, and Etambagagadeniya 1 pala, in all 5 pelas 8 lahass. This Vihare, Batagulle Vihare, Abagoda Vihare, and Rambukewela Vihare (the three last built by the religiously disposed villagers) were, after the death of Pinnapaye Unnanse, in ruins. As there was no priest then living who had descended in a direct line from him, and as it is improper for laymen to enjoy the benefits arising from vihare property, the matter was brought to the notice of the victorious and prosperous Great Gate by Dunuwila Ratamalut-maya of Sarasiya pattuwa, the grand-nephew of Pinnapaye Unnanse. And accordingly the same were presented to Molagoda Attadhalasi Unnanse, to be held by him and by his pupillary successors, maintaining themselves and officiating therein with the benefits arising therefrom.

This Tudupata was given on Thursday, the day after the full moon in Navan, in the year of Saka 1730.

He that taketh away that which he or another had given to Buddha shall be born a worm in ordure throughout 60,000 years.

He that taketh away anything which belongeth to Buddha, be it only grass or clipp of wood, flowers or fruit, shall be born a monstrous pretaya.

Of the guardian and the giver, the former is the more eminent, for the giver arrives only at temporary bliss, but the ensurer of gifts attaineth permanence.

ALABODA.—A village in Wagapanaha Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North, in oile-wasam.

Population in 1871, 286 (146 males, 140 females); in 1881, 149 (75 males, females); in 1891, 136 (70 males, 66 females). Vellalas, Tom-tom Beaters. In 1878 27½ acres (13a. 2p. 4l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 22½ was paid Rs. 50.

Families.—Berakernyalage, 67,325. Gangalage and Wattege, children of Kuda Muhandiram Nilame, 67,325, 88,320. Penalabodage (*Vol. I., p. 229*). Penalaboda Mudiyan-clage (*Vol. I., p. 471*). Penalaboda Muhandirama in 1628 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 402*).

PENIDENIYA.—A village in Gangapalata korale, Yatinuwara.

Railway station (Peradeniya Junction, 8 miles to Gampola by road), boutiques, a Government school.

Bridge over the Nanu-oya, connecting Yatinuwara with Udunuwara.

Population in 1871, 636 (462 males, 174 females); in 1881, 89 (22 males, 17 females); in 1891, 158 (98 males, 60 females).

PENITUDUWA.—A village in Pabluwa korale, Upper Bulatgama.

Stream.—Mipiti-oya.

Hills.—Aldorahinna, Galkadullehinna, Penitudumullehinna.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Karahandungula and Bawwagama. Not in the Census of 1881. Population of Penituduwa in 1891, 197 (110 males, 87 females).

In 1878 44 acres (2a. 0p. 6l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 3 acres paid Rs. 9.70; the rest were sold by the Crown.

Families.—Don Dinguru De Silva *rs.* Segu Mudar and S. Fernando, 39,884, 43,570. Migonpattige Kumudu *rs.* Nattar Saibo, 80,119. Toppili Kadar Sa *rs.* Muttirayen, 63,423.

PENWALA.—A village in Laggala Pallesiya pattuwa, Ntalo East.

In the Census of 1871 Kaduwela and Penwala are grouped together, united population, 92 (47 males, 45 females). It is not in the Census of 1881 nor of 1891.

PEPOLELLA.—A village in Ganpahasaya pattuwa, Ntalo South, in Ambanawasam.

Not in any of the Census returns.

The inhabitants are smiths.

Fields irrigated by the Amban-ganga.

PERADENIYA.—A village in Gangawata korale, Yatinuwara, 4 miles from Kandy. It stretches from the Mahaweli-ganga to the top of Hantano.

Stream.—Ma-oya.

Hill.—Hantano.

Population in 1871: of Peradeniya, 247 (136 males, 111 females). In 1881: of Uda Peradeniya, 164 (88 males, 76 females). In 1891: of Pallo Peradeniya, 28 (17 males, 11 females); of Uda Peradeniya, 187 (97 males, 90 females); total, 215 (114 males, 101 females).

Part of Peradeniya was a Gabadagama, containing above 30 amunu (60 acres) of paddy land: 22a. 1p. 5l. were registered in the H. L. M. as Peradeniya Gabadagama, 2a. 1p. 4l. as Henaya, 1a. 0p. 0l. Migonkattu Panguwa, 0a. 3p. 0l. Maha Multengawa Gammah, 0a. 1p. 0l. Nilawasam, 1a. 0p. 0l. Wahala Mudaliwasam, 1a. 0p. 0l. Ulpengo Panguwa, 0a. 3p. 0l. Kalu Naida.

Another part of Peradeniya, above 21 amunu (42 acres) of paddy land, were registered in the H. L. M. Owners: Ratnekke, Korale Achchillage, Puwakgollege, Hewapediya, Kuruneka Ralage, Hitige, Talagahage, Wirmekara Rala, Gannile Heratge, Boppege Rala, Embul-ambege, Tahanchipedege, Wahalage Rala, Kandulupita Appu, Bowala Mudiyane, Attanekke.

In 1878 15a. 3p. 9l. (32 acres) were registered, of which 14½ acres paid Rs. 63.35, 1½ acres were redeemed, and the rest were abandoned and temple fields.

Peradeniya was a royal residence.

The Rajaratnakare records that in the year 1371 the King Wikrama Bahu III. ascended the throne and kept his court at Peradeniya, near the Mahaweli-ganga.

There are traces of old buildings and walls near the Superintendent's bungalow.

In Turnour's Epitome it is said that Kunappu Bandara was a descendant of the branch of the royal family that had settled at Peradeniya, and who had been sent in his childhood to Goa.

In the reign of King Narendra Sinha of Kandasale (1706-34) part of this village was the property of Peradeniya Disava, who plotted against the king. The treason was disclosed by the Disava's sister, and on inquiry he was found guilty and beheaded by order of the king, and the estate given to the sister by the king. On the death of this lady she bequeathed the estate to Uda

Male Deiyō, the Queen of King Wijaya Raja Sinha of Hanguranketa (1734-47). In the reign of King Kirti Sri (1747-80) this was made a royal garden.

The Dutch made an attempt to establish a fortification at Peradeniya on the summit of the hill surrounded by the race-course.

In the reign of King Rajadhi Raja Sinha (1780-98) the king resided in the garden, where a temporary residence was erected for him. He was living there in 1790 and in 1798. He wished his ministers and others also to settle there, and marked out ten streets near Mailawelakundura, and many people built houses.

Ratnayakage Appuhami stated that he was one of the three Katupulle men of Peradeniya. His garden, Ratnayakagewatta, was appropriated by the king, with those of other two people; they were compensated, he was not.

Heratge Appu got 5 pelas at Barigama, two gardens, and 15 cocoanut trees in lieu of Herathiyadda (1 amuna) and other lands. Abeyakon Mudiyanse also got lands. (*Vol. I., p. 437.*)

King Rajadhi Raja Sinha granted two gardens belonging to the Maligawa to their former owners, Kandewatte Rala and Miwatura Vidane. A garden of Worawala Gammalie appropriated by the English Government, which the kings did not possess (*Rev. Com. Diary, 6th March, 1828*).

In 1817 Government took possession of the garden to establish a distillery (*Rev. Com., 3rd February, 1817*).

On a petition by the inhabitants of Peradeniya to the Governor, Mr. Turnour reported on the 14th November, 1831, that he thought the appointment of a constable for Peradeniya had become expedient, "in consequence of the considerable assemblage of alien labourers produced by the formation of several plantations, and the consequent erection of boutiques in that neighbourhood."

Tennent (*II., p. 207*, published in 1859), says:—

A large tract by the banks of the river has been converted into a sugar plantation, originally stocked with cane from Mauritius, but the experiment has not been attended with the anticipated success, the produce barely sufficing for the supply of the Central Province. The mediocrity of the soil and the necessity of frequently changing the plants, coupled with a superabundance of merely watery fluid in the canes and disproportionate yield of saccharine, have hitherto contributed to discourage the extension of the enterprise.

The sugar estate was abandoned. The higher lands were under coffee and in later years both the high land and the lower lands, which were formerly royal paddy fields, are planted with tea.

VIHARE.—There was a vihare and a dagoba, which were built in the reign of King Wimala Dharma. King Rajadhi Raja Sinha improved the vihare and attached it to the Huduumpola Vihare. The vihare and dagoba were destroyed by the English when they occupied Kandy in 1803. After they left it the headmen and villagers built a pansala and dagoba in Gabalawewatta. A priest resided in it till the gardens were formed by Mr. Moon, who destroyed both the vihare and dagoba in 1821. The lands which belonged to the vihare were sold by Government to Mr. Wright, the Judicial Commissioner, who formed a coffee plantation (*Rev. Com. Diary, 2nd May, 1854*).

BOTANICAL GARDENS.—The gardens were established under the superintendence of Mr. Alexander Moon in 1821. The extent is about 150 acres (*Rev. Com., 28th December, 1821, and 25th January, 1822*).

Mrs. Heber, in her Journal, September, 1825, writes:—

Three miles further we again crossed a river in boats; the scenery in this valley had lost much of its magnificent character, but it was very pretty, dry, and comparatively free from jungle and cultivated, the river running over a bed of rock, and yet it is one of the most deadly spots in the neighbourhood during the unhealthy season. Near this place are the Botanical Gardens, which we hope to see on our return. On the opposite bank we were met by the first Adigar in great splendour, preceded by the silver rod, two men cracking their whips, and followed by a number of elephants, music, and dancers (*Bishop Heber's Narrative, Vol. II., p. 247*).

We rode to the Botanical Gardens, the mountain to the east affording shelter from the sun for some hours after he is risen. I saw some very curious plants these gardens are only in their infancy, but very flourishing. The death of their Superintendent, Mr. Moon, has for the present put a stop to their improvement; the situation is beautiful, but being near the river is not healthy (*Ibid., p. 258*).

After Mr. Moon's death in 1826, the garden was neglected for nearly twenty years. In 1844 Mr. Gardner was appointed. He was succeeded in 1849 by Dr. Thwaites, who retired in 1880 and died in 1882.

Henry Tramen, F.R.S., succeeded and died in 1896. He was succeeded by Mr. Willis in 1897.

The Peradeniya bridge was commenced in the middle of July, 1832. The centering was struck on the 1st of October, and the roadway was completed before the 1st January, 1833. It consists of a single arch (principally of satin-wood) of 205 ft. span.

The roadway is 22 ft. wide, and its height above the river at low water mark about 67 ft.

Facilities.—Abeyakon Mudiyan-selage, 13,801, 23,125, 27,886 (Talpot Saka 1727), 29,346, 29,385, 36,180, 61,654. Angunawalu (Jud. Com., 1st September, 1831), 29,346. Aragoda Ranhami, 1,602 (N. S.). Badde Vidanelage, 3,495 (Jud. Com.). Embul-ambige Mudiyan-selage, 618 (N. S.). Giragama Ilukgoda Naide, Jud. Com., 12th July, 1828 (had Sanna Saka 1726). Gurugannage, 8,518 (Talpot Saka 1726). Halgungulege, 8,618. Harahage, 29,346. Heratke (Jud. Com., 12th July, 1828). Hinge, 55,522, 95,320, 6,528, 8,727 (N. S.). Kotte Disava's widow had land here (Jud. Com., 29th November, 1821). Peradeniye Angurubadde Gammanhe a witness to a deed in 1793 A.D. (Vol. I., p. 182). Peradeniye Duggannarala alias Hindagala Nilame (Vol. I., p. 52). Peradeniye Herat Mudiyan-selage (Vol. I., pp. 117, 361). Peradeniye Hunkiri registered in the H. L. M. of Bowala. Yatinuwara, owner of land (Vol. I., p. 111). Peradeniye Lekam (Vol. I., pp. 247, 338). Peradeniye Mudiyan-selage (Vol. I., p. 278). Peradeniye Unanase (Vol. I., pp. 182, 361). Peradeniyege (Vol. I., pp. 8, 9, 307, 361). Pilapitiye Kurumatilaka Wijesundara Ratnayaka Mudiyan-selage Tikiri Banda, Notary, 1,602 (N. S.). Ratnekege (Jud. Com., 1st September, 1831). Samarakon Mudiyan-selage, 29,385. Talagahagedara Mudiyan-selage, 3,495 (Jud. Com.), 29,346, 56,677 (Talpot Saka 1695, 1699), 8,727 (N. S.). Tennakon Mudiyan-selage, descendants of Abeyakon Mudiyan-s, 23,125, 36,180, 47,685. Wadugodapitiye Mahandramulage Punchirala, Korala, had land here, 55,522.

(1773 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1695, of the month Wak, on Thursday, the sixth day of the increasing moon, under the constellation Uturuwala, I, Talagahage Menikrala, of Peradeniya, in the Gangapalata of Yatinuwara, having run much into debt, my creditors came and wanted to seize and carry me away, whereupon I asked my elder uterine brother Appurala, who is residing in Gannoruwa, whether he would extricate me; he replied, "I cannot extricate you, you may give away your land to whomsoever you please and thereby deliver yourself." I have consequently declared my said elder uterine brother, his children, and grandchildren disinherited. I then inquired of my younger uterine brother Kalingurala, who is at Peradeniya, whether he could extricate me, and he replied, "Let not your face appear before me, even my dog would not have your land." I have therefore disinherited my younger uterine brother, his children, and grandchildren. As neither my mother, an elder nor younger sister, a nephew or niece, a child or grandchild of mine offered to extricate me, I have disinherited every individual of my family, and I, Menikrala, having received 250 ridis from Dimbulena Ratna-dankara Maha Terunnanse, have transferred to him voluntarily my paraveni lands, viz., the 1 pela of Kalawitipessa and the lowest pela of Hapuga-kumbura, Hettingewatta, that part below the stump of the jak tree in the dwelling garden Hapadalakachullehena and Amunewalahena, in paraveni. (Imprecations.) Witnesses who know this are Welhiwita Sangharasta Unnanse, Darmitapala Dhamma Rakkhita Nayaka Unnanse, Galagoda Udugampala Adikaram Maha Nilame, Pillima Talawwe Pallegampala Adikaram Maha Nilame, Walgama Rala of Dawulagala, Hahuwana Rala, Meda Walawwe Rala, Mohottala, Bowala Korala Achchila, Ratnayakage Rala, Korala Achchila, Embul-ambige Korala Achchila, Wahalage Rala, Herat Rala, Kandewatte Rala, all of Peradeniya, and the Gammanhes of the village. The writer of this Talpot is the son of Gonigoda Madappu Rala. The manner in which my grandmother Talagahage Kalu Etana bestowed her lands on her children was:—

She gave to her son Mudiyanse, who was my maternal uncle, three of the lower pelas of Hapuga-kumbura, the lowest pela of Andiyadeniya, together with the appurtenances, upon a Talpot. Her firstborn child Tikiri Etana, my mother, was married in diga to Siranga Gammahage of Gannoruwa, and there were born my elder brother Appurala and myself Menikrala. My brother

Appurata having inherited his father's lands continued to live in Gannoruwa. My grandmother Kalu Etana came from Peradeniya and took me, Menikrala, away, and having adopted me gave me the upper 2 pelas of Hapugaskumbura, with the appurtenances, by delivery of a ketta and a Talpot. Afterwards Tikiri Etana, my mother, who was at Gannoruwa, came back and then married again in digu to Delwahena. My younger brother Kalingurata was born at Delwahena, and after his birth she quitted that digu marriage, returned home, and lived single. My grandmother, Kalu Etana, having then considered that no one would favour the children of a husbandless woman, gave to my younger brother Kalingurata the Golabittara-pela of Hapugaskumbura, the upper 2 pelas of Andiyadeniya, the garden where the Paduwa resided, and Andiyadeniyewatta, Waralandehena, and Pimpale-megolahenna. It was because I, Menikrala, could not give the 2 pelas belonging to me to any other person that I give it to Dimbulena Ratna-alankara Maha Terunannase, and the reason why I could not give it to any other person is that for fifty years these three shares of land were prevented from being lost to the owners by the two brothers of this priest, who also performed the Rajakariya. At the death of my ancestors, Kalu Etana, she left the management of the whole estate to this priest. I, Menikrala, offered to sell the portions of land belonging to me to eighteen different people, but the priest prevented it. The land belonging to me, Menikratala, was by myself transferred in paravani to this priest for 250 riddis, wherewith having paid my creditors I extricated myself. 3.195 (*Jud. Com. Court*).

(1777 A.D.).—On Wednesday, the fifth day of the month Binara, under the constellation Rehena, in the year of Saka 1699. I, Talagahage Menikratala, of Uda Peradeniya, in Gangapalata of Yatinuwara, have inherited from my mother Tikiri Etana the upper 2 pelas of Hapugaskumbura, 15 labas out of Gedarawatta and Bogabatennuchena, and as I have no children of my own, I do hereby, with the view of obtaining assistance, give these to my younger brother's son Kawratala. Witnesses to this are Abeyakongge Appuhami, Korale Arachchela, Tennakon Mudiyanseage Punchirala, Menik Hitihami, Dombagammanna Durayalage Nanduwa Duraya. In the presence of these witnesses this has been given. Kawratala and his descendants may swear on the five ordeals and nothing shall happen to them. Whoever makes any dispute to this shall have to suffer vengeance. 56,677.

(1790 A.D.).—I, Talagahage Mudiyanse, of Peradeniya, in Gangapalata of Yatinuwara, have granted to my lawful daughter Lama Etana the following portions of my paravani property, viz., Hetti-anga of 2 pelas out of the field Hapugaskumbura, Golabittara pela, and the hena Hapuanjayedaniyehena, the lower and upper two chenas of Hapugaskumbura, its upper garden and one coconut tree, one share of the garden Gedarawatta and one coconut tree, and a moiety of the original garden, including that part of it in which I permitted Kalingurata, all of which belong to the above two fields, on Thursday, the fifth day of the increasing moon of the month Poson, under the constellation Ma, in the year of Saka 1712. They who dispute and disturb this by word or deed shall incur blame, and my daughter Lama Etana shall be in no danger though she swear on the five ordeals. The gods Saman, &c., will bear witness to this. Uda Peradeniya Koralege Mudiyanse, Embul-ambage Mudiyanse, Ratnayaka Rala, Hitihami, and Panna Duraya of the village, Wahalage Rala of Palala Peradeniya, Kandawattege Rala, Ratneka Rala, and Gamurata of the village, and others of the country, are witnesses to this Talpot, which was written by Dambahalawe Ratna-alankara Maha Terunannase.

(1807 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1729, of the month Poson, the second day of the increasing moon, being Monday. I, Lama Etana, of Peradeniya, being destitute and unable to discharge my debts, and as I have already received aid from Abeyakongge Punchirala, I have granted to him in paravani the lower pela of Hiti-anga, being my own property, and now continue to receive assistance from him. (Imprecations.) Witnesses to this are Embul-ambage Ukkurata, Hitiage Tikirala, Kuraganna Vidane, Puvakgolle Punchi Appu, Puswellekumbure Kasakara Appu, and the writer of this Talpot, Torawature Nekatrata of Seven Korales.

The DALADA MALIGAWA owns a Murakarana or Hamudawale Panguwa (* field of 1 pela). Tenant: Puncha Kankaniya. Services (commutable for Rs. 2) : to perform one mura of fifteen days of menial work in the month Wesak, may commute the mura by paying four shillings to the Diwa Nilame; to present to the Diwa Nilame after the new year a pingo of vegetables. When on duty receives the morning meal and a hunduwa of raw rice in the evening.

PERAGAHAMADA.—A village in Wagapanaha Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North, under the Nalanda Arachchi.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Nalanda; united population, 221 (138 males, 83 females). Population of Peragahamada in 1881, 69 (36 males, 33 females); in 1891, 55 (24 males, 31 females). Vellalas, Pannayo.

PĒRAGILIYA.—An abandoned village in Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North.

In 1878 7½ acres (3a. 2p. 6l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 2 acres paid Rs. 2.24; the rest were uncommuted.

PETIYAGODA.—A village in Gangapalata korala, Udunuwara.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Miwaladeniya and Ulakkonde; united population, 481 (243 males, 238 females). Population of Petiyagoda in 1881, 473 (240 males, 233 females); in 1891, 445 (222 males, 223 females).

In the H. L. M. 60½ acres (3a. 1p. 0l.) of paddy land were registered in the names of Petiyagoda Arachchila, Werawella, Kapu Naide, Petiyagoda Rala, Walgama Rala, Udage Rala, Alutwiliye Gebanarala, Gamagedara Pallegge Rala, Dingirala, Ketakumbure Siwurala, Petiyagoda Vihare, Kodituwakkukaraya, Jayatuge Dingirala, Hindagallage Appu, Radabadda, Batgoda, Godapola Arachchirala, Henaya, Dehipagoda Vihare, Balawatwala, Wahalkade Muhandiram Rala, Petiyagoda Rala, Godapola Punchirala, Wahalkada, Puwakgahakumbure Arachchila, Hiyarapitiye Appu.

In 1878 74 acres (37a. 0p. 1l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 30½ acres paid Rs. 113.01, 42 were redeemed.

A Government vernacular school.

Families.—Petiyagoda Korala was imprisoned for treason and his lands confiscated in the reign of the last King of Kandy (*Jud. Com., 29th August, 1825*). Battanage, 46,311, 46,832. Dawalagala Walawwa, 46,314, 46,832. Ekanyaya Mudiyan-silage, 40,266 (N. S.). Gallabapitiye, 32,793. Godapola Herat Mudiyan-silage, 40,266 (N. S.). Henayalage, 68,101, 59,281. Kotuwage, 46,271, 33,705. Moommen, 46,271, 32,793, 33,705. Palalage, 26,838, 30,321. Petiyagoda Arachchilage (*Vol. I., p. 148*). Petiyagoda Henayalage (*Vol. I., p. 457*). Petiyagoda Kapurallage, 26,838, 30,321. Petiyagoda Korallage, *Jud. Com., 29th August, 1829* (*Vol. I., p. 17*). Petiyagoda Unnanse (*Vol. I., p. 103*). Petiyagoda Wadu Naide, 26,838, 30,321. Petiyagoda Walawwa (*Vol. I., p. 149*). Puwakgollage, 32,793. Wijakon Mudiyan-silage, 68,101, 59,281. Wirasekara Mudiyan-silage, 48,883. Yattakule Walawwa, 46,314, 46,832.

PETIYAGODA alias NIKATUNNE VIHARE.—There was a vihare built by the villagers in the reign of King Rajadhi Raja Sinha. The present vihare was built after the accession. It is of the Malwatte establishment; pupillary succession (215, D. C. K.). In the H. L. M. the vihare was registered as owner of 6 lahars of field.

WALLIWELA VIHARE was built by Godapola Siddhartta Unnanse about 1858 on his own land. He died in 1866 leaving a will whereby he left the vihare and all his acquired property of considerable value to his pupil, Gallella Sumangala Unnanse (*Test. 737*).

PETIYAGODA PATTINI DEWALE.—There is a tradition that Diddeniyakumbura and other lands were dedicated to Ratawala Dewiyo, and that there was a dewale in the Kandyan time.

There was in 1857 a building and a Kapurula, but no image. Probably this is the temple which the Judicial Commissioner, in his diary of 1st April, 1826, notices as having been built here during the prevalence of smallpox in 1819-20.

Services are performed at the Kandy Pattini Dewale by the possessors of the lands.

TELAMBUGOLLE BANA MADUWA.—Built by Nugawela Ratamahatmaya.

PIDURAGALA.—A village in Inamaluwa korale, Matale North, 7 miles from the Trincomalee road, in Sigiriya-wasam.

The tradition is that this village was dedicated to the golden alms-bowl in the Sigiri Vihare.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Talkoto; united population, 158 (85 males, 73 females). Population of Piduragala in 1881, 73 (42 males, 31 females); in 1891, 107 (65 males, 42 females). Vellalas.

About 11 acres (*See* *lp. 71*) of redeemed paddy land were registered in 1878. The fields are cultivated only once in three or four years. Many of the inhabitants suffer from parangi.

PIDURAGALA VIHARE is on a wooded hill rising from the forest, a little north of Sigiriya.

An old vihare in ruins and a dagoba and stone pillars.

The inscription on the rock forming the cave temple:—

Kolagama Sawa puta Majimayana Jitaya Tisa Dewiya Iene Sagana: "The cave of Tisa Dewi, daughter of Majjhima, son of Kolagama Sawa, to the priesthood."

There are two illegible inscriptions in smaller characters underneath.

PIHILLADENIYA.—A village in Udagampaha korale, Lower Dumbara, under the Gunnepana Arachchi.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Doradeniya; united population, 151. Population of Pihilladeniya in 1881, 100 (53 males, 47 females); in 1891, 92 (42 males, 50 females).

PILAPITIYA.—A village in Gangapalata korale, Yatinuwara.

Stream.—Walagama-ola.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Bulumulla and Walagama; united population, 431. Population of Pilapitiya in 1881, 238 (132 males, 106 females); in 1891, 167 (86 males, 81 females).

In the H. L. M. the Pilapitiye Gannile was registered as consisting of 24½ acres (12a. 0p. 5l.) of paddy land. Owners: Yapuhami, Hitihami, Mubandiram Wanniya, Appuhami Arachchila, Gannile Munasinha Achchila, Herathami, Ratneka Achchila, Atapattu Achchila.

In 1878 58½ acres (29a. 0p. 8l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 12½ acres paid Rs. 54-30; 44 were redeemed.

The village belonged to the Kapuwatto Walawwa. The fields are near the Colombo road. The minor road from Iriyagama to Aladeniya passes through the high lands.

Families.—Ilukwatto Punchirala on the eve of his death entrusted his daughter Kiri Menika and his lands to the care of his uterine brother Kiribatkumbure Basnayaka Nilame. When Kiri Menika came of age she, in 1852, sold the lands to Kiribatkumbure Sangakkara Mudiyansele Punchirala Korala, 27,592.

Adikari Mudiyansele, 97,137, 1,252 (N. S.). Test. 1,375. Brahmanage, 46,739, 96,968. Etulgamage, 8,464, 46,739, 16,710, 96,968. Kapuwattange, 41,699. Mampitiyege, 27,592, 46,844. Test. 37. Melage, 46,739, 96,968. Nuwarage, 37,345. Palagawege *alias* Uhangoda Herat Mudiyansele, 46,739, 96,968. Pilapitiye Durayalage (*Vol. I., p. 156*). Pilapitiye Karunatilaka Wijesundara Mudiyansele (*Vol. I., p. 278*). Sangakkara Mudiyansele, 27,592, 46,844, 79,808, 87,316, 87,454, 93,131. Test. 37. Wellawattage, 8,464, 16,710, 97,137, 1,252 (N. S.). Test. 1,375. Wirakon Mudiyansele, 97,137, 1,252 (N. S.). Test. 1,375. Yatigamage, 27,592.

PALAGAWA VIHARE is of the Malwatto establishment, a small vihare built by the villagers in the reign of the last king.

A new vihare was built about 1859.

About an amuna muttettu paddy land belonging to the vihara paid tax. Part of the land was taken for the Kandy road. In the H. L. M. the vihara was registered as owner of 1 pela 6 labas of field in Arambegama. It has lands in Bulumulla and Kiribatkumbura (2,202, 96,968).

PILAMTIYE BOMALUWE VIHARE.—Recently built. In the H. L. M. the Bomaluwa was registered as owner of 5 labas of field in Arambegama. Lands paid tax.

Three Vellalas, as tenants of a Mura Panguwa of the Dalada Maligawa, hold 2 pelas field. Services (commutable for Rs. 4) : to perform fifteen days of mura per pela of paddy land, if not to pay four shillings per pela ; when on mura to get the manduppe and maluwa weeded by others, to go messages, to remove dried flowers, to fill the gal-oruwa, to hold pandan at the tewawa ; to present sweetmeats to the Diwa Nilame.

PILAWALA.—A village in Udaganipaha korale, Lower Dumbura, about 1·25 mile from the Lewella ferry, in Amunugama-wasam.

DIKIRI MADAWALA is a hamlet, as also HATAMUNE (where tobacco is grown) and GALAPITA-AMBE (*Vol. I., p. 43*).

Population in 1871, 670 (373 males, 297 females) ; in 1881, 678 (370 males, 308 females) ; in 1891, 627 (330 males, 297 females). Dairymen, Sattambala.

In the H. L. M. 139½ acres (69a. 3p. 17.) of paddy land were registered.

In 1878 88½ acres (44a. 1p. 5l.) were registered, of which 28½ acres paid Rs. 96·96, 59½ redeemed, and the rest were abandoned.

Lands in Gabbela were held for the service of keeping watch at the Pilawala cattle yard (*Vol. I., p. 234*).

Families.—Agalawattege, 48,157, 84,827. Aladeniyegge, children of Aladeniyegge Rala, 17,062. Alahakon Mudiyansege, 8,284, 84,827. Alu-angege, 28,797. Aluge, 67,336. Amukotuwege, 17,121. Chetties, 47,683, 51,809, 67,988. Galapita-ambege, 32,202. Galapitige, 33,714 (Notarial Talpot 1833 A.D.). Helapitige, 1,815 (N. S.). Henayalage, 32,202. Hinatikumburege of Napana, 39,202, 41,125, 57,206, 57,207, 72,259, 73,088, 92,821, Test. 890. Hirosagolgege, 28,797. Hunkirige, 39,177. Jayasudara Wijesuri Mudiyansege, 4,660 (N. S.). Kalu Arachchige, 29,705. Kangarage, 28,797, 72,117. Koralege, 28,917. Kotuwege, 39,177. Kumara Mohotti Vidanage, 39,202, 73,088, 92,821, 92,822. Lokurige, 28,797. Mulays 41,125, 57,206, 57,207, Test. 890. Megoda Hinatikumburege, 61,235. Moormen, 8,006 (N. S.). Nagaba-ullege, 54,980. Nallaperunage, 50,762, 53,267, 92,822. Nelligahakotuwege, 37,784. Pallege, 28,797, 84,827. Pattaranage, 29,705. Pilawala Lekam Mahatmaya, witness to a deed 1810 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 52*). Pilawala Sattambi, witness to a deed 1810 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 304*). Polgollekumburege, 1,279 (N. S.). Rambukwelle Konwakage, 37,784. Samarakongge *alias* Hinatikumburege, 59,390. Samarakon Mudiyansege, 28,797, 1,660 (N. S.). Samarakon Mudiyansege Degaldoruwege, 18,157, 50,762, 53,267, 84,827. Tamils, 50,605, 67,988, 74,169. Villorage, 26,501, 39,202, 73,088, 92,821. Villorage *alias* Pallekumburege, 4,854 (N. S.). Waraga-pela Vidhage, 37,784, 1,279 (N. S.). Wijendarage, 28,797. Wijesuriya Mudiyansege, 74,169. Wisin Arachchillage, 7,856. (Talpot Saka 1570), 51,809, 73,088. Yakdehige, 493, 17,121, 26,501, 47,683, 51,809. Yapa Mudiyansege, 8,006 (N. S.).

(1762 A.D.).—Talpot caused to be written and granted on Saturday, the thirteenth day of the month Medindina, in the year of Saka 1684. I, Kalu Appu of Pilawala in Dumbura, make over the field Pallemediyala of 2 pelas and the garden Imbula-tennewatta attached to it to my grandson, named also Kalu Appu. If any person interrupt he shall suffer by the ordeal outba, and the said Kalu Appu, being my grandson, shall not suffer therefrom. The chiefs who shall judge favourably shall be blessed. Some articles amounting to 100 ridis were sold on account of this land. Witnesses who know this are Pilawala Sattambi and Samarakon Mudiyanse of the village and all of the parties called Domure.

(1799 A.D.).—Talpot caused to be written and granted on Friday, the seventh day of the month Binara, in the year of Saka 1731. I, Udage Gara Etana, of Pilawala in Dumbura, made over in paraventi the field Mediyala of 2 pelas and 5 lahas and the high and low grounds attached to it, together with their appurtenances, being my own property, to my son Dinturala. If any one opposes this he shall suffer, but Dinturala, my son, shall not suffer though he swears the five oaths. The witnesses who know this are Pilawala Sattambi, Tennakonge Vidane, Arambegedaraya, Agalawatto Gammahe, Alawatugodage Ungurala, Helapitige Kapurala, Hireskapola Wannihani, Tumbakolabene Hunkira, Hittara Gurunnehe, Kalu Henaya, Kangarage Uve Sattambi, Aladeniye Migonkotuwa, Damburawo Wilharaya, Amunugama Mutukade Ralahami, Hunkiri Achchila, Hewahetage Vidane, and Yakdesa.

PITIYE DEWALE.—The old dewale is in ruins. The new one was built about 1886.

In case 26,501 it was held that the Yakdehige family was entitled to officiate as hereditary kapuralas of the dewale jointly with the Villorage family (see also 493, 17,121, 29,705).

PATTINI DEWALE.—The old dewale is in ruins. The new one was built at the same time as the Pitiye Dewale.

Madugalle Bannayaka Nilame stated that the members of the Yakdehige family held lands in this village on the tenure of supplying oil for five lamps at each festival annually to the Pattini Dewale in Kapdy and Dumbura (493).

There is a small vihare and a pansala called Gal-edande *alias* Erabadugolle Pansala at Labukola-anga.

The Wisinge family, as tenants of a Tamboru Panguwa of the Dalada Maligawa, hold 1 amuna field. Services (commutable for Rs. 47-10): to beat the drum in the processions of the Maligawa for four days at the festivals, ten days perahera, and two days Wesakmahe Puja Mangallaya; at the four festivals the tenant receives meals, for Alutsal Mangallaya two measures of rice and one measure paddy, for the perahera a white cloth and a handkerchief, and on the last day of perahera receives his meals; to give the Diwa Nilame after the new year a penuna of five watti of vegetables. The tamboru are supplied by and kept in the Maligawa; it supplies all that is required for repairing them; when the skins of the tamboru are repaired, the tenant gets a cloth and a handkerchief.

Kangarage and Tennakonge hold, as tenants of a Mura Panguwa of the Degaldoruwe Vihare, *1a. 1p. 5l.* fields, *0a. 1p. 1l.* gardens. Service (commutable for Rs. 2-85) consists of twelve mura of fifteen days each: to pick flowers for udo and sawasa towawa daily; to remain on guard at night; to weed and sweep the malawa; to attend at festivals and do any work; to carry the incumbent's talipot on journeys—when on duty receives meals; to present four penum of sweetmeats and betel after the new year (*Vol. I., p. 139*).

PILIGALLA.—A village in Gangapalata korale, Udunuwara.

ASLIYADDA is a hamlet.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Kamburadeniya and Pallo Aladeniya. Population of Piligalla in 1881, 214 (114 males, 100 females); in 1891, 166 (87 males, 79 females). Durayo.

In the H. L. M. 43 acres (21a. 2p. 3l.) of paddy land were registered, all belonging to the Dalada Maligawa, dedicated by the last King of Kandy, except 1½ amuna to the Hilpendeniye Vihare and 3 pelas to Piligalle Hewaya, held of the Atapattu.

In 1878 41½ acres (20a. 2p. 5l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 2 acres paid Rs. 5-35, 38½ temple fields, 1 acre redeemed.

Families.—Abesekara, A. M., 22,221, 51,939. Amarasekara, M. G., 22,221, 51,939. De Soysa, D. S., 22,221, 51,939. Eggalage, 3,473 (N. S.). Haturusipedi Durayalage, 3,473 (N. S.). Karate Walawwa, 22,221, 51,939. Kittangege, 3,473 (N. S.). Migahawattege, 14,021. Migomuwege, 36,120. Pallage, 14,021 (Talpotha Saka 1728-29). Sangakkara Mudiyanseelage, 22,221, 51,939. Telkarayawattege, 36,120. Tennege, 3,473 (N. S.). Udage, 3,473 (N. S.). Uda-pamberge, 36,120. Yaka Durayalage, 18,631 (Talpotha Saka 1692).

(1770 A.D.).—This Thursday, the seventh day of the waning moon of the month Wesak, in the year of Saka 1692. Dinga Duraya, of Piligalla, in Gangapalata of Udunuwara, granted unto Menika, his grandson, the portion of his landed paraveni property, namely, Kahatagahakumbura 2 pelas, with its appurtenant high and low lands, houses, gardens, and plantations, the 1 pela of Kaluwaliyadda, and the 1 pela of Elledeniya. Witnesses who know the same are Vidane, Gurunneche, Alut Duraya, Diwale Duraya, Mananna, Deliwale Duraya, Godapadda, all of the village; these said persons are witnesses. Those who dispute or contest this shall suffer calamities at the ordeal oaths, Menika shall not suffer therefrom, although he swears on the five and seven ordeal oaths. 18,631.

(1806 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1728. That the paraveni portions of land namely, Pallickadira 2 pelas, Aswekluma 5 lahas, together with the high and low grounds, trees, gardens, and houses attached thereto, which belonged to Piligalle Mananna, of Gangapalata in Sinduruwanabada Udunuwara, was transferred to me, his son, Kuda Duraya, but as I am reduced to poverty, and as the Rajakariya is hard, I, Kuda Duraya, delivered my paraveni lands to my uncle, Kiri Sauda Duraya. Witnesses who know the same are Aladeniye Wattoru Itala, Kumburadeniye Pihamarala, Godapola Galladda, Tembawatte Henaya, Polwatta of the same village, Kuda Duraya of the same village. In presence of these several persons this land voucher has been caused to be written, signed, and granted by me, Kuda Duraya. (Imprecations.)

(1807 A.D.).—Account of paddy paid in the year of Saka 1729, due on account of lands possessed by Piligalle Kuda Duraya, of Gangapalata in Udunuwara:—To Naranwala Henaya 9 amunu, Yalagoda Kota Hapuwa 12 amunu..... and as there was paddy short in the Bandura atuwa (Maligawa granary), borrowed 4 amunu from four Duraya, and repaid together with 6 pelas for each amuna, besides 10 amunu paddy and 5 cloths to Kuda Duraya's mother were given for her maintenance for five years, and at her death gave 5 ridis, 1 ketta, and 1 mamoty for her burial expenses. And to Kuda Duraya were given 3 amunu paddy and 3 cloths for his maintenance for three years, and at his death gave 5 ridis, 1 ketta, 1 mamoty, and a cloth to cover his body. And to Ukkuwa's mother for her maintenance for four months 6 pelas paddy, and for her burial 5 ridis and a cloth to cover her body, and for her pinkama 1 ketta, 1 mamoty, 1 cloth, 1 plate, 1 mat, 1 talipot, 1 etirilla, 1 arcanant cutter, 1 chunam box, and 12 pice (at 4 chullies to a pice) were given. Witnesses who know the payments of these debts are Diwale Duraya, Kiriya Telkaraya, Polwatta, Kiri Hatana, Wuluwa of the village, Naranwala Henaya, Yalagoda Attaragamaya. These several persons are witnesses. 11,021.

Eight low-caste people, as tenants of the Dalada Maligawa, hold a Dura Panguwa (4a. 1p. 4l. fields, 6a. 2p. 8l. gardens, 10a. 1p. 2l. hen). Services (commutable for Rs. 86'55): (four shares) each to supply four mahekat of vegetables, and with each kuda to give 2 neli of kokuna oil or two shillings and one pattara of kitul syrup and three young cocoanuts, also at the festivals three pingos vegetables; the head Duraya for the time being receives 33½ ridis for the supply of buffaloes and agricultural implements for the cultivation of the muttettu; to cultivate 15 lahas of the muttettu once a year; to thatch the atuwa; to give 15 balls jaggery for the Awurudu Mangallaya; four tenants to attend the festivals, two Puja Mangalla and ten days of perahera; each share to supply a man for fifteen days to carry the Diwa Nilama's baggage and receive meals; each to present to the Diwa Nilama and Kariyakaramulla vegetables and betel.

Nine low caste people hold a Nila Panguwa (8a. 3p. 3l. fields, 7a. 1p. 8l. gardens, 6a. 1p. 4l. hen). Services (commutable for Rs. 171'65): (nine shares) the principal service is the cultivation of the muttettu; No. 1 cultivates 6a. 1p. 5l., No. 2 6a. 2p. 0l., No. 3 6a. 0p. 3l., No. 4 6a. 2p. 0l., No. 5 6a. 2p. 0l., No. 6 6a. 1p. 2l., No. 7 6a. 1p. 2l., No. 8 6a. 1p. 5l., and No. 9 6a. 1p. 5l., implements of husbandry, &c., being supplied—during weeding time receive 1 pela paddy per 2 pelas extent; to thresh, crop, and remove straw to the atuwa, to thatch it and the Diwa Nilama's lodgings and keep them in repair; each to convert 12 lahas paddy into rice and deliver it to the temple once in seven months; to give seven pingos of firewood; each in turn to carry the Duraya's mahekat and other pingos to Kandy; four to attend the festivals, two Puja Mangalla and ten days of perahera; to supply nine men for fifteen days to drag timber.

Five low caste people hold a Hewisi Panguwa (2a. 0p. 0l. fields, 3a. 2p. 0l. gardens, 6a. 1p. 0l. hen). Services (commutable for Rs. 34'70): (three shares)

each to serve for three mura of one man of one month ; each to attend the festivals, two Puja Mangalla and ten days of perahera—when on duty receive meals ; each to present vegetables and betel.

Kammalege holds a Navan Panguwa (0a. 3p. 0l. fields, 0a. 0p. 5l. gardens). Services (commutable for Rs. 17.65) : to do iron work for the temple and tenants of the village for two months, materials, &c., being supplied ; to present to the temple one arecanut cutter, one cocoanut scraper, and a billhook, and an arecanut cutter each to the Diwa Nilame, Kariyakaranarala, Vidane, and the Head Duraya.

Silpeksarage holds a Wadu Panguwa (1a. 0p. 0l. fields). Services (commutable for Rs. 16.45) : to do carpenter's work in the temple or at the Diwa Nilame's Walawwa for two months, receiving food ; to present to the Diwa Nilame two horn combs.

Panikki Henayalage holds an Apullam or Rada Panguwa (0a. 2p. 6l. fields). Services (commutable for Rs. 14.70) : to wash the curtains, &c., of the Mahigawa for two months and robes of the officiating priests and headmen.

PILIGAMA.—A village in Medapalata korale, Udunuwara.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Gadadaleniya, Hopana, and Kiriwawula ; united population, 566. Population of Piligama in 1881, 38 (21 males, 17 females) ; in 1891, 56 (25 males, 31 females).

In the H. L. M. 18½ acres (0a. 1p. 0l.) of paddy land were registered in the names of Pandakkaraya, Waduwa, Pitiyogo Appu, Paraganan-kara-peruwa, Deliwala, Werake Appu.

In 1878 24 acres (12 amunu) of paddy land were registered, of which 7½ acres paid Rs. 42.50, 12 redeemed, and 4½ sold by the Crown.

Families.—Arapandeniyego, sons of Pandakkara Rala, 8,658 (Talpot Saka 1736), 9,553 (N. S.). Boyngama Ratnayaka Mudiyanseelago, 67,745. Kiribatkumbure Basnayaka Rala, 264 (30th November, 1833). Pitiyego, 23,658, 29,410, 32,766, 48,190, 48,683. Uyanwattege, 264, 8,658 (Talpot Saka 1737). Werakege, 264, 48,190. Wibaddege, 32,766, 48,683.

The Gadadaleniye Dewala has two Pangu (0a. 3p. 0l. fields, 1a. 2p. 0l. gardens). Services commutable for Rs. 19.05 (Vol. I., pp. 237-240).

In 1344 A.D. Sowapati-ruja dedicated 2 polas land here to the Gadadaleniye Vihare (Vol. I., p. 230).

PILIHUDUGOLLA.—A village in Wagapannaha Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North, three-quarters of a mile east of the Trincomalee road.

Stream.—Katuwana-ela.

Hill.—Morantennekunda.

The tradition is that the people supplied fish to a king, hence the name of the village.

In 1871 the population of Pilihudugolla was 294 (154 males, 140 females). Population in 1881 : of Talakotuwa, 28 (15 males, 13 females) ; Ihalgama, 208 (115 males, 93 females) ; Pahalagama, 52 (27 males, 25 females) ; total, 288 (157 males, 131 females). In 1891 : Talakotuwa, 35 (19 males, 16 females) ; Ihalgama, 224 (117 males, 107 females) ; Pahalagama, 42 (21 males, 21 females) ; total, 301 (157 males, 144 females). Vellulas, Katupulle, Washera, Tom-tom Beaters, Paduwo.

In 1878 about 96 acres (47a. 3p. 7l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 92 acres paid Rs. 211.11.

Wijekon Arachchila of Pilihudugolla witness to a Bibila deed 1643 A.D. (Vol. I., p. 103).

VIHARE.—The incumbent of Pilihudugolle Vihare produced a Sannas dated Saka 1260 (1338 A.D.) purporting to have been granted by King Bhuvaneka Bahu. The chiefs found the Sannas to be a forgery, as it was not written in the usual style (*Jud. Com., 15th February, 1819*).

PILIMATALAWWA.—A village in Medapalata korale, Yatinuwara, 7½ miles from Kandy on the Colombo road.

Stream.—Nanu-oya.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Ilukwatta. Population of Pilimatalawwa in 1881, 132 (72 males, 60 females); in 1891, 123 (67 males, 56 females).

In the H. L. M. 49½ acres (21a. 2p. 6l.) of paddy land are registered in the names of Mubandiram Ukku, Godigomuwe Aebchila, Unapota-ange Appu, Navaratna Mudaliwaram, Godigomuwe Aracheli Appu, Lamsakara Kistappa.

In 1878 about 26½ acres (13a. 0p. 7l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 11½ acres paid Rs. 37-01, 13½ redeemed, and the rest were abandoned.

In 1344 A.D. 1 amuna of land here dedicated to the Gadhaladeniye Vihare (*Vol. I., p. 236*).

In 1887 a C. M. S. mixed vernacular school.

WALAWWA.—The site of the Pilimatalawwe Walawwa is on a rising ground, a little south-west of the vihare and the high road. It is marked by a few coconut trees standing in dense lantana.

On another rising ground on the other side of the road and railway, two large nuga trees mark the place where the members of the Pilima Talawwe family were cremated. Kapuwatte Kumarihami was buried here.

Not far from Pilimatalawwe Walawwa stood Madurawo Walawwa.

A Pilima Talawwe Nilame was witness to an Urupola deed in 1560 A.D.

There was a Pilima Talawwe Maha Gabada Nilame in 1723 A.D., who had a brother Wannaku Nilame.

Pilima Talawwe, Disava of Four Korales in 1769 A.D. and Pallegampaha Adigar in 1773. He built the Asgiri Parana Vihare in 1766 and dedicated lands to it (*Vol. I., p. 73*). He was witness to a Peradeniya deed dated 1773 A.D. He died about 1783, leaving two sons and a daughter, who had a daughter, Dodantale Mahatmeyo. The elder son, the Adigar Pilima Talawwe, was the greatest man in the Kandyan country at the end of the last and the beginning of this century. He held many offices besides that of first Adigar.

In 1802 A.D. he held the offices of Maha Aramudala Wannaku Nilame, Maha Dowalo Basnayaka Nilame, Maduwa Gankaraperuwo Lekum, Maha Madige Kottalbadde of the Lower Provinces, Puswello Kuruwe Vihinavaya, Disava of Nuwarakalaviya, Disava of Anawulandora Munnessarama and Puttalam, Disava of Seven Korales, and Adigar of Kandy. His title was Pilima Talawwe Wijayasundara Rajakaruna Senewiratna Abeykon Pandita Mudiyanse Ralahami (*Jud. Com., 30th July, 1825; see also Vol. I., pp. 116, 359, 396*).

In the beginning of the deposed king's reign he had the management of all the affairs of the kingdom (*Jud. Com., 16th December, 1826*).

In 1801 he built the Asgiri Alut Vihare and took part of the Alu Vihare lands and dedicated to it (*Vol. I., pp. 32, 74*). He owned the village Deliwala (*Vol. I., p. 153*).

He was beheaded in 1812. He had a daughter married (1) to Migastenne Adigar (*Vol. I., p. 49*); (2) Ehelepola Adigar (*Vol. I., p. 203*); and (3) to Ratwatte Dewamedda Nilame (*Vol. I., p. 50*).

After his execution in 1812 the Moormen were expelled from the Kandyan country for having assisted him (*Vol. I., p. 6*).

The brother of the Adigar, Pilima Talawwe, Disava of Sabaragamuwa, married Kotuwegedara Loku Kumarihami. He died on a voyage to Batavia (*Vol. I., p. 418*). His son Pilima Talawwe Wijesundara Rajakaruna Navaratna Attanayaka Bandaranayaka Mudiyanse Ralahami Maha Gabada Nilame and Diyawadana Nilame in 1824. In 1810 he sold his lands in Arambegama to Kumarasami (*Vol. I., p. 63*). Vengala Letchimi and her husband Kumara Kistnappa Nayakkar, relations of Kumarasami, brought the action 28,215 against Pilima Talawwe's widow claiming the lands. The case was not proceeded with. He married the only daughter of Kapuwatte Diyawadana Nilame and died in Kandy on 18th January, 1835 (6882). (See for further particulars *Vol. I., pp. 283, 418-419*.)

Pilima Talawwe Wannaku Nilame, the younger brother of Pilima Talawwe Maha Gabada Nilame, had three sons; the second, who was an old man in 1802 A.D., gave this deed:—

In the year of Saka 1721. I, the second of the three sons born, to Aramudala Wannaku Nilame, the younger brother of Pilima Talawwe Maha Gabada Nilame, of Medapalata, in Binduruwarabada Yatinuwara, as my two sons born to me have failed to render any assistance to me and have left the

country and gone, and I have received assistance from my own uterine younger brother Dingiri Menika, I have hereby given the land belonging to me, to wit, Gonapola of 3 polas, together with the tenements, gardens, and plantations, after I had possessed for eighty-four years, I have given them unto my younger brother Dingiri Menika, in the month of Unduwak, during the increasing moon, being Wednesday, on this day, under the constellation Denata. The witnesses to this are Meddawatte Korala of Four Korales, Nikapalawatto Mudiyanse, Govindalage Punchirala, Alukumburege Punchirala, Ilukwatto Korala Kankanama, Arambegama Kora Appu, Bogomuwe Vidane of Medagoda, Polpitiyege Maduwa Appu, Mangalagama Vidane, Walawwe Vidane, Arambegama Hunu Duraya, Giragama Henaya. Known to these persons this land voucher has been granted. (Imprecations.) 13,056.

The family held the following deed, dated 1786 A.D. :—

The boundaries of the lot of land Mahawepeitiya, in the Panna village Tannambuwa in Piligandahaye korale, are on the east from this side Kospotu-oya, on the south from this side the dewata tree in Welikumbura, on the west from this side of the slab of stone, and on the north from this side the nelli tree on the fence of the field, the marshy lot of ground within these boundaries Nanhonda Duraya got from Aruna Duraya, Janguwa Duraya got from Nanhonda Duraya, Siriya Duraya got from Andaraya Duraya, I. Andaraya, who am begotten to Kiriya, having obtained the same, and as I, the two Duraya who are also entitled to the land, and the six Nilakarayo who also have a right, all of us, because we are reduced to poverty, taking 250 ridis from the Pilima Talawwe Walawwa, gave this marshy land, which is the paraventi of the six Nilakarayo and the two Duraya, to Pilima Talawwe Wellawse Disannathumaya, to be possessed in paraventi. We, the said six Nilakarayo and the two Duraya, having, for ourselves, our descendants and relations and others, agreed not to make any dispute, either by word or deed, have given this land grant on Saturday, of the increasing moon of the month Medindina, in the year of Saka 1708. Witnesses to this are Arampole Mudiyanse, Vedarala of the same village, Ilalawatto Vidane, Siradunne Nekatrala, Mawatagama Vedarala, Kotjakapala Arachchi, Digane Kankanama, Watte Maha Duraya. May it prosper!

Pilima Talawwe Diyawadana Nilame witness to a deed in 1788 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 314*).

Pilima Talawwe Disava of Matalo, Sittu by, in 1800 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 401*).

Pilima Talawwe Disava Haluwadana Nilame (*Vol. I., p. 172*).

Pilima Talawwe Kumarihami (*Vol. I., p. 458*), 27,575.

The widow of the Kapuwatte Adigar stated that lands at Pilimatalawwa were given by an ancestor of her late husband to an ancestor of the Alukumburegedara family for the service of lighting the funeral piles of his family, collecting the ashes, and building monuments (*Jud. Com., 27th September, 1820*).

Pilima Talawwe Tikiri Kumarihami died in February, 1884, without issue, Test. 1,346 (*Vol. I., p. 318*), 27,575.

The Pilima Talawwe family owned the Embilmigama Walawwa (*Vol. I., p. 224*).

MADURAWA WALAWWA.—Diyakelinawala Nilame *alias* Madurawe Loku Banda married first a Kahawatto lady and had three sons; the elder, Kahawatto Banda, married an Urulowatto lady. The second wife of the Nilame was an Urulowatto Kumarihami, by whom he had a daughter, married to Mahakdawara Punchirala, who had a son Kiri Banda, who in 1796 A.D. got this deed from his grandfather :—

In the year of Saka 1718. I, Pilima Talawwe Madurawe Loku Banda, of Medapalata in Yatinuwara, have granted my paraventi lands, viz., Gonapola of 3 polas, Anandapala of 1 pala, together with the high and low grounds thereto attached, to my daughter Dingiri Kumarihami's son Kiri Banda, my grandson, on Thursday, under the constellation Sita. Witnesses who know this are Nikapalawatto Mudiyanse, Govindala Rala of the same village, Ilukwatto Rala, Gurupala Arachchila, Medawatte Korala of Mukadawara in Four Korales, Hunu Payindakara of Danture, Giragama Henaya, Lagamuwe Vidane of the Kapuwatte Walawwa. With the knowledge of these persons I have made this grant to my grandson Kiri Banda, the son of my daughter, declaring that whoever shall dispute this by word or deed shall suffer by the ordeals. And for writing this Madurawe Uda Walawwe Nilame. 13,056.

After the death of the Nilame his widow married Wendaruwe Nekatkiyana Nilame and had four sons: (1) Loku Banda, Basnayaka Nilame, who married an Abeyakon Walawwe lady and had a son, Madurawe Lekam (8,688),

who had a son, Madurawe Tikiri Banda, Rasnayaka Nilame (458, 7,400, 11,472, 13,056, 18,898, 25,896, 26,464, 35,097); (2) Medduma Banda (16,348); (3) a priest; and (4) Vedakankarana Nilame (25,896), who had a son Giragama Tikiri Hiralu Banda (13,056, 37,377).

(1777 A.D.).—On Friday, the seventh day of the month Poson, in the year of Saka 1959. The paraveni lands belonging to me, Alukumbura Mahage, viz., Denakumbura Aswedduma of 1 pela and its appurtenant high and low lands, houses and plantations, as I am now indebted and reduced to poverty, I gave these to the Walawwa; the moneys received from the Walawwa are 35 ridis, in paddy 3 amunu and 1 pela, 4 taduppu cloths for 9½ ridis, and 1 pada cloth, this much I have received from the Walawwa. Witnesses to this are Madurawe Ralahami, Bo-ango Ralahami, Unapota-ango Rala, Gurupolage Arachchi, Ukurawatte Rala, and Arambegama Vidane. Things given the second time are 3 amunu and 1 pela paddy, 1 kilakamtuppotti cloth value 12 ridis; on account of the dispute with respect to the garden Bulugahawatta I got 12 ridis; I got 2 taduppu cloths, 5 taduppu pada cloths, 1 tunlake-taduppu cloth, 1 pada cloth with red thread borders for 5 ridis; to pay a fine I got 5 ridis and 1 taduppu pada cloth; as it was said that there is a debt due on account of the Rajakuriya gave 5 ridis; all these were given the second time. After the Ingriisiya came 3 amunu of paddy were given.

(1816 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1738. In this year, in the month of Poson, the eleventh day. Whereas I, Unapota-ango Appuhami, of Medapalata in Sindurumanalada Yatinuwara, having been reduced to distress and destitution, have hereby transferred and made over, of the lands belonging to me, Migamulatenne Aswedduma of 2 pelas and the thereto appurtenant gardens, tenements, plantations, high and low grounds inclusive, unto Madurawe Lekam Mahatmaya, to be by him held in paraveni, wherefore I got written and delivered unto him this document conveying lands; and I, Appuhami, received 85 ridis and 3 amunu of paddy from the said Madurawe Lekam Mahatmaya. (Imprecations.) The witnesses to this are Waraddana Hamaduruwo, Madurawe Vedakankarana Nilame, Rai-ango Payindakarnaya, Gunaya of the same house, Dehigama Punchi Naide, Arambegama Puncha, and this Talpot was written at the Totillaka Hanage by Talamure Vidane. 18,898.

Families.—Bulmulle Appuhami, Notary, and Gregoris Perera, Notary, had land here. Dampala Mudiyanse-lage, 45,511. Demunige, 30,972. Dugganarallage, 16,634, 32,985. Galgange, 29,743, 37,479. Giragama Walawwe Tikiri Banda had land here, 30,972. Idalawela Korala, 16,634. Kahawandala Rala, 16,634. Madurawe Walawwa, 453, 8,688, 11,472, 13,056, 16,348, 18,898, 25,896, 26,464, 35,097, 37,377. Moormen, 30,972, 65,582, 66,060. Pilina Talawwe Dugganarallage (*ante*, pp. 707-8). Polwattege, 29,743, 37,479. Rai-ango Hunu Durayalage, 33,569. Tamils, 30,972, 31,431, 41,067.

HERAMITIGALA VIHARE was built about 1830 on the site of an older building. It stands on a rock immediately above the Kandy and Colombo road, and is seen from the railway. It is a small, plain building, 8 ft. by 10 ft. There are three small images of Buddha in a sitting posture. Behind it is a small dagoba with four pillars at each corner of the base, which supported a roof. Near to the south is a bo-tree planted about the time of the building of the present vihare. The succession is pupillary.

The vihare has 2 pelas endowment, which paid tax (67,845).

PILIWELA.—A village in Kandukara Ihala korale, Udapalata, at the junction of the Kotmale-oya with the Mahaweli-ganga. It is under an Arachchi with Galata, Mawatura, and Kekulalanda.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Mawatura. Population of Piliwela in 1881, 36 (25 males, 11 females); in 1891, 34 (18 males, 16 females). Durayo.

In 1878 3½ acres (1a. 2p. 5l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 1½ acre paid Rs. 7, and the rest were redeemed.

PINNAWELLA.—A village in Laggala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, in Hanamure-wasam.

Population of Uda Pinnewella in 1881, 44 (19 males, 25 females); in 1891, 59 (24 males, 31 females). Tom-tom Beaters, Paduwo, Washers.

In 1878 about 25 acres (12a. 1p. 8l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 22½ acres paid Rs. 69-30; the rest were uncommuted.

PITAKANDA.—A village in Gangawata korale, Yatinuwara, on the road from Kandy to the Haloluwa ferry, bordering the river Mahaweli-ganga.

Hill.—Pitakanda.

In the Census returns it is included in the Kandy Municipality.

In 1878 14½ acres (7*a.* 1*p.* 4*l.*) of paddy land were registered, of which 9½ acres paid Rs. 36.18.

Sir Harry Dias owns land here.

Blaze and Jansa *rs.* P. D. Lewis, 30,733. Chetties, 68,097. Kadar Mohideen *rs.* Blaze, 35,318.

PITAKANDA.—A village in Udasiya pattuwa, Matale South, in Muwandiye wassam.

Population in 1871, 75 (46 males, 30 females); in 1881, 92 (49 males, 43 females); in 1891, 127 (72 males, 55 females). Pattiwala people.

In 1878 about 21½ acres (10*a.* 2*p.* 3*l.*) of paddy land were registered, of which 9 acres paid Rs. 14.24; the rest were redeemed.

Families.—Galwetiyege, 92,528. Kobelwatuyayege and Gammahelage, 43,18. Medamullege and Muttettuwege, 34,193.

PITAKANDA.—A hamlet of Yatapana, in Ganga-Thala korale, Udapalata.

Dina Durayalage *rs.* D. R. Imray, for a hena, which defendant said belonged to his wife by purchase from the Crown, 31,733, 48,309.

PITAWALA.—A village in Gampaha Korale East, Upper Dumbura, 31 miles from Kandy on the road to Bintenna, near Digalla, 3.75 miles from Modiwala.

Stream.—Temmitiyo-oya.

Hills.—Bata-ellekandura, Gallenekanda, Kahatapitiyokanda, Kalokanuwakanda, Lunu-okiriye-galhinna-ella, Uduwolinnekanda.

A large village divided into Uda Pitawala, Pallo Pitawala, and Pitawala Udagummeda.

Population of Pitawala in 1871, 912 (465 males, 447 females). Of Uda Pitawala in 1881, 229 (117 males, 112 females); of Pallo Pitawala, 708 (370 males, 338 females); total, 937 (487 males, 450 females). Of Pitawala in 1891, 333 (175 males, 158 females); of Pitawala Udagummeda, 295 (104 males, 191 females); of Uda Pitawala, 163 (85 males, 68 females); total in 1891, 691 (364 males, 327 females).

Captain Johnston, in 1804, camped here after 15 miles march from crossing the river at Pangaragummana.

In 1878 about 74½ acres (37*a.* 0*p.* 7½*l.*) of paddy land in Uda Pitawala were registered, of which 47 acres paid Rs. 110.53; about 26 acres were redeemed.

In Pallo Pitawala 229½ acres (114*a.* 3*p.* 1½*l.*) were registered, of which 123½ acres paid Rs. 286.68; 102 acres were redeemed.

Families.—Pitawala Disava, father of Pitawala Lekam (*Vol. I., p. 487*).

Pitawala Mahatmeyo said she was one of the maids of honour in attendance on the last queen of Kandy, by whom she was given in marriage to Pitawala Lekam, 9,564.

Bandara Menika, sister of the Lekam and wife of Madugalle Gajanayaka Nilame and mother of Rambukwelle alias Madugalla Banda, 9,564.

Pitawala Rala's father gave land, as a bulat-urulla, to Alutgama Dugganna Umanse (*Vol. I., p. 25*).

Digalle Muhandiram Nilamege, 38,330. Etawetunn-tenne-pitiyege, 29,407. Gundekege, 29,407. Hangumage, 8,827 (Talpot Saka 1720), 43,973, 57,997. Jayasundara Mudiyansege, 3,147 (N. S.). Kuruwita Abesinha Mudiyansege, 73,119. Madugallege, 33,330, 33,890. Medage, 1,713, 43,973, 4,104 (N. S.). Moormen, 79,266. Pallege, 79,791. Pallekumburege, 29,407. Pihillege, 28,548, 29,407, 59,420, 65,587. Pitawala Walawwa, 9,564, 59,791, 65,587, 79,266. Polgasumillege, 59,791. Ratnapitiyege, 4,104 (N. S.). Tamils, 56,145. Tennege, 29,407. Ukkumburege, 1,713, (27*th* November, 1834). Wattege, 28,548, 59,420. Wirakon Mudiyansege Medage, 3,147 (N. S.). Wirasekara Mudiyansege, 3,147 (N. S.). Wissakurige, 3,147 (N. S.).

(1798 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1720, of the month Navan, the tenth day of the increasing moon, being Saturday, under the constellation Rabena, the following lands were given by me, Ilangamage Atapattuwe Arachchila, of Pitawala, in Pansiya pattuwa Gampaha of Dumbura. The field and its appurtenant chenas and gardens a tuppotti of red calico, a chest, a bill-hook, a hoe, and an axe. Of the witnesses who know that these things were given by me to Dingirala, the grandson, whom I have adopted, are Wadape Arachchila, Pallapitiya Punchirala, Udage Appu, Willangoda Kalu Rala, the washer, and Balitiyama of the village. In knowledge of these persons this transfer has been granted. Those who disturb or interrupt this shall suffer calamities at the oracles, but to Dingirala there shall happen no calamity when he swears at the five oracles. The persons who aid or assist hereto shall receive the happiness of the world of gods, and the persons who disturb or interrupt this shall go to hell. 8,827.

PITAWALA.—A village in Laggala Udasiya pattuwa, Matale East. Galapalla, Pitawala, and Meda-ela form an Arachchi-waam.

A Veddha named Pitawalaya was the original settler.

Population in 1871, 216 (120 males, 96 females); in 1881, 268 (157 males, 111 females); in 1891, 292 (166 males, 126 females). Vellalas, Washers, Tom-tom Beaters.

In 1878 136½ acres (68a. 1p. 5l.) of paddy land were registered, of which about 100 acres paid Rs. 217-12.

Eyers says: "Equal to Etanwala in size and population, not so much paddy land. Laggala and Pitawala coffee estates. Large patana."

Families. Pilima Talawwe Tikiri Kumarihami *rs.* Udagegiriye Pallo Walawwe Tikiri Banda, 59,069.

Mudiyan-chage Dilindurula Arachchila *rs.* Ilalagamuge Kapuruhami, 30,536.

Siddhartha Sumangala Matale Ann Nayaka Unnanse owned a Ninda Panguwa Tenant: Pitawalgamuge Kiri Banda. Held a field of 1a. 0p. 5l. Services (commutable for Rs. 11-35): to appear at the old and new year with betel; to supply pehulum when the proprietor visits the village; to supply the Vidane with two adukku daily as long as he is in the village for measuring the paddy of this field and provide him with lodgings. Proprietor paid the tax.

PITAWELA.—A hamlet of Hurikaduwa, in Udagampaha korale, Lower Dumbura (*Vol. I., p. 369*).

Population in 1891, 308 (162 males, 146 females).

PITIGODA.—A village in Gampaha Korale West, Upper Dumbura, on the Ma-oya Hills. Gurugalakanda, Kondagalokanda.

Population in 1871, 263 (110 males, 93 females); in 1881, 187 (107 males, 80 females); in 1891, 154 (76 males, 78 females).

This is a Dalada Maligawa village. 247½ acres (123a. 3p. 1l.) of paddy land.

Families.—Agalamullege, 21,296. Gambuluwawege, 21,296. Kolonketiyage, 331, 39,170. Konage, 11,159. Medage, 331, 39,170. Metiwala Wattege, 21,296. Pallawelage, 51,700, Test. 619. Udage, 51,700, Test. 619.

PITIGODA MALIGAWA.—The Tooth-relic was at one time, long ago, deposited here. There are some images in the Maligawa, and several priests live in the adjoining pansala.

Eighty-eight Vellala and Low-caste people hold, as tenants of the Dalada Maligawa, an Asweddum Panguwa (66a. 2p. 9l. fields, 5a. 2p. 3l. gardens). Services (commutable for Rs. 1,448-55): the 88 holdings constitute fifteen pangu, each panguwa to deliver at the Maligawa yearly one mahakada of 21 kinds of vegetables, and at the same time to offer a penuma of two kinds of vegetables to the Kankanama and 40 betel leaves to the Kariyakaranarala; to pay gampanduru at the rate of twopence per pola of paddy land; each panguwa to furnish a man for menial work for eight days in the year at the Maligawa, and one man to square timber there or for the Diwa Nilame for eight days; each panguwa to give a penuma of sweetmeats or vegetables according to caste and betel to the Diwa Nilame on his appointment.

Katupolellege holds a Nanumura Panguwa (0a. 2p. 5l. fields). Services (commutable for Rs. 5.50) : for service *vide* Yatinuwara case No. 2/275, Panguwa No. 2. The service is due jointly for the two parcels of the panguwa in Talwatta of Yatinuwara and in Gampaha of Uda Dumbura.

Gurunnebelage, Manannalage, and Kolonketiyege hold an Achari Panguwa (3a. 0p. 9l. fields, 0a. 1p. 0l. gardens). Services (commutable for Rs. 28.75) : to pay twopence yearly per pela of paddy land to the Maligawa ; to give a kitchen knife and a coconut scraper, and a similar knife and scraper to the Pitigoda Maligawa yearly ; to make manoties and plough coulters for the muttettu cultivation at Pitigoda, iron being supplied by the Maligawa and charcoal by the Nilakarayo of the village ; to furnish a man to work in iron at the temple or Diwa Nilame's house for one week in a year, the tenant so employed receives meals ; to give a new year's penuma of a betel cutter to the Diwa Nilame and another to the Pitigoda Vihare and three to the three Gammabes.

Alutgo holds a Balitiyana Panguwa (1a. 3p. 0l. fields, 0a. 0p. 4l. gardens). Services (commutable for Rs. 15.50) : to pay yearly gaupanduru to the Kandy Maligawa at the rate of twopence per pela of mud land ; to beat tom-tom for the towawa on poya days at the Pitigoda Maligawa ; to supply nekat wattoru in respect of the cultivation and harvesting of the Pitigoda muttettu crop : when on duty at Pitigoda Maligawa tenant receives rations ; to give a new year's penuma to the Pitigoda Vidano of a piece of cloth six cubits long and three broad.

PITIYEGEDARA.—A village in Udagampaha korale, Lower Dumbura.

Population in 1871, 213 (114 males, 99 females) ; in 1881, 227 (110 males, 117 females) ; in 1891, 190 (95 males, 95 females).

In the H. L. M. 19½ acres (9a. 2p. 6l.) of paddy land were registered.

In 1878 17½ acres (8a. 3p. 6l.) were registered, of which 12½ acres paid Rs. 49.18.

A Gansablawa Court is held here.

Families.—Bannekge, 63,057, 63,058. Ekanayaka Ratnayaka Mudiyanseelage, 3,913 (N. S.). Eraminigollege, 30,758. Gamage, 16,663 (Talpat Saka 1720). Giddowage, 30,758. Hariapattuwege, 7,269, 28,017, 37,281. Hennekge, 69,192, 69,193. Hettiyadeniyege, 28,017, 37,281. Imilhamillage, 63,057, 63,058. Kaudege, 28,017, 37,281. Karuna Durayalage, 30,758. Kotika-ambege, 28,017, 37,281. Low-country Sinhalese, 30,758. Moormen, 17,990, 31,643, 32,905. Palipana Suwas Brahmana Wijananda Bandaranayaka Abekon Wijeratna Wasala Mudiyanseelage Mudiyan-e, Notary, 69,418, 72,906, 96,936. Pitiiyegedara Ukku Banda, 67,943 (land at Mahaiyawa sold to Proctor Ranhami, 30,879, 58,853). Pitiiyegedara Unnanse (Vol. I., p. 70.) Rankotge, 63,057, 63,058. Ratnayaka Mudiyanseelage, 1,125 (N. S.). Ratnekge, 31,643. Senaratna, Notary of Panwila, 69,192, 69,193. Udatenne Vidanelage, 28,017, 37,281. Waturakumburge, 1,125 (N. S.).

(1798 A.D.).—On Saturday, the eighth day of the decreasing moon, of the month II, in the year of Saka 1720, under the constellation Puwapalgunu, I, Gamarallage Samuddarahami, of Pitiiyegedara in Udagampaha of Dumbura, have transferred my field of 1 pela and its appurtenant high and low grounds, including chenas, to my grandson Kirala to possess in paraveni. Witnesses who know the same are the incumbent of Pitiiyegedara Vihare, Ratnekala of the same village, Ramaliye Motalipu Vedarala of the same village, Henge Ralahami, Melahinne Muhandirama of Madawala, Yatirawana Gan Duraya. (Imprecations.) 16,663.

PITIYEGEDARA VIHARE.—Gurugama Unnanse stated that the vihare was built before the accession by Giddowa Duraya, who dedicated lands. After the accession Kammalpitiiye Duraya and Arambegeya dedicated lands. All the dedications were verbal.

Migahakotuwe Unnanse was the first incumbent ; he died in 1820 (28,890).

Uduma Pulle Waduwa said he dedicated part of a field to the vihare (17,990).

Action by the incumbent for a garden at Madawala (32,905).

PITIYEGEDARA.—A village in Agiri Udasiya pattuwa, Matale South.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Pamunuwa, Wattogedara, and Eramudu-golla ; united population, 255 (140 males, 115 females).

It is not mentioned in the Census of 1881 nor of 1891.

PITUNUGAMA.—A village in Gangapalata korale, Uduuwara.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Kotakeseniya and Palkumbura. Population of Pitunugama in 1881, 78 (39 males, 39 females); in 1891, 41 (19 males, 22 females).

In the H. L. M. 42½ acres (21a. 0p. 6l.) of paddy land were registered in the names of Hemeka Rala, Kapurala (Rahubadda), Angala Kumbura, Pitunugama Atukorale Arachchila, Kawrala, Petyagoda Arachchila, Bodikotuwa Unnan-e, As-pantiye Kankannama, Rahubadda, Iriyagunaya, Nikadeniya, Menikrala, Wahalkada Disanekala (Wahalkade), Herat Mudaliwasama, Kapu Naide, Pamunungama Appuhami, Ilukgoda Mudiyanse (Kawikara Maduwe).

In 1878 41 acres (20a. 1p. 9l.) were registered, of which 11½ acres were redeemed, 5 acres temple fields, and the rest paid Rs. 69.44

Families.—Agalakumburege, 61,253, 61,662. Chandradas Brahmana Rallage, 4,136 (N. S.). Durandage, 70,054. Deyyanwala Dingiri Banda, 4,136 (N. S.). Dunukara Mudiyanse *alias* Pihildeniyege *alias* Gamarallage *alias* Maduwe Arachchillage *alias* Wahalkadage, 72,343, 94,119, 95,063, 96,094, 97,020. Gunasekara Mudiyanse, 70,052. Karamadage, 47,050, 48,603. Liyanarallage, 95,063. Manima Durayalage, 15,088 (Talpot Saka 1716) Megasuri Mudiyanse, 4,136 (N. S.). Peradeniye Indajoti Unnan-e, 47,050, 48,479, 48,603. Suriyadasa Brahmana Rallage, 4,136 (N. S.). Timbulpitiyege, 47,050, 48,479. Wasugolapitiye Muhandiramalage Punchirala, Gangawata Korala, gifted land to his wife Pallewette Herat Mudiyanse Ran Menika and to his daughter. Litigation between his widow and son-in-law, P. B. Disanayaka, 1,017 (N. S.).

(1791 A.D.)—Under the constellation Uthrusala, on Monday, the fifth day of the waning moon of the month Wesak, in the year of Saka 1716, Wewala-kumbura of 1 amuna, including the high and low lands, houses, gardens, and plantations appertenant thereto, belonging to me, Pitunugama Durayalage Sahadilla of Delipagoda, in Gangapalata of Sindurawambada Uduuwara, have been finally given in paraveni unto Keliyalpitiye Mada Duraya and to his wife, in consideration of the assistance rendered by them to me. Witnesses who know this are Arachchi Ralahami, Vitarana Gunarala, Yakkdhige Vedhala, Palkade Mananna, Daranda Kumbura, Kehelwatta, Oligoda, and Temmettaya, all of Delipagoda, Atukorale Ralahami, Mitenwala Vidanage Menikrala, Milagastennege Dingirala, and Nikadeniye Viyanma, all of Pitunugama, Makuruwe Ralahampillage Loku Appuhami of Weligalla, Deldenyo Rala of the same village. So many persons are witnesses. (Imprecations.) 15,088.

PITUNUGAMA PATTINI DEWALE is a small temple.

The Kapurala said he did not know of any tradition as to how the land was dedicated. There were twenty-two local Pattini Dewala in the Central Province which were ordered in the last king's time to do service at the principal dewale in Kandy.

This dewale pays eightpence a year to the Kandy Pattini Dewale.

PODDALGODA.—A village in Udasiya Pattuwa North, Upper Dunbara.

Streams.—Hapudunugala-oya, Katukitule-oya, Rangala-oya.

Hills.—Eluwagala, Kadatura, Ralamankandura, Rangalaella.

Population in 1871, 743 (399 males, 344 females); in 1881, 765 (420 males, 345 females); in 1891, 790 (401 males, 389 females).

In 1878 277½ acres of paddy land were registered, of which 222½ acres paid Rs. 851.42; 48½ acres were exempt from tax as belonging to the Maligawa.

In the reign of the last king, waste land was given to people, who had no lands, to keep watch at the Poddalgoda Gal-lona, where the king's property was deposited (8,069).

The daughter of Miyamade niye Lokam of Degaldoruwa got 3 amuna of paddy land at Poddalgoda from the British Government (*Vol. I., p. 137*).

Families.—Abekon Mudiyanse, 32,119. Abekon Walawwa, 29,317, 47,182, 67,278, 79,398 (*Vol. I., p. 51*). Abekon Wattege, 52,595, 67,278. Abekongge, 18,520 (Talpot Saka 1730). 72,632. Atapattuwege, 20,704 (Talpot Saka 1717-52). 62,739, 67,374, 67,375, 68,567, Test. 1,962. Atapattuwe Duggannarala, 12,272. Balitiyannalage, 93,730. Bogahalalage, 6,801 (Talpot Saka 1699). 67,296. Bogasmullege, 18,520. Dodangastennege, 894 (*2nd February, 1833*). Egodakumburege, 10,579 (Talpot Saka 1728-35). 18,074 (Talpot Saka

1716-23). Egodakumburewatto Arachchila, 9,371. Ehediipole Pihannara, 16,904 (Talpot Saka 1699). Ellepola Madugalle Banda, Notary, 17,114, 38,475. Galahitiyawe Walawwa, 67,375. Galberuttennege, 96,357, 1,564 and 1,861 (N. S.), Test. 1,028. Gallellege, tenant of Kurukohogama Vihare (*Jud. Com., 24th July, 1824*). Henegodara Bandula, grandsons of Hali-elle Mahatimeyo (*Jud. Com., 22nd September, 1825*). 38,475. Hinnapitige, 73,110, 73,188, 96,357, 1,564 and 1,861 (N. S.), Test. 1,028. Hunuketawalage, 18,074, 32,119, 52,595. Hurimullege, 17,114, 18,074, 32,119. Ilukpitiyege, 17,658 (Talpot Saka 1718). Juwandara Kankanunge, 73,110. Kahatunilalde Herat Mudiyanse, 67,296. Kapukotuwege, 9,371, 62,994, 66,576. Katugodage, 16,901. Kirimalitte Korala, 10,579. Kotuwege, 17,803. Kuramulle Kde Korala, tenant of the Kurukohogama Vihare (*Jud. Com., 24th July, 1824*). Kurukohogama Kiribaddege, 6,801. Madugalle Basnayaka Nilame sold land to Ellepola Madugalle, Notary, 38,475. Maha Lekamage, 29,317 (Talpot Saka 1745), 65,976, 68,940, 81,973, 96,357. Mampitiye Kumarihami sold land to Migastenne Korala, 17,803. Mawilmadage, descendants of Ratnayaka Mudiyanse, 7,901, 16,731 (Sittu Saka 1711), 79,398. Medage, 17,442, 64,416. Medage Ekannayaka Mudiyanse (*Jud. Com., 24th August, 1824*). 68,814, 68,815, 95,274. Migastenne Korala purchased land from Mampitiye Kumarihami, 17,803 (Talpot Saka 1757). Millaketiyege, 47,442, 64,446. Nelugasullege, 55,923, 60,287. Oyage, descendants of Ratnayaka Mudiyanse, 7,901, 12,182 (Talpot Saka 1734), 16,731, 21,231, 52,628, 60,909, 64,476, 65,618, 88,804. Pallege (*Jud. Com., 24th July, 1824*). 36,679, 42,354, 51,795, 67,093, 72,632. Pallege Duggannarallage, 17,658 (Talpot Saka 1718), 88,804, 1,753 (N. S.). Pallewege, 18,074. Paragahadeniyege, 65,738, 96,357. Pinnalandege, 891 (*2nd February, 1833*). Poddalgoda Unnanse, 8,069 (*Vol. I., p. 387*). Polgaspitige Duggannarala, witness to a dedication in 1799 A.D. to the Tittapattala Vihare. Polgaspitige Duggannarallage, 12,272 (Talpot Saka 1700), 65,531. Rajajagodage, 73,188. Ratnayaka Mudiyanse, 16,731 (Sittu Saka 1711). Ratwatte Banda (son of Ratwatte Kumarihami, who was the granddaughter of Hali-elle Mahatimeyo) sold land to Madugalle Basnayaka Nilame, 38,475. Tennege, descendants of Ratnayaka Mudiyanse, 21,231. Udupitiyege, 20,701, 36,679, 42,351, 11,985, 49,364, 51,795, 52,628, 60,909, 67,093, 68,814, 68,815, 82,259, 2,979 (N. S.). Watapanage, 64,476. Watawalage, for land belonging to Bumburagala Vihare leased out by incumbent, 68,503. Wattege, 8,069 (Sittu Saka 1729). Weledarandage (*Jud. Com., 24th August, 1824*). Welege, 73,684. Yakgehinnage, 73,684. Yakgetennege, 96,357, 1,564 and 1,861 (N. S.), Test. 1,028.

(1777 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1699. The paraveni property belonging to me, Kulatun Mudiyanse, of Kevulgama, in Gampaha of Udasiya pattuwa in Pansiya pattu, Dumbara, viz., the field have been bequeathed to my begotten daughter Kalu Etana. Witnesses who know the same are Ellapitige Korala I also know, Gandeke Korala I also know, Namadigala Kirala Gammahe I also know, Gannagale Arachchila I also know, Tenhami of the same village I also know. Lama Appu Badahelaya of the same village I also know. If any person dispute this by word such person shall suffer by the seven ordeals, but Kalu Etana shall not suffer even if she were to swear in oil, cowdung, and the seven ordeals. Those who render justice and bear witness to this shall hereafter see Buddha and attain Nirvana. 16,904.

(1778 A.D.).—Under the constellation Rohena, the sixth day of the increasing moon, being Wednesday, of the month Poson, in the year of Saka 1700. I, Atupattuwege Duggannarala, of Poddalgoda, in Udasiya pattuwa of Pansiya pattu, Dumbara, having received 15 ridis from Polgaspitige Duggannarala at the house of Bibile Katupulle Arachchila, sold to him Pinnalandehena in paraveni, and caused this Talpot to be written and granted. Witnesses who know this are Gangege Arachchila, Gamage Hirage Kankamma, Gamage Vidane, Udupitiyege Duggannarala of Poddalgoda, Pallege Duggannarala, Udakumbure Meddunnarala, and Kudarala of the same house. For writing this Talpot I, Katupulle Arachchila. With the knowledge of so many persons this Talpot has been written and granted. 12,272.

SITTU (1789 A.D.).—Ratnayaka Mudiyanse, of Poddalgoda, Udi-pattu, in Dumbara, having been found fault with by the king, his lands, viz., the field Ganepitiya of 3 pelas and 5 labras and the hema Dolungastennehena, which he possessed by performing the Wahakade-nura Rajakariya, were confiscated to the Crown: and on an application made by his grand-son Ratnayaka Mudiyanse, he, Kirala to the Great Gate, the said lands were restored to him. Agreeably to the order received from the Great Gate this Sittu was written and granted by me, Bahawattula Nilame, who holds the office of Wahakade Muhandirama, in the year of Saka 1711. 16,731.

(1704 A.D.).—Land voucher caused to be written and granted on Wednesday, the twelfth day of the month Esula, in the year of Saka 1716, during the decrease of the moon, purporting to wit: I, Abekon Mudiyan-selage Hurimullege Unguhami, of Poddalgoda, Udaspattu, in Pansiya pattu, have granted in paraveni to my elder son Appurala, who is taking care of my houses, gardens, &c., and assisting me, the fields with their appurtenances leaving to my younger son Tikirala, who is not taking care of my houses, gardens, &c., and who is married in bina at Pallawelage, the field with their appurtenances situate at Poddalgoda, being my paraveni landed property. Witnesses to this are Yapahuni of Poddalgoda, Herathuni of the same village, Gabadagama Saranikon Arachchila, Dotuwegamaya of the same village, Vidane of the same village, Udawela Wann Appu, Hiddappu of the same village, Nilgala Ranawira Appu. With the knowledge of these persons this has been granted. Cursed are those who make any dispute touching this. My son Appurala can swear on the seven ordinal oaths and shall not be accused. I, Rambukwello Tenhami, wrote this Talpot. 18,074.

(1709 A.D.). Under the constellation Uturuputupa, during the decreasing moon, on Tuesday, of the solar month Medindina, in the year of Saka 1718, this voucher has been granted. The paraveni property of Arachchi Hani, of Poddalgoda, in Udasiya pattuwa of Pansiya pattu, Dumbura, to wit, the field these properties were by me, his grandson Menikrala, granted to Pallege Duggannarala. Witnesses who know this are Udupitiyege Duggannarala of Poddalgoda, Hinnapitiyege Punchirala, Atappatuwege Punchirala, Oyage Arachchila, Kaduwelage Punchirala, Ranawana Punchirala, Hil-oyage Menikrala, Wahalkadage Yakkehi Rala, Hinnapitiyege Mehlumarala, Udupitiyege Kirala, Hurimulle Tikirala. Known to these persons this has been given. Those who contest or dispute this shall suffer calamities at the seven ordals, but Pallege Duggannarala shall not suffer therefrom. Those who favour this shall see Buddha and attain Nirvana. May it prosper! This Talpot was written by Bogahalande Nekatrala. May felicity attend it! The things given for the gama are 57 annam of paddy, 100 ridis, 5 tappotti cloths, and an arecanut cutter. These things were given in consideration for the gama, and one metal basin, other inferior articles will amount to about 200 (ridis). 17,058.

(1801 A.D.). Saka 1723. Grant by Abekon Mudiyan-selage Hurimullege Appurala to his son Kudurala. Witnesses: Mahattu Arachchila of Godamunna, Yakkehi Rala of the same village, Talagahawatte Pihamarala, Bibilo Rala, Yak-dhige Menikrala, Melage Mudiyan-selage Ukkurala, Kirala, Nilgala Gurunneha, Kiri Nalde of the same family, Kawisekara Kapuwa. Talpot written by Bogahalande Nekatrala. 18,074.

(1806 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1728 I, Abekon Achchillage Tikirala, of Poddalgoda, in Udasiya pattuwa of Dumbura, do hereby grant my paraveni property, to wit, Dimbulgahamallita 1 paha, a house, garden, 2 coconut trees, and 5 jak trees, to Kirimalitte Korala, to be possessed by him in paraveni. Witnesses who know the same are Hakmana Arachchila, Hinnapitiyege Duggannarala, Abesin Mudiyanse, Denapitiyege Korala, Namadngala-gewe Arachchila, Udawela Arachchila, Hil-oyage Arachchila, Nilgala Arachchila, Parapawela Gammaha. In presence of these witnesses this has been given at the Maha Wahalkada. If any person disturb or dispute this, he shall suffer calamities at the ordals. 10,597.

SITTU (1807 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1729. I have granted, with the sanction of the Great Gate, Egolakumbura of Lamuna 5 lahass, together with the high and low lands thereto belonging, situate at Poddalgoda, in Udasiya pattuwa of Dumbura, to Hurimullege Ukkurala, to be possessed by him as his paraveni property; and for which this Sittu has been written by order of the Great Gate and granted by me, Kapuwa Maha Nilame, who holds the office of Udagampaha Adigar. 8,069.

(1808 A.D.).—Purport of a land transfer caused to be written and granted on Wednesday, the seventh day of the increasing moon of the month Nikini, in the year of Saka 1730, under the constellation Panawasa. As my son Punchirala has left and disregarded me, Dimbulgahamale Abekon Mudiyan-selage Tettrala, of Poddalgoda, in Udaspattuwa of Dumbura, the paraveni lands belonging to me, to wit, the field Dimbulgahamada at Poddalgoda, are given in paraveni to Hurimullege Kankanama, the son of my younger brother, having received assistance from him for eighteen years, and having also disinherited the said Punchirala. Witnesses to this are Pallege Duggannarala of Poddalgoda, Gunamalrala of the same house, Pallege Dingirala, Udupitiyege Duggannarala, Polga-pitiyege Duggannarala, Wahalkadage Menikrala. With the knowledge of the said witnesses this land voucher has been written and granted. (Imprecations.) For the writing of this Talpot Mawilmada Unnanse. 18,250.

(1818 A.D.).—On the sixteenth day after the sun had entered the sign Pocon, under the constellation Uturupalguna, in the year of Saka 1735. Grant by Abekon Achchillage Tikirala to his wife Kuda Etana. Witnesses: Hemagahage Rala, Pallegge Duggannarala, Udupitiye Duggannarala, Naranpanawe Appu, Atapattuwege Rala, Egolage Kalingurula, Yakgetenne Dingirala, Kirimaditte Korala, Nanayakkara Korala, Hurimullo Kankanama, Udawatte Henaya, Egolagama Duraya. Talpot written by Atapattuwege Panchirala. 18,074.

King Rajadhi Raja Sinha dedicated 15 amunu (30 acres) of paddy land called Dewatenna in this village to the Bambaragala Vihare in Henagehuwela upon a Sannas 1786 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 337*).

Anuggahakandurege, Gawaratennege, Kirigahakumburege, and Denapitiyege, as tenants of a Hambadena Panguwa of the Bambaragala Vihare, hold 2a. 1p. 6l. fields, 1a. 0p. 2½l. gardens. Services (commutable for Rs. 41·85): to supply rice to the vihare at the rate of two neli of rice for each lama of mud land; each to provide twenty-five bundles of straw (25 × 9) and to thatch a portion of the atuwa and to help to keep it in repair; each to shift the tiles of the vihare and pansala, and to effect any repair of the temple buildings which require only mud and sticks, these materials being supplied by the tenants. For the above works they are liable to thirty days' labour in the year, and when so employed are entitled to food. All to attend on the festivals and pinkam days and do any work required by the incumbent. Each to accompany the incumbent on journeys for eight days in a year, carrying baggage or palanquin, and receive rations. Each to give a penuna of sweetmeats and betel for the new year.

Wadanahaluge holds an Apullana Panguwa (0a. 3p. 0l. fields, 0a. 0p. 0½l. gardens). Services (commutable for Rs. 11·75): to wash the robes and clothes of the priests of the vihare twice a month; to hang cloth in the vihare, &c., on pinkam days and in any other place in the village where it may be necessary to do so for the service of the vihare. The vihare paid the tax.

Hewisi, Horano, and Toldena Pangu.—Mawwena (tenants-at-will).

Pallegge, Hinnapitige, Gallerutennege, Yakgetennege, and Veragodatennege, as tenants of a Mura Panguwa of the Dalada Maligawa, hold 6 amunu of fields and 0a. 3p. 1k. gardens. The service is divided into five shares (commutable for Rs. 48): Nos. 1 and 2 perform one share; No. 3 one; No. 4 one; Nos. 5, 6, and 7 one; Nos. 8 and 9 one. To be in mura for fifteen days per pola of mud land; each share to present to the Diwa Nilame at the new year sweetmeats and betel. The service is commuted at four shillings per pola of mud land.

POHOLIYADDA.—A village in Udapalata kotte, Tumpane.

Streams.—Bokkawela-ela, Liyangahamada-ela, Mututtuwa-ela, Talagolle-ela, Weralugahamada-ela.

Hills.—Bokkawela-kanda, Egadadeniye-kanda, Liyangahamada-kanda, Mututtuwa-kanda, Talagolle-kanda, Walarambe-kanda, Wedarukole kanda, Weralugahamada-kanda.

Population in 1871, 73 (40 males, 33 females); in 1881, 87 (44 males, 43 females); in 1891, 71 (33 males, 38 females).

In the H. L. M. 40 acres (20a. 0p. 3l.) of paddy land were registered in the names of Lansakara Kalu Appu, Atapattu Kaluhami, Atapattu Kirihami, Subaddara, Atapattu Menuwara, Nanayakkara Hindu, Atapattu Lama Appu, Lansakara Ekanek Achchila, Lansakara Attanekaya, Atapattu Siriwedhiya, Nanayakkara Menik Appu.

In 1878 20 acres (10a. 0p. 1½l.) were registered, of which 13 acres paid Rs. 49·84.

POHOLIYADDE WALAWWA—

(1681 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1603, of the month II, on Monday, the second day of the increasing moon. The lands of Dawunda Hitihami, of Medagama, in Naranwenipalata of Tumpane, consisting of 5 polas of paddy field, 8 chenas, and the garden Medagamawatta, were sold to Etamulle Rala for cash. Etamulle Rala gave the said lands to Rammalaka Adikaram Maha Nilame and received cash from him. Rammalaka Adikaram Maha Nilame gave the said lands to Keppitipola Bandara Mahatmaya. Wipasa Unnanne having given a red gindongi cloth as an earnest and paid 260 ridas to Keppitipola Bandara Mahatmaya, purchased the said lands. Witnesses who know the same are Morahela Ralahami, the Maha Adikaram Nilame, Monaragammama Ralahami, the Disava of Four Korles, Nikapitiye Maha Mohotti Ralahami,

Eramudulliyadde Ralahami of Tumpane, **Wadawala Ralahami**, the **Disava** of **Udapolata**, the **Rate Rala** of **Haripattuwa**. With the knowledge of these principal chiefs, when assembled at the **Wahalsabha** of the palace, the above lands, having been purchased by **Wipassi Unnanse** from **Keppitipola Bandara Mahatmaya**, he granted and made over the same in *paraveni* to his younger brother, **Ratneka Mudiyanse**. **Nikapitiye Maha Mohotti Ralahami** wrote this.

(1716 A.D.).—The two fields **Poholiyadda** of 5 *pelas*, with the buildings, gardens, *aramba*, and the *chen* is.....obtained by me, **Keppitipola Kumarihami**, granddaughter of **Kattota Disava**, by paying 184 *ridis*, 20 *amunn* of paddy, and cloths worth 13 *ridis* to **Dawunda Hitihami** and to his sister, when they were not able to pay their debts and being in indigent circumstances. I have, after possessing the lands, transferred the same to **Wipassi Ganunanse**, the grandson of **Pannadhipa Gunadankara Dharmakitti Papiruvan Maha Terunnanse**, of **Gunadaba**, by receiving from him 250 *ridis*, to possess in *paraveni*, in the year of **Saka** 1638, on the eleventh day of the month **Wesak**, during the waning moon. Witnesses to this are **Ehelepola Ralahami**, **Maha Adikaram Nilame**, **Giragama Ralahami**, **Maha Lekama** and **Disava** of **Four Korales**, **Mampitiye Ralahami**, **Batwadana Nilame** and **Disava** of **Seven Korales**, **Weliwita Ralahami**, **Rate Atapattu** of **Tumpane**, **Dobigama Appuhami** of the **Madige-Badda**, **Udugoda Appuhami**, **Maha Lekama** of the **Hetapenage**. This **Talpot** has been granted in the **Maha Wahalsabha** at **Hanguranketa** with the knowledge of these chiefs as witnesses.

(1801 A.D.).—In the year of **Saka** 1723, on Thursday, the first day of the waxing moon, in the month **Wak**. I, **Gabada Nilame** the proprietor of **Dawunda Hitihamige Panguwa** of 1 *amuna*, with the high and low grounds, houses and gardens thereto appertaining, at **Poholiyadda**, in **Udapolata** of **Tumpane**, have granted the same in *paraveni* to my younger sister. (Imprecations.) Witnesses to this are **Mawatigama Nayaka Unnanse** of **Agiri Vihare**, **Kandewala Unnanse**, **Deliwala Unnanse**, **Panawe Unnanse**, **Maha Atapattuwo Mohottala**, **Pilewe Mohottala**, **Kadigomuwe Nilame Rala**, **Hunupola Korala**, **Padikara Lekama**, **Iriyagama Arachchila**, **Kiribatumbure Arachchila**, **Arambegama Arachchila**, **Punkumbure Arachchila**, **Welikande Arachchila**, **Kambarangadeniye Vidane**, **Belilagama Rallage Vidane**, **Dippitiye Vidane**, **Dolobage Gabhela Vidane**, **Kumbasala Mackeliye Ukkurula**, **Poholiyadda Wahumpuraya**. With whose knowledge this **Talpot** has been granted.

(1832 A.D.).—In **Saka** 1751 **Wattarantenne Kumarihami**, wife of **Halangoda Disava**, bequeathed the above lands upon **Talpot** to her son **Halangoda Wannaku Nilame**. 661, D. C. Mad.

Kebellawatte Gabhela Nilame's sister (grantee of the deed dated 1801) married **Halangoda Wannaku Nilame** and had a daughter **Poholiyadda Tikiri Kumarihami**, who married **Ellepola Madugalle Banda**, Notary (661, D. C. Mad., 18,066, 41,618, 1,284 N. S.). The **Kumarihami** held a field subject to service to the **Gunadake Vihare** (*Vol. I., p. 301*).

A **Poholiyadda Kumarihami** married **Hendeniye Kiri Banda** and had a cripple son **Loku Banda**, who died unmarried, and a daughter married to **Uduwawala Halangoda Kuda Banda**, 97,830 (*Vol. I., p. 339*).

Family.—**Dawulkarayaage**, 70,118. **Dombagunnuwana Durayaage**, 98,119, 8,472 (N. S.). **Poholiyadda Manuwira Hani**, grant by, in 1550 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 341*).

Poholiyadda Punchirala, grant by, in 1801 (*Vol. I., p. 341*). **Ratnayaka Mudiyanselage**, 661, D. C. Mad., 18,066, 98,119, 8,472 (N. S.).

POHORANWEWA.—An abandoned village in **Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattuwa**, **Matale North**.

POKUNUWATTA.—A hamlet of **Kalapitiya**, in **Udapone korale**, **Kotmale**. Population in 1891, 15 (8 males, 7 females).

POL-ATTAWA.—A village in **Innaluwa korale**, **Matale North**, in **Sigiriya-wasam**, 4 miles from the **Trincomalee** road.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 80 (42 males, 38 females); in 1891, 99 (51 males, 48 females). **Vellalas**, many of whom suffer from *parangi*.

In 1878 4½ acres (2½ *pe.*) of paddy land were registered, of which 1½ acre paid Rs. 204; the rest were redeemed.

The fields are cultivated only once in three or four years.

The *amuna* close to the ancient tank is in ruins.

POLGAHA-ANGA.—A village in Gangapalata korale, Udunuwara.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Weligalla, Pallegama, and Uda Aludeniya. Population of Polgaha-anga in 1881, 191 (103 males, 88 females); in 1891, 216 (124 males, 92 females).

In the H. L. M. 30½ acres (15a. 0p. 7l.) of paddy land were registered in the names of Polgaha-ange Arachchila, Ukkurula, Uduwatte Mahatunayo, Polgaha-ange Mudiyanse (1 pola dedicated), Gannilo Sirala (2 polas dedicated to Delgahapitiye Vihare), Siraluwa, Ganhate Appuhami.

In 1878 28½ acres (14a. 1p. 2l.) were registered, of which 6 acres paid Rs. 18-48, and the rest were redeemed.

Families.—Arambe Hawadiyalage, 33,653. Aspantiye Appu (*Jud. Com., 6th June, 1825*). Bulawattege (*Jud. Com., 6th June, 1825*). Galbatara Muhandiramalage, 22,440, 79,400, 92,380. Gamage, 72,267, 83,180, 92,503. Gunamal Vidanelage, 24,413, 88,008. Hannasgama Durayalage, 33,653. Hiwuralage, 22,440, 24,413, 79,400, 92,380. Kangara Mudiyanse, 57,324. Koswatte Muhandiramalage, 92,503. Koswatte Pannikki Mudiyanse, 47,565. Koswattege (*Jud. Com., 6th June and 10th July, 1825*), 37,065, 41,023, 57,277; for land at Mulgaupola, 58,895, 65,871. Maduwe Arachchillage, 72,343. Migahamullege *alias* Koswattege (*Jud. Com., 16th July, 1825*), 37,065. Muhandiramalage, 24,413, Nagaba-ullege, 24,413, 58,008. Pannikki Mudiyanse, 26,921. Polgaha-ange Arachchillage, 31,367, 58,161, Test, 49. Polgaha-ange Arachchi of the Nanayakkara Department, witness to a dedication to the Kotabogoda Vihare in 1795 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 472*). Polgaha-ange Rajaguru Bhuwaneka Bahu Maha Terunnase of Eladette Vihare in 1591 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 210*). Polgaha-ange Unnanase of Delipagoda Vihare in 1737 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 148*). Udage, 26,921. Wadugodapitiye Muhandiramalage Punchirala, Gangawata Korala, owned land here (72,269, 83,139), which he gifted to his wife and daughter. Litigation between his widow and son-in-law, 4,047 (N. 8.). Yodagama Bandaranayaka Mudiyanse, Appuhami. Wadakarupanne Arachchila, 26,921.

DELGAHAPITIYE VIHARE *alias* **POLGAHA-ANGE VIHARE.**—The tradition is that the vihare was built in King Kirti Sri's reign by a Silwat Unnanse. The documents were lost during the rebellion of 1817-18. All the fields are *muttettu*.

In 1857, when the Temple Lands Commissioner's inquiry was made, there were two competitors for the temple, Dantura Unnanse and Godapola Unnanse (*T. L. C. 109½*).

POLGASWATTA.—A village in Laggala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East.

Not mentioned in any of the Census Returns.

In 1878 about 4½ acres (2a. 1p. 3l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 1 acre paid Rs. 2; the rest were uncommuted.

POLGOLLA.—A village in Pallegampaha korale, Lower Dumbura, on the Rawan-oya.

Population in 1871, 391 (212 males, 179 females); in 1881, 523 (282 males, 241 females); in 1891, 388 (213 males, 175 females).

In the H. L. M. 75½ acres (37a. 3p. 0l.) of paddy land were registered.

In 1878 63 acres (31a. 1p. 9l.) were registered, of which 25½ acres paid Rs. 164-09; the rest were redeemed.

The lands of Moormen in Madawala and Polgolla were confiscated in King Kirti Sri's reign and given to the Maduwe Department, 7,949 (*ante, p. 515*).

Deligama Diwa Nilame stated that when the deposed king was brought to the palace to be installed, there were other candidates for the throne, and a Moorman of this village, being interested in one of the other candidates, wanted the procession to go in a different direction from the king's quarters, so when the king was secured in his Government he confiscated the whole of the Moorman's property (*Jud. Com., 12th July, 1827*).

The holders of lands here kept watch at the graves of Girihaagama, in the last king's reign (*Jud. Com., 18th October, 1823; Vol. I., p. 284*).

Some cocoanut trees in a purappadu garden here given to Madugalle Gajanayaka Nilame by the last king of Kandy (*Jud. Com., 22nd June, 1827*).

Five of the principal chiefs who sat as assessors, stated that the whole of the lands at this village were confiscated at the time of the Wak-oya expedition, the king wishing to have that part of the country to retire to, in the event of an invasion by the English (*Jud. Com., 12th July, 1827*).

Polgolla Muhandirama joined the Dutch and went to Colombo. His lands were confiscated, and in 1778 A.D. were granted to Hinatikumbure Pihana Naide (*Vol. I., p. 303*).

Hinatikumbure Madappuli Nilame was killed when the last king was taken prisoner (*Jud. Com., 23rd January, 1823*).

Amilica.—Napanagelara, late Arachchila, held land here for the service of watching at the king's palace, 18,132. The village blacksmiths are Hittara Gurunnechelage, 65,563.

Aspantiye Durayalage, 29,167. Bodawattege, 28,986. Bodikotuwege, 16,132. Chandr-ekara Wahala Mudiyanelage (*Vol. I., p. 304*). Delgabakumburege, 62,128. Doragamage, 29,467. Gonagulawattege, 66,208. Guruhamillage, 8,229. (N. 8.). Gurunnechelage, 29,467. Hangidige, 65,563. Herat Mudiyanelage, 68,573. Hittarage, 56,265, 59,803. Jasinge, 29,467. Kapurallage, 54,533, 85,583, 95,284. Kumburege, 37,599. Lankahaluge, 68,573. Madamege, 54,536, 95,284. Madugalle Gajanayaka Nilame (*Jud. Com., 12th July, 1827*). Mahapeliya Wattege, 66,208. Moormen (*Jud. Com., 1st November, 1823*), 5,195 (Talipot Saka 1722). 12th July, 1827 (Talipot Saka 1696, 1704), 7,949, 56,265, 59,803, 61,824, 72,428. Napanage, 18,132. Nawayalatennege, 85,583. Polwatte Pihannarala (*Jud. Com., 23rd January and 25th February, 1823*) had a Sannas dated Saka 1700, 5,263, March, 1832. Ponnamperruma, 61,824. Ratnayaka Mudiyanelage, 29,167, 39,921.

(1771 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1696. The field Sadakka-deniya 2 pelas and the garden, which is the piece of ground taken for a tuppotti cloth worth 8 ridis from Gammahe, the Appu (son) of Waiyaliya Panikkila, and improved and planted with jak and coconut trees, the whole of which form a part of the paraveni Gan Panguwa that had been granted by the king to Rajapaksa Panikkila Achchila of Polgolla, in Gangapalata Pallegampaha of Dumbura, have been granted finally to my Etana (wife), who had been rendering me assistance at my deathbed, in the knowledge of the witnesses Kumburege Gammahe, Patirannehe, Punchirala, Gunpalahami, Abandugas-ange Panikkila, Menuwarahami, Tawalangoda Panikkila, Gonkotuwe Panikkila, Naidappuwa, Gurunnehe of the village, Gunnepana Henaya. Known to so many this writing has been given. Those who dispute or contest this by word or deed shall suffer the consequences of the ordeal oaths. Saying that my Etana shall not suffer were she to swear on the seven ordeal oaths, this has been given. This has been given desiring (my wife) to possess, giving a pingoloud to the Maligawa once a year.

(1771 A.D.).—Under the constellation Suwana, on Wednesday, the third day of the waxing moon of the month Durutu, in the year of Saka 1696. Out of the paraveni Gan Panguwa belonging to me, Gammahe, the Appu (son) of Waiyaliya Panikkila of Polgolla, in Gangapalata Pallegampaha of Dumbura, the garden Kabatagahawatta and the garden surrounded by the ditch have been finally granted in paraveni unto Rajapaksa Panikkila Achchila; and the witnesses who know the same are Kumburege Gammahe, Patirannehe, Menuwarahami, Punchirala, Tawalangoda Panikkila. This land voucher having been granted with the knowledge of the said witnesses a coloured tuppotti cloth was taken. These two deeds are written and granted in one day.

(1782 A.D.).—On Thursday, the thirteenth day of the waxing moon of the month Durutu, in the year of Saka 1704. Sadakka-deniya of 2 pelas obtained by rendering assistance to Rajapaksa Panikkila Achchila of Polgolla, in Pallegampaha of Dumbura, and the garden, which was improved and planted by purchasing from Waiyaliya Panikkila, have been finally transferred in paraveni to Palkumbure Vedarala, who holds the office of Hetge Muhandirama, receiving from him 250 ridis in the knowledge of the witnesses Kumburege Loku Gammahe, Uda-kumburege Jangurala, Watadeniye Ungurula, Panikkila Achchillage Sirimala. Known to these witnesses the four persons, Dingiri Menika, Punchi Menika, Sirala, and Gunarat Etana, have granted this land voucher. (Imprecations.) (*Jud. Com., 12th July, 1827*.)

(1800 A.D.).—Pattiyagama Nalke's estate, with the dwelling garden and plantations belonging thereto, are granted unto his grandson with the knowledge of the witnesses Godamaditte Appu, Napana Arachchila, Weliliyadde Kankanama, Watte Kankanama, Gannoruwege Appu, Aruppola Gammahe, Dippitiye Appu, Abandugas-ange Etana of Polgolla, Halu-apulana Haluwa of Pihawala, Koskolapitiye Kumara Gammahe. I have given my land, to my grand-on, near the wa tree at Polgolla, in Pallegampaha of Dumbura, and

requested the persons present to be witnesses. In the year of Saka 1732, of the month Durutu, on Wednesday, the seventh day of the waxing moon, under the constellation Asvika. (Imprecations.) Talpot written by Upasaka Guruwa 5,195 (*Jud. Com., 1st November, 1823*).

Gangawattogo, as tenants of a Nila Panguwa of the Nittawela Vihare, hold 1a. 3p. 2l. gardens. Services (commutable for Rs. 5): to supply two loads of vegetables in the year to the incumbent; to carry baggage for eight days in the year, when so employed receive meals; to give a ponuma of vegetables and betel to the incumbent for the new year.

POLGOLLA.—An abandoned village in Udugoda Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North, in Ehelepola-wasam.

POLGOLLEWATTA.—A village in Udagampaha korale, Lower Dumbura. Population in 1881, 271 (138 males, 133 females). Not in the Census of 1871 nor of 1891.

POLMALAGAMA.—A village in Ganga Ihala korale, Udaipalata.

GALPAYA, a hamlet.

Stream.—Polmalagama-oya.

Hills.—Galpayekanda, Polgam-irugalkanda.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Telihunna. Population of Polmalagama in 1881, 297 (158 males, 139 females); in 1891, 255 (135 males, 120 females).

In 1878 58 acres (29 amunu) of paddy land were registered, of which 56½ acres paid Rs. 252.59.

Families.—Howasinhalage Hatana and Billuda *vs.* Kendagollage Nanduwa and Pichehi, for a field and garden, 44,419.

For lands which had belonged to Rantilaka Durayalage Sundara Duraya, sold by his widow to low-country people of Kurunduwatta, 69,454.

Totawakage *vs.* Galpayage, 67,451, 68,842.

POLOMMANA.—A village in Laggala Udasiya pattuwa, Matale East, in Mahalakotuwe-wasam.

Population in 1871, 57 (38 males, 19 females); in 1881, 55 (33 males, 22 females); in 1891, 52 (27 males, 25 females). Vellalas.

In 1878 13½ acres (6a. 2p. 6l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 13 acres paid Rs. 30.20.

POLPITIYA.—A village in Agiri Udasiya pattuwa, Matale South.

In the Census of 1871 Dullewa, Dodanwatta, and Polpitiya are grouped together; united population, 329 (203 males, 126 females). It is not mentioned in the Census of 1881 nor of 1891.

POLWATTA.—A village in Pallepallata korale, Tumpane.

ELA-OTUWA, a hamlet (*Vol. I., p. 213*).

This is a degraded or Gattara village.

Streams.—Ela-otuwo-ela, Hepota-ela, Koswatte-oya.

Hills.—Katupotekanda, Kurundugalkanda, Nihiniellekanda.

Population in 1871, 288 (149 males, 139 females); in 1881, 286 (152 males, 134 females); in 1891, 239 (128 males, 111 females). Of Polwatta Ihalgama in 1891, 17 (8 males, 9 females).

In 1878 105½ acres (52a. 2p. 5½l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 90½ acres paid Rs. 463.34.

Families.—Ange Arachchillage, 107, D. C. Mad. Diganegeoda Abekon Mudiyanse-lage, 73,584. Dunkumbure Samaratum Mudiyanse-lage, 37,681, 92,659, 1,196 (N. S.). Katurugollege, 19,877. Koralege, 37,681, 92,659, 1,193 (N. S.). Maha Lekamnalage, 62,338. Melage, 37,681, 92,659, 1,193 (N. S.). Nekatage, 19,877. Niggollege, 37,681, 92,659, 1,193 (N. S.). Pallekumburege, 33,566. Pollewatte Arachchillage, 33,566. Paragaha-angege, 62,338. Polwatte Mohottallage (*Vol. I., p. 224*). Polwatte Mudiyanse, witness to a Dehigama deed 1781 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 144*). Polwatte Pondawe Arachchila, witness to a dedication to the Vihare in 1812. Polwatte Rala of the Iriyagama family (*Vol. I., p. 385*).

Polwatte Batemahatmaya of the Erawwawela family (*Vol. I., p. 227*). **Polwatte Walawwa** family of Bambaradeniya (*Vol. I., pp. 82, 80, 153*). **Pondawe Arachchilage**, 107, D. C. Mad., 33,566. **Rambukwelle Disanayakage**, 37,681, 92,659, 1,193 (N. S.). **Ranasinge**, 27,801. **Telambugalage**, 96,934. **Welandeniyegge**, 73,584. **Wolege**, 37,681, 92,659, 1,193 (N. S.).

POLWATTE EHELAGASYAYE VIHARE was built by **Ange Unnause** after his return from Siam. Dedications by **Kotagapitiye Sattambirala** and **Weliwita Batemahatmaya**. The Temple Lands Commissioner rejected the claim for registration and exemption (*T. L. C. 343, Office 470*).

Litigations for the temple (107 and 822, D. C. Mad.).

The vihare has these deeds of dedication :—

(1795 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1717. The muddy land **Kiriwana-galmaditte-denipata** that has been asweddumized from 5 chenas, situate at **Mawa agama-palata**, in **Naranwenipalata** of **Tumpane**, has become a **Ratawasam** land after the departure of **Tewakarana Achariya**, to whom it was given; it is therefore dedicated to the **Ehelagasyaye Vihare** on the occasion when a **Katina** **Pinkama** was brought from His Majesty the King and a **Poya-hewisiya** was performed, as well as a **Bhodu-pamuk-danaya** was given on the following morning to nine ordained priests and six **Samanera** priests, and in the presence of these priests, the principal inhabitants of the villages **Dunkumbura**, **Polwatta**, **Mawatagama**, **Mideniya**, **Aludeniya**, and **Paragoda**, the chief of the district, and the headmen of the three palata, on Thursday, the eighth day before the full moon, in the month **Wak**, of this year of Saka 1717, is this **parappadu** land, **Kiriwana-galmaditte-denipata** of 8 lahass, together with five and twenty coconut trees appertaining thereto, dedicated to the **Ehelagasyaye Vihare**, to maintain the offering of food thereto by the chief of the district, with a view that His Majesty the King may obtain the desires of his heart. Witnesses who know the same are **Delunupitiye Mohottala**, **Medagama Ratnayaka Mudiyanse**, **Dunkumbura Arachchila**, the **Vidane** of the same village, **Mideniye Ratneka Rala**, **Wellene Vedarala** of the same village, **Nehinigalle Vedarala** of the same village, **Aludeniye Mapage Mudiyanse**, **Pahalawatto Mudiyanse** of the same village, **Polwatte Keppitigolle Arachchila**, **Dambagahawela Arachchila** of the same village, **Katupullege Meddumarala** of **Mawatagama**, and **Minigomuwe Udupalata Korale Arachchila**; and this piece of land is dedicated with the knowledge of these persons. Any person or persons who shall interrupt or molest this shall be born in the hells **Sanjiwaya**, **Kalasutraya**, **Sanghatanaya**, **Rawrawaya**, **Maha Rawrawaya**, **Prathapaya**, **Thapaya**, and **Maha-awichchiya**; but any person who shall warrant and defend this shall acquire unlimited happiness in the six heavens and at last attain the imperishable and immortal state of **Nirvana**.

(1812 A.D.).—I, **Kotakepitiye Amarakon Dayewajna Mudali**, the Headman of **Ela-otuwa**, in **Telampalata** of **Tumpane**, have on account of "**Tunuruwan**" dedicated the muddy land **Keloydeniya** of 15 lahass out of **Ela-otuwa**—bounded on the west by **Malwattekumbura**, on the east by the aramba, on the north by the bank of the hill above it, and on the south by the **wewa**—to the **Ehelagasyaye Vihare** for the purpose of continuing the customary offerings. This ola for land, giving a title to hold and possess the same in **paraveni**, is granted on Wednesday, the seventh day after the full moon of the month **Il**, in the year of Saka 1734. Witnesses whereof are **Ugala Wewe Unnanse**, **Mada-wala Unnanse**, **Kolbekaduwe Unnanse**, **Walgowwagoda Unnanse**, **Gannoruwe Unnanse**, **Walgama Unnanse**, **Hapugoda Unnanse**, **Walgampaye Unnanse**, **Ambauwala Unnanse**, **Girantalawwe Unnanse**, **Walgama Rala** of the Four **Korales**, **Delunupitiye Kuda Mohottala**, **Udage Kuda Arachchila** of **Dankumbura**, **Ange Arachchila** of the same village, **Koralege Siwurala**, **Pondawe Arachchila** of **Polwatta**, **Katurugolle Korale Arachchila** of the same village, **Ihalage Arachchila** of **Dambagahawela**, **Pahalage Arachchila**, **Ela-otuwe Horanekaraya**, **Uduwe Horanekaraya**, and **Ilpeinada Mananna**. With the knowledge of all these priests and laymen who are witnesses hereof is this deed granted. Any person who shall utter even a syllable in favour hereof shall receive the heavenly blessings. May the king get the merit hereof!

POLWATTA.—A village in **Ulugoda Udasiya pattuwa**, **Matale North**, in **Pal-deniyewasum**.

Stream.—**Polwatte-ela**.

Hill.—**Ambokkekanda**.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with **Tembahitiyawa** and **Kotakumbura**. Population of **Polwatta** in 1881, 82 (45 males, 37 females); in 1891, 66 (41 males, 25 females). **Katupulle**.

In 1878 24½ acres (12a. 1p. 2l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 15½ acres paid Rs. 46.47.

Families.—Asgiriyege, 19,073. Egoda Gamarallage, 35,451. Epitawatte Mudiyanseelage, 73,115. Etabendiwegage, 19,073. Miyanamade Unnanee, 19,073. Palagollage, 19,073. Polwattekandage (*Vol. I., p. 105*).

POLWATTE VIHARE.—An old temple. Pupillary succession.

POLWATTA.—A hamlet of Ampitiya, in Gandaho korale, Lower Hewaheta. Population in 1891, 161 (89 males, 72 females).

POLWATTAKANDA.—A village in Pallosiya pattuwa, Mutale East, in Dankanda-wasam.

Population in 1871, 209 (116 males, 93 females); in 1881, 187 (108 males, 79 females); in 1891, 165 (88 males, 77 females). Vellalas, Nilamakkarayo, Gurunnehela, who work in iron.

In 1878 33½ acres (16a. 2p. 6l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 27½ acres paid Rs. 57.31; the rest were redeemed.

Families.—Dasinge *vs.* Kekunagahawattage, for a field, 30,703, 33,967.

POLWATURA.—A village in Hapugastalawe-wasam, Pallepone korale, Kotmale, on the Mahaweli-ganga in the lower end of the korale.

Streams.—Horakade-oye-ela, Polwature-ela.

Village path from Polwatura to Goraka-oya and to Mallande.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 45 (25 males, 20 females); in 1891, 58 (31 males, 27 females). Moormen.

In 1878 21½ acres (10a. 2p. 9l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 20½ acres paid Rs. 71.99 and 1 acre redeemed.

A mosque and a school.

Families.—Moormen, 9,967 (N. S.). Samarakon Mudiyanseelage Kongomuwege, 9,967 (N. S.). Samaraton Mudiyanseelage *vs.* Jayabahuge, 4,243 (N. S.).

POLWATURE-GAMMEDDA.—A hamlet of Wataddora, in Pallepone korale, Kotmale.

Streams.—Lulkandure and Managanwitiye elas.

POPPITIYA.—A village in Gandeke korale, Upper Dumbura, on elevated ground, 10 miles south of Iwurewela.

ILUKTENNA, a hamlet (*Vol. I., p. 373*).

Poppitiya, Iwurewela, and Panawel-ulla form one Arachchi-wasam.

Stream.—Poppitiye-oya.

Hills.—Maharatna-ella, Panadekanda.

Population in 1871, 600 (319 males, 281 females); in 1881, 269 (144 males, 125 females); in 1891, of Poppitiya Panawel-ulla, 78 (38 males, 40 females). Veddo, Tom-tom Beaters.

In 1878 136½ acres (68a. 0p. 5½l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 116 acres paid Rs. 305.92; 19 acres were redeemed.

The Panawel-ulla-oya flows through the fields to the north. The village is to the west of the fields.

Families.—Kirigankumburege, 69,351.

POROKARAGAMA *alias* **POROWAKARAGAMA.**—A village in Udugoda Pallosiya pattuwa, Mutale North, on the Porawakaragama-oya. Porawakaragama and Nilannoruwa under one Arachchi.

Population in 1871, 167 (79 males, 88 females); in 1881, 177 (87 males, 90 females); in 1891, 150 (80 males, 70 females). Woodcutters, Tom-tom Beaters.

In 1878 131½ acres (65a. 2p. 8l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 61½ acres paid Rs. 140.06.

Families.—Adikani Walawwa, 60,140. Arambage Kumara Gammah's estate, Tot. 457. Guruwattege, 89,429. Kalu Appu of Mahagedara-mulle-kade, about Dan.bulla timber, 69,812. Pahalage of Nilannoruwa, 60,140, 67,176. Talagahage, 89,429. Udage, 60,140, 67,176. Wirakkodi Nandris Appu of Hulan-gunuwa, 60,140, 67,176.

A ruined dagoba.

POTAWA.—An abandoned village in Udugoda Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North.

Stream.—Potawo-oya.

In 1878 21½ acres (10a. 8p. 6l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 15½ acres paid Rs. 31-10.

POTTEPITIYA.—A village in Kandupalata korale, Yatinuwara.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Yatigammana. Population of Pottepitiya in 1881, 74 (38 males, 36 females); in 1891, 130 (68 males, 62 females).

In 1878 10½ acres (5a. 1p. 5l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 3½ acres paid Rs. 11-22; the rest were redeemed.

POTTEPITIYE VIHARE.—Newly built.

POTTILA.—A hamlet of Uduwa in Udapalata korale, Tumpane.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Uduwa. Population of Pottila in 1881, 119 (57 males, 62 females); in 1891, 134 (65 males, 69 females). Inferior Vellalas.

In 1878 27 acres (13a. 1p. 8½l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 11½ acres paid Rs. 42-15; 13 acres were redeemed.

Families.—Adikarige (Galdola), 739. D. C. Mad. Attanayakage, 50,958, 59,885. Dahanekke, 71,050. Ekanayaka Mudiyansele, 32,958. Etambagahalandage, 71,050, 89,799. Gamage, 71,050, 89,799. Inigekumburege, 32,958. Iyagalage, 28,192. Kanatege, 739. D. C. Mad. Karawagahage, 59,885. Koralege, 71,050, 89,799. Pallekumburege, 32,958. Pottila Attanayakage Appu witness to a deed 1822 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 442*). Pottila Dahanayaka Mudiyansele (*Vol. I., p. 246*). Welege, 28,192.

POTTOTA-WELA.—A village in Gangala Udasiya pattuwa, Matale East. The *wasam* includes Pottota-wela, Metihakka, and Bambaragahawela.

Stream.—Ketawal-oya, Pottota-wela-oya, Serolla, Talgama-oya.

Hill.—Batagolle.

First settled by a Vedda named Huwan-kumaraya, who covered his house with bark.

Population in 1871, 61 (33 males, 28 females); in 1881, 63 (38 males, 25 females); in 1891, 60 (33 males, 27 females). Vellalas, Paduwo.

In 1878 35½ acres (17a. 2p. 5l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 32½ acres paid Rs. 76-18.

Ratnayakage owns a Ninda Panguwa. Tenant: Gurunnehelage. Holds a field 1 anna, garden 1 pela. Services (commutable for Rs. 10): at the new year to present an arecanut cutter and betoland at the old year 2 hiwel; to work ten days a year in making keti, udalu, &c., free of payment. Tithe had been redeemed.

PUBBILIYA.—A hamlet of Kannadeniya in Udapalata korale, Tumpane.

Hills.—Egalayayekanda, Wedipolakanda.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Kannadeniya and Gangodapitiya. Population of Pubbiliya in 1881, 61 (34 males, 27 females); in 1891, 65 (37 males, 28 females).

PUBBILIYA.—A village in Gangala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East.

Stream.—Ma-oya.

Hill.—Gorokkanda.

Population in 1871, 136 (76 males, 60 females); in 1881, 153 (86 males, 67 females); in 1891, 150 (80 males, 70 females). Vellalas.

In 1878 53 acres (26a. 1p. 8l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 18½ acres paid Rs. 45-04; 34½ were uncommuted.

Proclamation, 21st November, 1818.—"To mark the good conduct of the chiefs and people in Pubbiliya, in the Odoegoda korle of Matale, the rate of taxation to be only 1 14th."

PUBBORUWELA.—A village in Laggala Udaaya pattuwa, Matale East, in Kahagala-wasam.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Ilukkumbura. Population of Pubboruwela in 1881, 25 (15 males, 10 females); in 1891, 22 (13 males, 9 females). Vellalas, very poor.

In 1878 15 acres (7a. 2p. 3l.) of paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 33-08.

PUHULPANAWA.—A hamlet of Werapitiya, in Palispattu East, Lower Dumbura.

PUJAGODA.—A hamlet of Kotabogoda, in Medapalata korale, Yatinuwara.

Families.—Pujagoda Payindakarayalage *rs.* Pujagoda Medage, for a garden, 46,473. Pujagodage (*Vol. I., p. 471*). Pujagoda Mohottallage (*Vol. I., p. 471*).

PUJAPITIYA.—A village in Pallegampaha korale, Harispattu, close to Palipana. Not in any of the Census returns.

Families.—Paranagandeniyege, 31,418, 33,458, 35,687. Pujapitiyege (*Vol. I., p. 110*). Pujapitiye Samaranayaka, Notary, owned land in Alagoda, Kitulgolla, and Kotinkaduwa, 56,114 (*Vol. I., pp. 452, 480*). Pujapitiyege Ukkurula, ex-priest (*Vol. I., p. 443*). Sonuttara Unnanse of Rambukewela Vihare owned land here, 33,458, 35,687. Wel-angege, 33,458, 35,687.

A Government vernacular school and a bo-maluwa.

PULIYADDA.—A village in Gandahe korale, Lower Howaheta, on the Diyabetme-oya on the south of Uduwela.

Stream.—Haragolle-oya, Indurugale-oya.

Hill.—Horagollekanda.

Population in 1871, 367 (192 males, 175 females); in 1881, 214 (118 males, 96 females); in 1891, 163 (78 males, 85 females).

In 1878 52½ acres (26a. 1p. 2½l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 32½ acres paid Rs. 96-75, half an acre rented out at one-fourth produce, and 20 acres were redeemed.

Families.—Disanayakage, 65,279. Hippola Herat Mudiyanseage, 68,455.

PULIYADDA.—A village in Kandukara Pahala korale, Udapalata, under the Legundeniye Arachchi.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Legundeniya and Uda Nillambe. Population of Puliyaadda in 1881, 33 (22 males, 11 females). Not in the Census of 1891.

PULLENIWATTA.—A village in Gan-atapalata korale, Tumpana, part of Wel-wita. Pulleniwatta and Handabowa under a Duraya (*Vol. I., p. 317*).

Stream.—Nagaha-ela.

Hill.—Murutegodakanda.

From Bandara Aramba, the King of Kandy used to get his regular supplies of arecanuts. The land no longer belongs to Government, it has been sold.

Population in 1871, 25 (11 males, 14 females); in 1881, 25 (12 males, 13 females); in 1891, 22 (11 males, 11 females). Jaggery caste.

In 1878 7½ acres (3a. 3p. 0l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 5½ acres paid Rs. 28-18.

PUNDALU-OYA.—A hamlet of Madakumbura, in Udupone korale, Kotmale, 41-3 miles from Kandy. The road to Pundalu-oya leaves the Kandy and Nuwara Eliya road at Tawalantenna (31-55 miles from Kandy), and the branch road to Pundalu-oya estates is continued 9-35 miles further. 18-87 miles from the Gampola railway station to Pundalu-oya road turning.

The river Mahaweli-ganga rises at the back of the Great Western and flows through the district, to which it gives a name, and thence through Kumbal-oluwa and Kadadorapitiya and joins the Kotmale-ganga at Dunhinda.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 110 (69 males, 41 females); in 1891, 178 (120 males, 58 females). Tamils, Moormen, Low-country Sinhalese, Smiths.

Post Office, Police Station, mosque, rice store, bazaars, a pansala school.

Cart road from Watagoda to Pundalu-oya. Village paths from Pundalu-oya to Nuwara Eliya, Wewahinna, and Madakumbura.

PUNDALU-OYA DISTRICT.—In Udaṇa korale, Kotmale.

"It is hereby notified that the Governor has altered the limits of the district of Pundalu-oya, and that such limits shall, as from and after the 1st of January, 1881, be taken to comprise each and every the estates named in the schedule hereto of the acreage therein specified :—

Schedule.

	Acrea.		Acrea.
Dumainane	... 1,787	Pundalu-oya North	... 847
Eton	... 233	Pundalu-oya South	... 791
Fernlands	... 271	Shoen	... 873
Harrow	... 260	Wewehina	... 140
Kalu-oya	... 253	Pallarakolle	... 70
Kaipugala	... 410	Choisy	... 365
Kahaputna	... 65	Rockside	... 250
Meddettene	... 100	Rolleston	... 140"

(*Gazette, 7th March, 1881*).

PUPURESSA.—A village in Kandukara Ihala korale, Udaṇapala.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Dumuko-ulla. Population of Pupuressa in 1881, 70 (36 males, 34 females); in 1891, 142 (68 males, 74 females).

Rosa Hill estate (47,927, 47,928).

PURIJJALA.—A village in Kohonsiya pattuwa, Matale South. The wasam includes Halangoda, Udupihilla, Purijjala, and Pahaluwela.

The tradition is that King Wijaya, seeing this place inhabited by Yakku, charmed a pebble and threw it into a pond and drove the Yakku away; hence the name Pirit-gala.

Another tradition is that when a man was ploughing in the field Kurunda at Warakamure, about a mile from this village, he, his yoke of buffaloes, and the plough sunk, and re-appeared in the charmed pond. Afterwards a Nilame of the Pahala Walawwa had the pond filled up with stones by elephants and founded the village.

Population in 1871, 314 (153 males, 161 females); in 1881, 391 (193 males, 198 females); in 1891, 392 (192 males, 200 females). Vellalas, Potters, Painters, Washers, Durayo.

In 1878 84½ acres (42a. 0p. 6l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 22 acres paid Rs. 65.26, 54½ redeemed, and 8 acres temple land.

WALAWWA.—Purijjala Dugganna Nilame assisted General MacDowall in 1803, and was hanged by order of the Kandyan King and his property confiscated. About a year after the Nilame's death the king, when residing at Kundasale, restored the Nilame's property to his four sons, one of whom was Gampattuwa Rata Rala (77, D. C. M.).

The Pahala Walawwa family are the descendants of the Nilame. They are related to the Halangoda and Udupihille families (65,472), *Vol. I., pp. 311–312*.

Kiri Banda, Korala, who died in 1871, owned land here (60,080, 65,472).

Families.—Alakolawewe, 1,253, D. C. M. Batta Henayalage, 98,366, Batuwatte Muhandiramalage, 37,535, Darandage, 1,058 (N. S.). Ekanayaka Mudiyanalage, 567, 781 (N. S.). Ellepola Mudiyanse of Purijjala, witness to a deed in 1722 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 342*). Kariyakarana Rallage, 98,366 (Sannas Saka 1726). Lankakara, 62,745. Lensuwa Henayalage, 46,870, 4,388 (N. S.). Mudiyanalage, 92,876. Navaratna Mudiyanse of Purijjala, witness to a deed in 1722 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 342*). Navaratna Mudiyanalage Mudiyanse, Division Officer, afterwards Korala, 71,843, 567 and 781 (N. S.). Pahalage, 30,570. Palahennedige, 46,870, 4,388 (N. S.). Pihamarallage, 4,058 (N. S.). Purijjala Pihamarala, grant by, in 1801 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 341*). Puwakpitiyalage, 37,535. Tadiakara Mudiyanalage, 1,253, D. C. M. (Talpot Saka 1707). Urapitige, 40,670. Veda Henayalage, 98,366, Weligalage 92,876.

(1785 A.D.).—Under the constellation Huta, the sixth day of the waxing moon, being Thursday, of the month Unduwak, in the year of Saka 1707, I, Tadiakara Mudiyanse, of Udupihilla, in Kohonsiya pattuwa of Matale, having possessed my piravuni lands, Mazurum-anale of 3 pelas, &c., have hereby granted the same to my begotten son Gunamunrala in the knowledge of the witnesses Udupihille Ralahandi, Vidane of Udupihilla, Undiyarala, Gurunneche, Panditaya, Vedukaraya, Abuwakkar Naide of Warakamure, Kumbukgolle Gammaha of Padiwita, Udupihille Rallage Punchirala, Haluwannage Punchirala, Widelle Hiyarala of Udupihilla, Nawaragodayalage Ukkawa. Known to so many witnesses the Gan Panguwa is given. (Imprecations.) (1,253, D. C. M.)

SANNAS (1803 A.D.).—"Sri." His Majesty the King, who is a descendant of King Manu of the most illustrious Solar race, on the throne set with gems of all kinds at Kandy. During the disturbances by the Dutch when the Tooth-relic of Buddha was removed to a place of safety secured by ranges of rocks and jungle, Kotugodelle Kariyakarana Naida continued to make offerings there and to protect the relic. And he, also, during the disturbances by the English took care of the relic. In consideration of these services he was made Kariyakaranarala, and the following lands were granted to him by the king to be held and possessed by him and by his children and grandchildren from generation to generation, as paraveni, namely, the field Ura-ununuwa of 3 pelas at Purijala in Kohonsiya pattuwa of Matale, Katudeniya of 1 amuna at Warapitiya, Malzaminawa of 15 labas in Gangapalata of Yatinuwana, Kituldora of 3 pelas in Hewagan-atapalata of Tunipane, Kitulgastenna of 5 pelas in Bogamuwa of Egodatihe Hewaheta, in all 4 amuna 2 pelas, with all the high and low lands, plantations and buildings thereto belonging. This Sannas is granted on Monday, the sixth day of the waning moon of the month Durutu, in the year of Saka 1726.

The EMBILI VIHARE owns a Gammedikumbura Panguwa (a field of 1 amuna 8 kurani) held by the Vihara Walawwa for the service of giving yearly 60 seru of rice to the vihara and giving five days a year to its upkeep. Commuted for Rs. 16.

The DALABA MAITAWA owns an Iriyagambula Kotuwa Panguwa (a field of 1 amuna and 2 gardens of 4 amuna) held by Kotugodelle Dingiri Menika and Ran Menika. Services (commutable for Rs. 14-75): yearly to attend at the four festivals at the Maitawa and to take a penuma on each occasion; to serve as Kariyakaranarala for twelve months once in three years and to pay £25 as a bulaturulla (to the Diwa Nilame) on entering on duty for the year.

PUSALE.—A village in Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Sirangahawatta. Population of Pusale in 1881, 328 (190 males, 138 females); in 1891, 227 (127 males, 100 females).

PUSGOMUWA.—A village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 46 (27 males, 19 females); in 1891, 68 (34 males, 34 females).

PUSALAMANKADA.—A village in Diytilaka korale, Upper Hewaheta, in Hangurinketa-wasam. A village path from here to Walawwa.

Population in 1871, 139 (73 males, 66 females); in 1881, 194 (109 males, 85 females); in 1891, 156 (78 males, 78 females). Vellalas, Dlobics, Low-country Sinhalese.

Agas ago people had, tradition says, to cross the Maha-oya on river weeds which grew in the water so peculiarly as to run across the oya from one side to the other, thus forming a sort of bridge. Hence the village "Pusala" (creepers or weeds) "mankada" (a ferry).

Extent under paddy 30 acres (15 amuna) irrigated by the Wadlawale-ela.

Family.—Ellege, 27,914. Hali-elege, 55,747.

WALWANDURAWA KOWWA.—In 1893 it was in a dilapidated condition. King Raja Sinha had an ape that strayed, but was recaptured here, at a Gammaduwa, i.e., an invocation of the gods. The temple is dedicated to Dolaha Dewiyo; no lands attached to it.

BERIMULLE-WEWA.—A small ancient tank.

PUSSEGODA.—A village in Gahsiya pattuwa, Hariapattu.

In the Census of 1871 it is included with Galkella and Warakagoda. Not in the Census of 1881. Population of Pussegoda in 1891, 24 (14 males, 10 females).

Family.—Sumana Unnanse ex. Butub ile Arachchillage Mudalihami. In 1851, when plaintiff became a priest, he entrusted a field and a garden to his cousin Kirala, defendant's father, 32,562.

Pussegoda Mudiyanse witness to two deeds, 1794 and 1801 A.D., respectively (Vol. I., pp. 257-258).

Pussegodage (Vol. I., p. 354).

Pussegoda Palloge (Vol. I., p. 443).

PUSSELLAWA.—A village in Kandukara Ihala korale, Udapalata, 24 miles from Kandy on the Nuwara Eliya road.

Sirram.—Pussellawa-oya.

Hills.—Moragalakanda, Pitakanda.

Population in 1871, 930 (662 males, 268 females); in 1881, 1,306 (820 males, 486 females); in 1891, 729 (417 males, 312 females), including Pussellawa town.

In 1878 98 acres (49*a.* 0*p.* 3*l.*) of paddy land were registered, of which 85½ acres paid Rs. 438 47.

Police station, Public Works Department station, Church of England church, bazaars, a vihare.

Church Missionary Society's mixed vernacular school.

Families.—Conceicao *vs.* W. D. de Silva, for Rose Hill estate, 47,927, 47,928, 49,479, 54,593. Test. 755.

Crown *vs.* Men-hi Hani, for a piece of land on the high road to Nuwara Eliya, 29,369.

L. P. Thomas *vs.* W. H. Walters and George Wall & Co., for undivided half shares of the Mamalle and Kuragastalawa coffee estates, 49,328.

Sir H. Humbold and W. Humbold against tenants on Melfort estate, 96,817, 96,850-51, 97,283, 97,292-96, 97,492, 97,529-30. Estate of the late Major Walter Lawrence Ingles of Melfort estate, Test. 2,014.

Amukoruwege, 7,591 (N. S.). Delmadage, 32,298, 39,059. De Silva, A., 22,504, 81,505. Disanayakege, 33,225, 31,191. Disanayaka Mudiyanseage, 8,071 (N. S.). Gallanitiyege, 7,379 (N. S.). Gamage, 76,038, 1,067 (N. S.). Kasakarage, 7,291 (N. S.). Kodikarage, 8,312 (N. S.). Korale Arachchillage, 76,038, 1,067 (N. S.). Makandurege, 3,961 (N. S.). Moormen, 39,322, 46,247. Pabalage Disanayaka Mudiyanseage, 58,771, 62,618. Pallewattege, 59,048. Patagama Liyana Arachchige, 22,501, 29,369, 33,225, 31,191, 81,503. Pihillege Wirakkodi Mudiyanseage, 58,771, 62,618. Tamila, 39,522, 40,445, 46,247, 62,912, 64,050, 91,660. Wakkumburege, 32,298, 39,059. Welliwattege, 8,312 (N. S.). Welliwaturege, 64,650. Wijesinha Mudiyanseage, 8,071 (N. S.). Wirasinha Wann Arachchige, 40,445, 52,912. Yakdechige, 54,050, 91,660.

PUSSELLAWA VIHARE.

PUSSETENNA.—A village in Udasiya pattuwa, Matale South, in Weligala-wasam. This is a degraded or Gattara village.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Hunuketawala. Not in the Census of 1881 nor of 1891. Vellalas.

PUSULPITIYA OR MEDAGODA BADALGAMMEDDA.—A village in Pallepone korale, Kotmale, on the left bank of the Kotmale river, below the junction of the Pundalu oya river. It is under the Nawungama Arachchi.

Hill.—Yakinigala.

"Pohalpitiya, a village on the banks of the Kotmale-ganga, situated in the midst of a country abounding in rich fields, fruit groves, and neat cottages. It was once a military post, but now (1833) abandoned" (*Cassie Chitty*).

A pansala school.

Population in 1871, 112 (56 males, 56 females); in 1881, 165 (86 males, 79 females); in 1891, 90 (47 males, 43 females). Smiths, Vellalas, Low-country Sinhalese, Moormen.

In 1878 8½ acres (4*a.* 1*p.* 4*l.*) of paddy land were registered, of which 1½ acre paid Rs. 461, 4 redeemed, 3 temple fields (*Vol. I., p. 465*).

Families.—Some smiths in this village, descendants of Maha Doranagama Mulaschariya, who was favoured by King Raja Sinha, who gave him many lands (Alvaulle Mahakumbura, &c.) held under the Kotmalbadde Department, which in 1819 still remained in possession of his descendants (*Jud. Com., 26th July, 1859*).

Wellegelara Ratemahatmaya had land here, Test. 928.

Balalage, 30, D. C. N. E. (Tulpo Saka 1722). Danagumage, 68,450. Dunukellige, 27,362. Halgahawattege, 29,523. Lankeswara Wattege, 29,523. Lankakoruwege, 64,450. Mayakudage, 5,872 (N. S.). Medhankara Unnanse, 5,872 (N. S.). Pahurutota Gammalchige, 27,362. Tennage 30, D. C. N. E. Udakotuwege, 68,450. Waduge, 27,362, 83,222. Weligamattonnege, 29,523, 82,719.

(1800 A.D.).—On Saturday, under the constellation Uturuputuja, in the year of Saka 1722. Grant to Ukkurula by his grandfather and uncle, Pama Naide and Naide, of a field. Witnesses: Pahurutota Gammah, Medagoda Kapurula, Vidane of Pusulpitiye Vihare, Naide Appu of Pusulpitiya, Malachariya of the same village, Nekat Appu, Uduwaka Naide, Kalapitiye Hittara Naide, Panchi Naide, Sinharakjellige Liyanna, Torawaka Liyanna, Vihare Manappa. Talpot written at Pusulpitiye Vihare. 30, D. C. N. E.

VIHARE.—The history of the Pusulpitiye Vihare is told in an old deed in the possession of the incumbent :—

On Thursday, the thirteenth day of the waxing moon of the month II, under the constellation Wisa, in the year of Saka 1573 (1651 A.D.). The priest Maliya Dewa having brought from Malayalam (where the doctrine of our Lord Buddha prevails, who is like a sun in the face of the dewlike ruler of hell) an image of Buddha overlaid with gold, placed it in a rock temple known as Maliya (access to which was by a long flight of rock steps), situated in the centre of Kotmale, which is defended by impenetrable woods, mountain ranges, and springs of water.

In time the duty of officiating in this temple devolved on the priest Monaragamuana Unnanne. Thereafter a Sannas was granted to our grandfather Welimannan, after that for fourteen years to our Disa Ralahami, after that for twelve years to a young novice priest, who was robbed by the priests of Arakkan who visited the place.

Later on, in the year that Sri Wijaya Raja Sinha came to the throne, when on his way from Hanguranketa to Kandy, he commanded us to officiate in this vihare; we then showed to His Majesty the Sannas given to our grandfather, which was now old and decayed, when His Majesty gave another Sannas embodying therein the contents of the old one.

This vihare and Aludeniyi Vihare were always in our family, the incumbency having devolved on us from generation to generation; but now I have no relation nor pupil to whom I can entrust the incumbency. Therefore I have given the Sannas of this vihare and an old written for Aludeniyi Vihare unto an ordained priest, one born to Panabokke Navaratna Mudiyangse Ralahami, who is a relation on the paternal side. This has been done with the knowledge and consent of the Great Gate and Ehelapola Maha Nilame, before a convention of priests headed by Kobbekaduwe Nayaka Unnanne, on Monday, the sixth day of the new moon of the month Navan, in the year of Saka 1679 (1757 A.D.), by me, Aludeniyi Chandajoti, untound in favour of my pupil and relative Panabokke Dhammajoti.

Now, these are the works I, the said Panabokke Dhammajoti, have done in the Pusulpitiye Vihare, which I got from my teacher Aludeniyi, to wit :—New carved rafters to the lower roof of the main vihare room, tiled both the stories, constructed a small vihare five carpenters' cubits long near the dagoba, a granite image of one cubit in height which was in a dilapidated state was restored, I performed the Netra-pinkama, constructed a place for flower-offerings to the bo-tree, built another small vihare in front of the main vihare and above the rock on which the sacred foot is sculptured, another hall 5 cubits' long, two rows of rooms of 11 cubits, a hall of 15 cubits, and another central hall for the accommodation of officiating priests. The whole cost of the work is 2,857 ridis, besides items which may have escaped my recollection. After all there was no one large tract of land given to the vihare for the maintenance of the priests, so the following are the lands, with the extent thereof, given once to the vihare in different places by benevolent persons, to wit :—Dedications from Mawela-wela : Iddamal Panikkijakumbura 5 pelas, Mahakoholane 3 pelas, Kudakoholane 2 pelas, Viharewatta 6 pelas, Batamuure 1 pela, Patabeliyadda 1 pela, Holman-kumbura 2 pelas, Bopitiye pinkumbura 5 pelas, Gantulawa 2 pelas, Gonmagahayataliyadda 1 pela, Puseliyadda 1 pela, Tisunaliyadda 12 lahas, Mahaheneliyadda 1 pela, Puwakulandawa 1 pela, Perawellaliyadda 4 lahas, Kudaloramahawaliyadda 1 pela, Hapugahawatteliyadda, Kirindeliyadda 6 lahas, Mahagamayaliyadda 1 lahas, Kodikarnaliyadda 2 lahas, Ganaheliyadda 2 pelas, Welagamatenma 2 lahas, Metiwahagawaliyadda 2 pelas.

On Friday, the eighth day of the waxing moon of the month Poson, in the year of Saka 1706 (1784 A.D.) the field Kurukudapitiye A-wedduma of 8 lahas belonging to Elpitiye Appu of Momppe was dedicated to the Pusulpitiye Vihare. Dodankotuwa 1 pela, Kotazepitiye-warabaliyadda 6 lahas. From Uduwaka : Palleppekumbura 1 pela, Hambade 12 lahas, Atamedigala 1 pela, Dimbulgamage Sattambi dedicated Polgahayataliyadda 6 lahas, Maladeniya 6 lahas, Meddegoda Kurukudapitiyeliyadda 6 lahas, Berawagama Berakarnaliyadda 6 lahas, Kurunpitiye Kirindenieliyadda 2 pelas, Berawagama A-wedduma 2 pelas, Morape Jawongeliyadda 1 pela, Watadlora Kinagahayataliyadda 6 lahas. These are the only fields dedicated at this time.

The vihare is situated at the foot of the hill Maliya-maha-paya, where in ancient times Maliya Dewa, the last of the Itahat Unnanas, is said to have resided in a Gal-lana. This ancient vihare commands the picturesque view of the Kotmale ganga.

"There is on the side of the Kotmale-ganga near Pusulpitiya a rock called Ira-handa-kotapu-gala, under which it is still supposed that an immense treasure is buried.

"In ancient times a Brahmin who was travelling in search of buried treasures having lit upon this rock took up his residence in its neighbourhood, and having learnt that the sacrifice of a child was required to get at the treasure, adopted a little boy. The child was gradually trained to dive under water, and when it had acquired sufficient experience to remain under water for a number of hours, the Brahmin told him of the treasure and asked the boy to bring him news of it. The boy once told him that he had approached the mouth of the cave and that there were four rampuhul (golden a-b-pumpkins). Whereupon the Brahmin, who knew that he has gained his object, ordered the boy to fetch one, and while the child was under the water the greedy Brahmin with one hand held the coveted treasure and with the other stabbed the child and let it down.

"The Brahmin instantly made up his mind to depart, and taking his things and the newly-acquired treasure started, but he had not proceeded far when he felt very hungry. So laying the golden puhul by and began cooking his meal, but scarcely had he set the puhul on the ground it disappeared under the earth, and the distracted Brahmin fled the place a madman.

"The vihare of Pusulpitiya is said to be built in this spot, where the golden puhul disappeared underground."

A member of the Panabokke family was incumbent from 1823 till 1848, when he threw off robes, and he was afterwards appointed Ratomahamaya of Upper Bulatgama. On quitting the vihare he gave a notarial deed to a priest who held the vihare until a member of the Panabokke family should take robes. That priest, Dharmapala Dharmajoti, left in 1859 or 1860 and went to Pelmadulla in Sabaragamuwa (38,823).

Later on Panabokke Medhankara Unnanse became incumbent. He leased some of the vihare lands in 1875, stating he needed money for the repair of the vihare (66,719, Insolvency 814).

On 9th August, 1845, Uda Aludeniyu Vihare given to the Pusulpitiye Unnanse (*Vol. I., pp. 18, 19*).

The Panabokke Walawwa family claim to be hereditary incumbents of the vihare.

In the vihare there is a pair of beautiful tusks, each 7 ft. long and 13 in. in circumference at thickest part. The pair was presented by Agalawatto Sattambi of Ambatalawa (*Vol. I., p. 40*).

Mr. Le Mesurier says "Pusulpitiya Vihare built about the time of Kirti Sri Raja Sinha. There is a cave here said to have been the dwelling-place of a rajah from Malvar (in India). The vihare contains about twenty-five images made of gold, silver, brass, and wood, and is in charge of a priest. It has 55 amunams of land, of which 45 are paddy land."

The Viharewatta, which is large (15 amunu = 30 acres), is said to have been dedicated by King Kirti Sri (*T. L. C. 515*).

The vihare has nine Paravani Pangu hero, and in Kabatadeniya, Kalapitiya, and Mawela :—

1. Gedarmkumbura Panguwa.—Tenant : Viharego. Holds 2 pelas field and 2 pelas garden (in Pusulpitiya). Services (commutable for Rs. 9.30) : to collect and remove the anda shares of the fields of the vihare ; to clear the road to the vihare for the four festivals ; to cowdung and decorate the vihare and the banage ; to thatch the pansala, banage, and atuwa, and to keep them in repair ; to serve as a Vidane for Pusulpitiya ; to give yearly one bottle of kekuna oil for the Katti Mangallaya ; to accompany the incumbent on one journey a year carrying his betel bag.

2. Ganedeniya Panguwa.—Tenant : Legunge. Holds 12 labas field and 1 pela garden (in Pusulpitiya). Services (commutable for Rs. 5) : same as No. 1, except that the panguwa has no Vidana service, and carries baggage instead of the betel bag.

3. Pataheliyadda Panguwa.—Tenant : Manannalage. Holds 1 pela field and 2 pelas garden (in Pusulpitiya). Services (commutable for Rs. 5) : same as No. 2.

4. Pinkumbura Panguwa.—Tenant: Nopitiyege. Holds 1a. 1p. 0l. field and 4 kuruni garden (in Kahatadeniya). Services (commutable for Rs. 19-85): same as No. 2.

5. Perawella Panguwa.—Tenant: Lankeswarage. Holds 6 kuruni field and 1 pela garden (field in Mawela and the garden in Pusulpitiya). Services (commutable for Rs. 2): same as No. 2.

6. Ganedeniya Panguwa.—Tenant: Legunga. Holds 12 lahas field and 1 pela garden (in Pusulpitiya). Services (commutable for Rs. 5-50): same as No. 2.

7. Ellekumbura Panguwa.—Tenant: Bogoda Liyanage. Holds 12 lahas field and 1 pela garden (in Pusulpitiya). Services (commutable for Rs. 5-50): same as No. 2.

8. Rakkato-ella Panguwa.—Tenant: Kotuwege. Holds 12 lahas field and 12 kuruni garden (field in Kalapitiya and the garden in Pusulpitiya). Services (commutable for Rs. 5-50): same as No. 2.

9. Nahalupela Panguwa.—Tenant: Lankeswarage. Holds 6 lahas field and 1 pela garden (field in Mawela and the garden in Pusulpitiya). Services (commutable for Rs. 2): same as No. 2.

In Wataddora, Berawagama, it has three pangu (0a. 3p. 4l. fields, 0a. 3p. 0l. gardens). Commuted for Rs. 17.

PUWAK-ATTAWA *alias* **PUWAK-ATTAWALA**.—A village in Udugoda Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North, under the Alutgama Arachchi.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Alutgama. Population of Puwak-attawa *alias* Puwak-attawala in 1881, 87 (42 males, 45 females); in 1891, 74 (38 males, 36 females). Tom-tom Beaters Weavers.

In 1878 17½ acres (8a. 3p. 3l.) of paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 37-30.

The DAMBULU VIHARE has Puwak-attawala Ihala Panguwa. Tenants: Medage. Hold two fields of 2a. 1p. 0l., fifteen cheenas of 54 amunu in two portions. Services (commutable for Rs. 22-45): to assist in putting up a torana at the Nanumura Mangalaya and to decorate it for the four festivals; to repair and whitewash with makul 8 ft. of the mandappe and vihare wall; to cowl the padalama; to keep in repair 6 ft. of the maha wahaikada; to give kevilik at the Nanumura and Alutsal Mangalaya; to take the gannure with seventeen other villages, two days at a time, and pound 1 pela paddy; to give a neliya of oil at the Katti Mangalaya; to give penunkat and betel at the old and new year; to contribute daily for fifteen days of *ras* to the dankada, 4 noli rice, 1 coconut, and condiments; to give twopence as siwurumila; to provide a man to carry palanquin of the Nayaka Unnase on one journey a year to Kandy; to assist in thatching and repairing one legunga; to give yearly a penikada of one muttiya of mipeni and one pumpkin, or pay sixpence for the penimuttiya.

Adikari Walawwa registered as owner of a Ninda Panguwa (a field of 2 pelas) held by Balitiyannalage. Services (commutable for Rs. 5): to present betel and a piriwehikada at the old year.

PUWAK-ATTAWALA.—An uninhabited village in Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North.

Stream.—Pilagammana-ela.

Hill.—Kotagalakanda.

PUWAKGAHA-ELA.—A village in Udugoda Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North.

Population in 1881, 72 (32 males, 40 females). Not in the Census of 1871 nor of 1891.

PUWAKGAHA-GALA.—A village in Gampahasiya pattuwa, Matale South, under the Dombawala Arachchi.

Population in 1871, 149 (73 males, 76 females). Not in the Census of 1881 nor of 1891. Mudaliperuwe, Washers.

PUWAKGGAHA-ULPOTA.—A village in Gangala Udasiya pattuwa, Matale East. Not in any of the Census returns. In 1878 17 acres (8a. 2p. 2l.) of uncommuted paddy land were registered.

PUWAKPITIYA — A village in Gampahasiya pattuwa, Matale South, under the Waradamuna Arachchi.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Waradamuna. Population of Puwakpitiya in 1881, 182 (105 males, 77 females); in 1891, 149 (79 males, 70 females). Vellalas, Jaggery caste.

In 1878 50½ acres (25a. 1p. 1l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 31½ acres paid Rs. 89.11, 15 acres redeemed, and the rest were uncommuted. The fields are watered by the Nagaha-elle amuna and Naipenawale amuna.

Families.—Egodage, 3,881, D. C. M. (Sittu Saka 1733). Thalage, 19,677, 67,748. Pahalage, 3,881, D. C. M., 19,677, 51,505, 67,748.

SITU (1811 A.D.).—Whereas Pusumbi and Appuwa Godapadda having disputed for the field Lindekotuwa of 13 lahass, situate at Puwakpitiyewela Dig-gala, in Kohonsiya pattuwa of Matale, came and laid claim for the same, and when the matter was inquired into it was proved that Pusumbi had no sufficient right to it and that Appuwa Godapadda had right to the same. Whereupon it was decided and adjudged that the said portion of land of 13 lahass, together with the houses, gardens, plantations, and high and low grounds attached thereto, be the property of the said Appuwa Godapadda. Thus this Sittu has been granted on Tuesday, the tenth day of the month Unduwak, in the year of Saka 1733, by me, Unambuwa Disa Ralahami, who holds the offices of Gantune Disava, Chief of the Kuruwe Departments of Gangala, Laggala, Kiri-ruwa, and Bogambara, Chief of the Kadawat of Dehi-gu-hinna, Millawana, Pusweldeniya, and Nalanda, Chief of the Ninda Vidana, Dewula, and Vibara villages, and Great Disava of Matale. 3,881, D. C. M.

Ruins of a dewala and an ambalana.

PUWAKPITIYA. — A village in Gangala Uda-ya pattuwa, Matale East. The *wassam* includes Puwakpitiya, Dammantenna, Patanegedara, and Habaragaha-ola. *Sarama*—Bambaragaya-ya oya, Bambarun-wahana-ela, Gama-oya.

Hills.—Diyakirillugaha-kade-kanda, Gaha-udapatane-kanda, Hinguragale kanda. The original settler was a Vudda named Hapu Ratnekala. He first planted arecanut trees.

Population in 1871, 435 (233 males, 202 females); in 1881, 207 (115 males, 92 females); in 1891, 213 (122 males, 91 females). Vellalas, Pannayo, Weavers, Washers, Smiths.

In 1878 161½ acres (80a. 2p. 7l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 145½ acres paid Rs. 423.25, 11 acres were redeemed.

Families.—Puwakpitiye Waragolle Ratemabattmaya (*Vol. I., pp. 94, 280*). Waragolle Wijerattumaya Mudiyanelage Ukku Banda, Coroner, 97,742. Waragolle and Udawattege, 97,516, 2,781 (N.S.)

PUWAKPITIYA. — A village in Kandapalla kora'e, Matale North, under the Walaswewa Arachchi.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Dambagolla and Walaswewa. Population of Puwakpitiya in 1881, 87 (48 males, 39 females); in 1891, 89 (42 males, 47 females). Washers.

In 1878 57 acres (28a. 1p. 9l.) of paddy land were registered.

There is a rock vihare.

PUWAKWETIYA.—A hamlet of Pattiyagama.

RABEGOMUWA.—A village in Medapalata korale, Udunuwara, the greater part of which belongs to the Lankatilaka Vihare and Dewale.

In the Census of 1871 Rabbegomuwa, Walgama, and Hiyawela were grouped together. Population of Rabbegomuwa in 1881, 242 (123 males, 119 females); in 1891, 207 (107 males, 100 females). Duriyo.

In 1878 58½ acres (29a. 0p. 3l.) of paddy land were registered, of which more than half (32 acres) were temple fields, 24½ acres paid Rs. 106'41, and the rest were redeemed.

King Raja Sinha (1634-1687) gave lands in the village to his mistress Weligama Dugganna Mahatmeyo.

Families.—Batgoda Udage, 73,824. Gammahelage, 23,503. Gebalana Gammabe, 6,409 (*May*, 1835). Hapanpedige, 88,423, 99,186. Hilipote Yakdessa, 6,409. Horatalpedige, 88,423, 99,186. Kapuge, 44,080. Karunapedige, 88,423. Marasinpedige, 4,244 (N. S.). Mutunawadige (Vihare tenants), 56,426, 67,876. Udage, 44,080. Welikumburege, 44,080. Yatinuwara (Vihare tenants), 56,426, 61,294.

RABEGOMUWE VIHARE.—Weligama Dugganna Mahatmeyo built a dagoba and a small vihare or pillimage. The ceremonies were performed by an Upasakara. Some years after 1815, the dagoba was broken into and the image in the vihare was removed to Lankatilaka Vihare.

LANKATILAKA VIHARE.—The most beautiful of the Buddhist temples near Kandy. It is on the minor road from Embilimigama on the Colombo road to Angunawala on the Gampola road, about 8 or 9 miles from Kandy by either road.

"The temple is on the top of an immense rock, to which a flight of steps leads, and there are two very long inscriptions, one in Sinhalese and one in Grantha or old Tamil characters. The Sinhalese inscription records the erection of the temple and the grants of land made to it by King Bhuwaneka Bahu IV. of Gampola. The date of the accession of this king as given by Turnour is 1317 A.D., but that given in the inscription is the year 1266 of the Saka era, corresponding to 1342 A.D." (*Müller's Ancient Inscriptions*, p. 72).

SANNAS (1794 A.D.).—In the year 1266 of Saka, in the third year of the reign of Bhuwaneka Bahu, Sena Lanka Adhikari, on the full moon day in Wesak, jointly with the priesthood in general, made a site of granite on the rock called Pan-hal-gala at Udunuwara. 60 cubits by 70 cubits, to the height of a human body, levelled the upper surface of it, and on it raised a vihare of brickwork with four stories, having an entrance on the eastern side, and also five dewala round it, with figures of celestial beings, elephants, oxen, lions, panthers, and fish; in height 32 ft., having four dagobas at the four corners and one in the centre, all surmounted by golden pinnacles. In the central dagoba a depository was made for the books of the three Pitakas, 28 well-finished images, and one in sleeping posture 5 cubits long in the fourth story. In the third story 28 bo-trees and the 24 "Vivarana"; in the second story a copper bo-tree with golden leaves, with Buddha under it, attended by two gods on either side fanning him, two other gods, two goddesses, thousands of other minor figures, Indra, Brahma, and Vishnu. On the walls and ceilings the 50 birth stories, at the gates the gatekeepers, in the dewala the Hindu gods, who are the tutelary gods of Lanka, with their goddesses, and on the ground floor the figures of Buddha and gods. The remuneration paid to the artists in paddy, gold, silver, and cloth was valued at 3,60,000 gold pieces ("masuran"). In the yard outside the vihare a metal image was made of Sena Lanka Adhikari's own size; for cooking rice a kitchen 11 cubits long was built, and in front of the yard on the eastern side, a flight of stone steps 130 cubits long was made, having such a width that four or five people may pass and repass at one and the same time. There was also raised a wall all round of 400 cubits long, with four round granite pillars at the four ends, and a two-storied house 8 by 8 cubits on the western side, and other outhouses for the use of vihare servants, two pansalas for priests, flower gardens and orchards; and for the

future upkeep and maintenance of the vihare the following lands were dedicated to it:—1 yala paddy land from Kiriwawula, 6 yala paddy land from Alut Badalagoda, 5 yala paddy land from Parana Badalagoda, in all 12 yalas (240 amunu); also 1 yala paddy land from Hikkla-ulla-gonmanikaya, 1 yala from Parana Badalagoda, 1 yala extent from Kasabiliyagoda, 1 yala from Tarannagoda, 12 amunu paddy land extending from the upper part of Deltota Malpenkandura up to Haputale, one land Magulpitiyela from Hantane, and 1 yala extent from Piduwelgoda, as weidmized by the inhabitants of Uduuwara and Yatinuwara, in all 17 yalas and 12 amunu, with all the plantations; with gold, silver, copper, cloth, 200 slaves of both sexes, 100 head of cattle, besides an annual contribution of one fanam from each house, besides a duty of quarter per cent. on foreign trade carried on by Moormen of the inner and outer madiges and traders of the eighteen countries and nine seaport towns;—with directions that three-fifths of the income be applied for the use of the Trio of Buddha, the rest for the use of those who officiate. Those who rob the vihare of these will be deprived of the bliss of seeing the future Buddha, and will be born crows and dogs ever in hunger and thirst and as pretayas more degraded than the outcaste. For thus it is said, that any one stealing a blade of grass, a stick of firewood, a flower, or even a fruit from vihara property will be born a gigantic pretaya. It is the prayer of Sena Lanka Adhikari that those who wish bliss and happiness in this world and in the next will contribute towards this meritorious act, and even by word of mouth may attain bliss in heaven and Nirvana. I would place on the crown of my head the dust on the feet of those who contribute, and I would adore present and future kings, ministers, and rich men, and Sinhalese and Tamils who will assist in the maintenance of this vihare. And it is laid down that one who protects the interests of a vihare accumulates greater merit than one who makes an offering, in the same way as one that watches over a crop secures greater benefit therefrom than the one sowed the seed; as a child is much more attached to and of greater service to its wet nurse than to its mother, therefore those who assist in this good work shall attain Nirvana.

In the third year of my reign I, King Sri Sanghabo Sri Wikrama Bahu, on the full moon day in Unduwap, with a view of securing bliss in heaven, dedicate to Lankatilaka Vihare, in the name of Buddha, to be held in perpetuity, so that daily offerings may be made in my name, the village Pattiyagama in the up-country, with fruit trees and forests and tenants therein. I, Epa, on the same day, dedicate on my account the village Rabbegomuwa, with fruit trees, forests, and tenants therein, to be held in perpetuity, to the Lankatilaka Vihare. (Imprecations.)

In the twenty-first year of my reign I, Kirti Sri Raja Sinha, on Tuesday the sixth day of the increasing moon in Poson, re-dedicate to Lankatilaka Vihare the village Godawela, which had before this been dedicated to it.

In the seventh year of my reign I, Rajadhi Raja Sinha, on Monday, the third day of the increasing moon in Il, re-dedicate to Lankatilaka Vihare the village Rabbegomuwa, with all its high and low lands, houses, fruit trees, and tenants therein, for the maintenance of the vihare during the pupillary succession of my tutor Kobbekaduwa Srinivasa Sami.

Know that this dedication is made on a copper Sannas, as Bluwaneka Bahu and other great kings of the past have made grants of land, and as it is necessary for the upkeep of the vihare till the extinction of Buddhism. (Imprecations.)

In 1798 A.D. the last King of Kandy granted to the vihare this Tudupata:—

Our lord of the solar race, monarch of the three divisions of Lanka (who is possessed of great valour, and whose lotus-like feet are ever kissed by bee-like foreign monarchs), when reigning in Lanka once thus commanded, opening his deep-red lips, who never emanate fragrance-like truth. In order that there may be a continuous offering to Buddha in my name at Lankatilaka Vihare, in Melapalata of Uduuwara, let the paddy fields Peraliyagewalakumbura of 8 pelas, Galahitiyawa of 1 amunu, Maddepala of 2 pelas, Daranda of 2 pelas and 5 lahas, Madahitiyawa of 2 pelas, Wana-kawa of 2 pelas and 5 lahas, Pihillekumbura of 1 amunu, in all 5 amunu and 3 pelas, with all their appurtenant high lands, plantations, and houses, situate as Enawawela, be dedicated to this vihare in my name. Thus this dedication is made for the upkeep of Lankatilaka Vihare during the pupillary succession of Dharmapala, who is a descendant in an unbroken line from Kobbekaduwa Srinivasa Sami, who is our tutor and spiritual instructor, so that this property may be held up till the extinction of Buddhism without being disturbed by kings, sub-kings, and ministers, and that our lord may attain bliss in heaven by virtue of this act.

This Tudupata was made and granted on Monday, the sixth day of the increasing moon of the month Wesak, in the year of Saka 1720, during the Siva Cycle.

Kobbekaduwa Rajaguru Maha Nayaka Unnanse, uncle and tutor of **Kobbekaduwa Rajaguru Maha Nayake Unnanse**, died four years after the British accession, held the Mawela, Kirinda, and Lankatilaka Vihara.

Kobbekaduwa Srinivasa Anu Nayaka Unnanse died at Lankatilaka in May, 1845; his uncle and tutor **Amunugama Loku Srinivasa Unnanse** succeeded him and died in May, 1847 (Test. 18,772).

Kobbekaduwa Srinivasa Buddharakkhita Unnanse, pupil and grandnephew of **Kobbekaduwa Rajaguru Srinivasa Anu Nayaka Unnanse**, the only surviving member of the **Kobbekaduwa Rajaguru** line of priests.

In the H. L. M. the vihara was registered as having owned 143 acres (71a. 3p. 37.) of paddy land held by Gallele Gammahē, Malu-elana Gammahē, Udage Gammahē, Viyanna. Apullanna, Kirula, Eldeniye Hangidiya, Dawulkaraya, Hulawaliya, Sepala, Muttettuwa, Kira, Pasganaya, Balaya, Maha Duraya, Temmettaya, Ambalandeniye Appu, Puncheda, Seya, Horatalpeliya, Badahelaya, Horanekaraya, Berakaraya, Haliyadda, Hangidiya, Walakadawatto Gammahē, Marakkala Naide, Aladeniye Hangidiya.

The vihara has endowments in the following villages :—

Village.	Number of Pangu.	Extent of Fields.			Extent of Gardens.			Extent of Hēn.			Value of Services.	
		A.	P.	K.	A.	P.	K.	A.	P.	K.	Ra.	c.
Dawalagala (<i>Vol. I., p. 136</i>) ...	1	2	0	0	0	3	6	1	3	0	47	10
Erawwawela (<i>Vol. I., p. 229</i>)...	3	5	1	6	2	2	8	4	1	7	179	60
Godawela (<i>Vol. I., p. 201</i>) ...	1	6	0	4	0	3	8	—	—	—	154	60
Hiyarapitiya (<i>Vol. I., p. 359</i>)...	3	0	3	2	0	1	7	—	—	—	24	60
Pamunuwa (<i>ante, p. 690</i>) ...	1	1	2	0	1	2	0	—	—	—	42	35
Rabbogomuwa	12	8	0	5	10	3	4	10	2	3	275	95
Tiruppuwa ...	2	1	1	5	0	0	6	—	—	—	44	45
Total ...	23	25	1	2	17	1	0	16	3	0	768	65

The services of the vihara tenants at Rabbogomuwa are to supply buffaloes and to cultivate the muttettu field; to carry the grain and straw to the granary; to fell and square timber and to supply firewood and clay to make tiles; to decorate the vihara for the festivals; to supply oil for the festival of lights; to weed the compound; to thatch the buildings and to watch the vihara at night; to go to Gurudeniya on the festival of new rice; to carry six loads of rice and ten bundles of straw to the Kotugodella Vihara; to carry the incumbent's palanquin on journeys between Kandy and Lankatilaka; to give presents to the incumbent; to give kitul syrup, jaggery, and gilampasa; to blow the trumpet for the festivals and perahera. The pangu are called Dura, Dodanango Nila, Bokumbure Nila, Moragahakumbure Nila, Pallegorake Nila, Kahatagahadoniye Nila, Puwakdandawo Nila, Pussewatte Nila, Asweddu, Hon, Horano, Migondena.

The LANKATILAKA DEWALE has a Hewisi Panguwa in this village. The services are to weed the compound four times a year; to be on duty for twelve weeks; to thatch and whitewash the dewale; to put up decorations for the perahera; two men to beat tom-tom for the perahera, the festivals, and daily for the aliyā-dura and hende-dura; to cultivate part of the muttettu; to give oil; to put up the pan-haraw; to supply an arecanut tree for the torana at the perahera; to appear three times a year before the Basnayaka Nilame; to

present betel to the Wannakurals; to prepare clay and firewood to make tiles once in five years; to do any work at the dewale for seven days; to attend the Kandy perahera and beat tom-tom.

In the H. L. M. the dewale was registered as having owned $84\frac{1}{2}$ acres of paddy land.

The dewale has endowments, about $49\frac{1}{2}$ acres paddy land, in the following villages:—

	Number of Pangu.	Extent of Fields. A. P. K.	Value of Services. Rs. c.
Hiddla-ulla ..	19	19 1 3	605 95
Iliyarapitiya ..	2	1 1 0	39 70
Rabbegomuwa ..	1	1 1 0	35 30
Tirappuwa ..	2	2 3 1	89 70
Total ..	24	24 2 4	770 65

RADAGASPANA.—A hamlet of Ampitiya, in Gandabekorale, Lower Hewaheta.

RADAGODA.—A village in Medapalata korale, Udunuwara. It belongs to the Dalada Maligawa.

Stream.—Gell-oya.

Dambaradeniya and Radagoda are grouped together in the Census of 1871. Population of Radagoda in 1881, 316 (163 males, 153 females); in 1891, 320 (161 males, 159 females). Low-caste.

In the H. L. M. 51 acres ($25a. 1p. 8l.$) of paddy land were registered.

In 1878 77 acres ($38a. 2p. 1l.$) were registered, which paid no tax.

King Kirti Sri dedicated Radagoda to the Dalada Maligawa. Like most of this king's grants to the Dalada there was no writing or Sannas. The dedication was probably merely a confirmation of the former rights of the temple. A great part of the paddy land belonged absolutely to the temple, and the tenants were secure in the permanent occupation of their fields and gardens on condition of doing a fixed amount of work on the temple land and of service to the Diwa Nilame.

In the Hi Lekam Mitiya 51 acres paddy land were registered as belonging to the Dalada Maligawa and small portions to Radagoda Vihare and Kurudeniye Dewale.

In 1859, 12 acres were muttettu, that the rest of the paddy land was held by Paravani Nilakarayo. Originally there were six Nila Pangu and four Dura Pangu, but in 1859 the shares were subdivided, and there were many "Karamaru Karayo." These tenants ought to have cultivated the muttettu gratuitously or at least on payment for implements, seed paddy, and weeding, but since 1845 the field had not been worked by the tenants, but had been rented out for 40 annas of paddy per annum. The Nilakarayo would not assist the renter except for payment.

The Ordinance No. 3 of 1870 was passed to meet such a case as that of Radagoda, where, though the tenants had ceased to do the service, no tax was paid by them, it was intended that a money value should be placed on the services; but instead of fixing a just value on services, the Service Tenures Commissioner fixed Rs. 37.50 as payable annually for each amuna of paddy land.

Here is the extract from the register, which does not truly represent the state of matters at the date when the register was made:—

The DALADA MALIGAWA owned eleven Service Pangu:—

1. Pallodura.—Tenants: 23 (20 Low-caste, 3 Moormon). Hold 5 acres fields, 14 acres gardens, and 19 acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 93.00): to supply every three months a mahakada of vegetables and 2 neli of oil or two shillings, and for each of the festivals a similar kada to the temple, 2 kat and betel to Diwa Nilame, and one kada and betel to the Kariyakaranarala; to supply implements of husbandry and other requisites for the cultivation of the muttettu and to superintend the work, receiving 23. 6s. 8d.; to thatch the atuwa;

to decorate the temple for the festivals, parahera, and the mangallaya, supplying materials, and to attend them; to square timber; to get the other tenants to do any work for the temple or Diwa Nilame, the latter feeding the workmen.

2. Alutdura.—Tenants: 17 (12 Low-caste, 5 Moormen). Hold 7 acres fields, 8 acres gardens, and 10 acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 95.65): same as No. 1.

3. Hulawali Dura.—Tenants: 10 (7 Low-caste, 3 Moormen). Hold 4½ acres fields, 3 acres gardens, and 2½ acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 73.60): same as No. 1.

4. Manina *alias* Dura.—Tenants: 8 Low-caste. Hold 5½ acres fields, 3½ acres gardens, and 17 acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 79.45): same as No. 1, and in addition to measure the crops of the bandara fields and also the hamba given out to be pounded and the rice thereof.

5. Nila.—Tenants: 5 Low-caste. Hold 3½ acres fields, 1 acre gardens, and 3½ acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 59.40): to carry from the village to Kandy the maha mangallaya and penumket given by the Durayo; to assist in cultivating the muttettu; six men to attend the festivals, parahera, and the five puja, and to do any work ordered; to fell and remove timber; to pound monthly 4 amunu 3 pela and 2 kurumi of paddy; once in eight months to supply 60 pingo-loads of firewood; to do any special work for seven days.

6. Nila.—Tenants: 4 Low-caste. Hold 4 acres fields, 2 acres gardens, and 4½ acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 54.40): same as No. 5.

7. Nila.—Tenants: 13 (11 Low-caste, 2 Moormen). Hold 4½ acres fields, 1½ acre gardens, and 7 acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 63): same as No. 5.

8. Nila.—Tenants: 17 (14 Low-caste, 3 Moormen). Hold 4½ acres fields, 8½ acres gardens, and 7 acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 71.50): same as No. 5.

9. Nila.—Tenants: 7 Low-caste. Hold 3½ acres fields, half an acre garden, and 2 acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 56.85): same as No. 5.

10. Nila.—Tenants: 7 (5 Low-caste, 2 Moormen). Hold 5 acres fields, 1½ acre gardens, and 4½ acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 84.35): same as No. 5.

11. Navan.—Tenants: 3 Blacksmiths. Hold 1½ acre field and half an acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 25.85): to supply iron implements for cultivating the muttettu and to make iron tools for the other tenants, receiving iron and charcoal; to work for fifteen days at the temple and at the Diwa Nilame's wawalwa; to present to the Diwa Nilame, the Vidano, and the Kariyakaranarala an arcanut cutter each and a kotta and a hiramano to the temple.

12. Walandena (Oa. 2p. 5l. fields).—Maruwena.

13. Paliyngo (Oa. 0p. 5l. fields).—Maruwena.

Families.—Atuwagawage, 36,510, 48,446, Egolago, 36,510, 48,446. Kittango Durayalage, 34,211. Kotuwege, 5,548 (N. S.). Nawinnege, 36,510, 48,446. Ranhotipeligo, 5,548 (N. S.). Sobanawattege, 31,211. Udage, 383, 36,510, 62,812.

WERAWALA *alias* KUTTANGAL VIHARE :—

SANNAS (1509 A.D.).—Granted in the year of Buddha 2052, of the month Wesak, on the eighth day of the waxing moon. The following lands in Udunuwara:—Atalaha 2 pela, Dissanga 2 pela, these lands of 1 amuna belonged to the Vihare; Bokumbura 5 pela, Bodi 3 pela, and the high grounds attached thereto, lying within these boundaries, viz., Ununuwa and from the sides of the Kahatutalanda channel and of Batatalmaditta, which include paddy lands of 3 amunu, with gardens, houses, plantations, and grounds attached thereto, which were formerly held under the Siwuru-param-parawa tenure, are hereby assigned over to the Kuttangal Vihare for its improvement (to be possessed by the pupils of Bamunu Buddhawan-a Sami) by the great King Srisina Samasta Wikrama Bahu, whose fame has gone throughout the world for mercy and goodness, being actuated by a spirit of piety devoted to acts of merit and charity; and surrounded by a great assembly of his subjects in the Dalada Maligawa, of the illustrious city of Senkhandagala, have offered unto Bamunu Buddhawan-a Sami, the grandson of Sakaladik Wijayawaliya Rana-kanda Parakrama Bahu Priwan Sami, for having caused the bura book "Sangut Sanghaya," to be beautifully transcribed. That the said lands, inscribed in the Sannas, have been absolutely offered

as an alms to the said Buddhawansa Sami, that no dispute either in word or deed shall be made by anybody. If any subsequent kings, ministers, influential persons, Diwa and Gahula Nilamaw of the king shall dispute this offering in word or deed, they shall suffer in the eight hells, but those who shall support the same in word or deed shall enjoy happiness in the celestial mansions, &c. This Sannas has been inscribed under royal command by Sanhasawanta Kula Perumalum. 383, D.C.K.

Totapala-angakumbura of an acre registered as the property of the vihara (*T. L. C. 126*).

Ralagoda Padikura Lekam Mahatmaya witness to deed Saka 1732 (1810 A.D.), by Pilima Talawwe Dienwa to Maha Nayakar Abu Swami of Gampola (*Vol. I., p. 65*).

RADAWELA.—A village in Gangala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, in Kongahawela-wasam.

Stream.—Radawela-ela.

In the Census of 1871 Kongahawela and Radawela are grouped together. Population of Radawela in 1881, 118 (60 males, 58 females); in 1891, 134 (74 males, 60 females). Vellalas, and one family of Wolli Durayo.

In 1878 153½ acres (76a. 3p. 2l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 132½ acres paid Rs. 336-08.

Families.—Agarapalogo and Migahakotuwege, 6,250 (N. 8.).

A heap of bricks, the ruins of an ancient building.

RADDENIYA.—A village in Asgiri Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale South, in Ambanpala-wasam.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 36 (14 males, 22 females); in 1891, 14 (7 males, 7 females). Walmupurayo, Tamils.

Raddeniyegedara Tikiriya, being a favourite of the king, was made Duraya of the village.

RAJJAMMANA.—A village in Gampahasiya pattuwa, Matale South.

As Ratta Gammabe originally formed the village and settled here it was called Rajjammanna.

Population in 1871, 147 (81 males, 66 females); in 1881, 28 (17 males, 11 females); in 1891, 5 males. Moormen.

In 1878 56½ acres (28a. 0p. 5l.) of paddy land were registered, of which about half paid no tax.

Families.—Tambi Lebbe *vs.* Sinnadu Pulle Pakir Tambi, 50,157. Wappu Lebbe Tambi Lebbe of Matale *vs.* Wappu, Vel-Muladeniya, for a field Godapanguwa, 59,232.

RAKSHAGODA.—A village in Gampaha Korale East, Upper Dumlara.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 25 (13 males, 12 females); in 1891, 35 (15 males, 20 females).

In 1878 12½ acres (6a. 0p. 6l.) of paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 33-49.

RALLE-ROTA-WEWA.—A village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North, in Alutwewa-wasam.

Village settled by Welegedara Rala.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 55 (23 males, 32 females); in 1891, 33 (14 males, 19 females). Vellalas, Washors.

In 1878 17 acres (8a. 1p. 9l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 5 acres paid Rs. 6-16; the rest were uncommuted.

RAMBAWELA.—A village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North, in Dandubendiruppe-wasam.

Stream.—Kandana-ela.

Hill.—Dambagetekanda.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 30 (16 males, 14 females); in 1891, 33 (18 males, 15 females). Blacksmiths.

In 1878 1½ acre (0a. 3p. 5l.) of paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 2-08.

RAMBAWELA.—An abandoned village in Inamaluwa korale, Matale North, 3 miles from the North road.

In 1878 2½ acres (1a. 0p. 5l.) of paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 2-08. The fields are cultivated only once in three or four years.

RAMBODA.—A village in Udapone korale, Kotmale, on Gankuru-oya on the Kandy-Nuwara Eliya road, 33-60 miles from Kandy, 11-10 from Pussallawa, 13-60 from Nuwara Eliya, 3,506 ft. above the sea. Near the 32½ milepost.

HAMLETS.—Ambahela, Gerandi-ella, Kondagala, Kuda-oya, Labugolla, Malhewa, Palagolla.

Stream.—Dewaturu-oya-ela from Ramboda-oya.

Hills.—Kiriya-ketiya, 6,568-8 ft. above the sea; Talagalakanda.

Roads.—A minor road from Pusulpitiya to Ramboda and from Ramboda to Wilkoda, short cut from Ramboda to Kondagala, village paths from Ambatalawa to Malhewa, Malhewa to Ramboda-Pusulpitiya minor road, Ramboda to the minor road, Ramboda-Pusulpitiya minor road to Pannal-oya, and a minor road from Ramboda to Maturata.

The name Ramboda is said to have been derived from ran-teliya (gold plate), rumoured to have been buried in a field called Ramboda-gedarakumbura. In certain places in the village grains of gold are said to have been found. In a certain portion of the year certain rumbling noises are heard close by the bungalow of Ramboda estate; the natives attribute this to the noise of a Punawa, a vessel with twelve funnels or spouts with seven rims or tiers. There is some magnificent scenery and several striking waterfalls in this village.—(*Le Mesurier*.)

Ramboda, a small village in the Kandyan Provinces, containing about 20 houses and 60 inhabitants is situated at the extremity of a very extensive plain, beautifully interspersed with undulating hills, on the road from Kandy to Nuwara Eliya. There are two beautiful waterfalls visible from the rest-house, and which in the rainy season have a grand effect. The resthouse is newly built at the expense of Government, and is a substantial building, containing seven rooms, three of which are large and commodious.—(*Cassidy* in 1833.)

This village and rest-house are beautifully situated on the steep slope of a mountain between the two waterfalls of the Puna-ela and Gerandi-ela, two streams, whose waters unite at a distance off in the valley below the village. There are also several cascades which descend from the surrounding mountains and add to the beauty of the scenery around Ramboda.—(*Forbes*.)

Population in 1871, 325 (229 males, 96 females); in 1881, 110 (64 males, 46 females); in 1891, including Ramboda Ambahela, 117 (69 males, 48 females). Vokkalas, Low-country Sinhalese, Moormen, Tamils.

In 1878 37½ acres (18a. 3p. 4l.) of paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 130-82.

The resthouse (3,166 ft. above the sea) is no longer kept up. Mosque, Post Office, Police Station. Bazaars, toll station, Mohammedan school. A pansala school.

DALADAKARANDUWE VIHARE is an ancient temple. There is a legend that during an insurrection at Kandy the Tooth-relic disappeared. Some flowers were found strewn over a field (Malhewa), which led the natives to find the Tooth-relic on a rock called Dalada-karanduw-gala. Here they built the vihare. The Tooth-relic is said to have disappeared from the vihare and to have returned to Kandy after the insurrection.

The vihare was partly burned down in 1884.

MALHEWA KOWILA is in a cave in Ramboda estate, dedicated to Dolaha-dewiyo (or the twelve gods), called Waliyaku-dewiyo, Wediyaku-dewiyo, Kohomba dewiyo, Waramunda dewiyo, Wanniyabandara dewiyo, Alut dewiyo, Kirtibandara-dewiyo, Menikbandara dewiyo, Dewatabandara dewiyo, Mangara-dewiyo, Kumara-dewiyo, Irugal bandara dewiyo.

It is said to be a place where diseases of cattle and men are cured by charms (kenmara). It contains the weapons of the twelve gods, and has an idol in the form of a serpent.

Family.—Kalingu Arachchillage 12, Wijekonge, 60,385. Moormen, 57,939, 63,757.

RAMBODA TEA DISTRICT.—Total extent of estates 9,312 acres.

	Acres.		Acres.
Abbey Oraig	200	Palagolla	180
Balapokuna	98	Pallerakole	80
Blue Field and Lillie's Land	856	Pujagoda	784
Broomhill	150	Ramboda	456
Camnothan	210	Rangboda	1,225
Choisy and Rockside	502	Rollaston's Land	104
Eyrie	460	Rushbrook	212
Frotoft and Tymawr	346	Tavalantenna	243
Karagastalawa and Mey-		Vallambrossa	161
malle	999	Wavendon	265
Kinnaber	182	Weddemulla	364
Labukele	546		

RAMBUKE-ELA.—A hamlet of Wilana, in Udagampaha korale, Hariapattu.

RAMBUKEWELA.—A village in Galasiya pattuwa, Hariapattu. This was a Gattara village.

In the Census of 1871 the population of Rambukewela, Kahatagastenna, and Angegammedda was 484 (229 males, 255 females). It is not mentioned in the Census of 1881. Population of Rambukewela in 1891, 223 (124 males, 99 females). Plumbago-digging actively carried on here.

Families.—Wadanatuwakukura Lekam *alias* Rambukewela Arachchi Appu accused of striking the son of Madawala Lekam, a quarrel arising out of the accused not having been invited to the complainant's marriage. The father of the complainant said both the last kings had given him appointments. He is now Lekam of the Maha Aramudala and Basnayaka Nilame of Ambokke Dewale in Matale (*Jud. Com., 4th July, 1827*).

Ankolamudage, 32,911, 35,141, 51,393, 68,797, Test. 927. Attalege, 96,965. Di-anayakage, 32,316, 41,435, 51,076. Hangidige, 32,911, 35,141, 51,393, 68,797, Test. 927. Hangomuwo Muhandiramalage, 31,260. Metiwalage (*Jud. Com., 15th September, 1827*). Pallege, 451, D. C. Mad. (Talpot Saka 1709). Puwakgolle Ellege, 31,260. Tennakonge, 33,073.

(1787 A.D.).—In this year of Saka 1709. I, Angekumbureyalage Ukku-ajja, of Rambukewela, rendered every necessary assistance to Kapugo Bingumal Appu, of Weligalla, in Galasiya pattuwa of Hariapattuwa, for a period of two years, and on his deathbed obtained from him the field Moragiridunna of 2 pēlas 5 lahās, together with its Mul Talpot, with the knowledge of all the people of the village. Subsequently the mother of the said Bingumal Appu, also on her deathbed, and Kalu Etana bequeathed to me, the said Ukku-ajja, the said land and the Mul Talpot, saying, that I, Ukku-ajja, should not suffer by oaths were I to swear on the five oaths, but that Kalu Etana and her children will suffer were they to swear on the oaths. Witnesses who know the subsequent grant of land by Bingumal Appu's mother are the Korale Arachchila of Weligalla, Disanckge Maduwe Appu of the same village, Kulasekarage Maduwe Appu, Rambukewelage Maduwe Appu, Moragaha-angege Appu, Dumbarage Appu, Katupulle Rallage Appu, Dingawa, the Samanera Unnase of Rambukewela Vihare, Hedage Katupulle Rallage Appu, Yakdes-sa. With the knowledge of these persons this has been granted. The expenses incurred for assistance rendered during the two years to Bingumal Appu were, besides paddy and rice, 13 ridis for medicines and other savoury food. Every assistance was rendered for five months to Bingumal Appu's mother and to his sister. Two batara-lake cloths and two tun-lake tuppotti cloths were supplied during the two years. 451, D. C. Mad.

RAMBUKEWELA VIHARE.—In December, 1858, Sonuttara Unnase had been incumbent for six years. There was an old vihare which was abandoned. The present building was erected twelve years before 1858, and lands were dedicated by the villagers.

The claim for registration was rejected (*T. L. C. 393, Office 262*).

This vihare is mentioned in Dembaralawe Vihare Sanas (*ante, p. 717*), as also in a dedication dated 1808 A.D. to the Botota Vihare (*Vol. I., p. 110*).

Samanera Unnase, of Rambukewela, mentioned in 1787 A.D.

Sonuttara Unnase owned land in Pujapitiya by purchase (33,458, 35,887).

RAMBUK-OLUWA.—A village in Laggala Udasiya pattuwa, Matale East. The wasam includes Batadandawela.

Rambuk-oluwa and Batadandawela are grouped together in the Census of 1871. Population of Rambuk-oluwa in 1881, 111 (60 males, 51 females); in 1891, 155 (88 males, 67 females). Pauluwo, Vellalas, Washera, Pattiwala.

In 1878 86½ acres (48a. 0p. 7l.) of paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 186-22.

Ratwatte Disava stated that the lands at Rambuk-oluwa were given to his father by his great-grandfather, the Dumbara Maha Disava, and that he had a firelock as a Sannas for the lands (*Jud. Com., 24th October, 1921*).

Wegodapola Basnayaka Nilame and his wife owned land here (42,057, 68,449, 89,101, 90,146, 461 (N. S.).

Uda Walawwe Banda (Aluvihare), late Ratemahatmaya of Gangala Laggala, had land, 42,057 (*Vol. I., p. 31*).

Families.—Bulughamullege, 68,449, 90,146, 4,616 (N. S.). Molligoda Unambuwo Ratemahatmaya ex. Aberatna Ratwatte, for lands purchased from Ratwatte Medduma Kumarihami, 33,964, 53,914, 68,449, 89,901.

Ratwatte Loku Kumarihami was registered owner of twenty-two Service Pangu (35a. 1p. 8l. fields, 2a. 0p. 8l. gardens, 39a. 0p. 0l. hen). Services valued at Rs. 355-10 :—

Ratwatte Loku Kumarihami was registered as owner of four Ninda Pangu (20½ acres fields, 2½ acres gardens). Tenants : Howanpitiyege, Udawelege, Walpolamullege, Ihlagodage, Dammantennege, Pallege Lekam, Palugodage, Durayinnege, Kallewege, Gangage, and Atuwagawngo. Services (commutable for Rs. 103-75) : before and after the new year each tenant to present five pingos of meat and vegetables and betel ; when the Vidane visits the village each panguwa in its turn to give adukku during his stay ; when the proprietor or any of her family visit it, to supply pehidum and adukku for attendants and to carry luggages of proprietor on her return to the walawwa ; to thatch the village atuwa ; to give as gangato, one hindleg of a wild pig or an elk killed in the chase ; to pay otu for the yala and for the maha 2 pelas paddy for each pela cultivated ; each tenant to pound 1 pela 2 kuruni paddy and deliver the rice at the walawwa. Persons performing this service are exempt from otu. Proprietor paid the tax. There are 99 amunu of chenas cultivated by all the tenants in common.

Ratwatte Medduma Kumarihami was registered as owner of three Ninda Pangu (16½ acres fields, one-fourth of an acre garden, 18 acres hen). Tenants : Ukkattewelege, Welege, Batadandawelege, Walpolamullege, Amunahennege, and Howanpitiyege. Services (commutable for Rs. 82-50) : the same as above.

Aberatna Ratwatte and Seneviratna Ratwatte are registered as owners of twelve Ninda Pangu (16½ acres fields, half an acre garden, 60 acres hen). Tenants : Millagollege, Imaduwege, Koralege, Welege, Panketiyege, Howanpitiyege, Pallege, Hewayinnege, Pahalage, Koralege, and Panketiyege. Services (commutable for Rs. 83-75) : the same as above.

Tibbotuwawo Siddhartha Sumangala Matalo Anu Nayaka Unnanag is registered as owner of three Ninda Pangu (17 acres fields, one-fourth of an acre garden). Tenants : Hewanpitiyege, Harahage, Pallepitiyege, Kukulamalpotage, Paluwege, Gangehenwalage, Durayinnege, Etanwalage, Pallege, and Udupitiyege. Services (commutable for Rs. 85-15) : the same as above.

RAMBUKPITIYA.—A village in Pasbage korale, Upper Bulatgama.

Streams.—Balantota-oya, Hal-oya, Middle-oya, Kurundugolle-oya, Tebugolle-oya.

Hills.—Alulonahinna, Balantotahinna, Bolungalahinna, Diyagalahinna, Gal-mudunehinna, Heratmanehinna, Hukiyanagalahinna, Hulangohuhinna, Kalugalahinna, Katukitulchinna, Ketawalahinna, Kiriwoltalahinna, Kondagalahinna, Kurundugollahinna, Wetassekalullehinna.

Population in 1871, 472 (277 males, 195 females) ; in 1881, 467 (263 males, 204 females). In 1891 : of Pallo Rambukpitiya, 415 (234 males, 181 females) ; of Uda Rambukpitiya, 150 (84 males, 66 females) ; total, 565 (318 males, 247 females).

In 1878 210 acres (104a. 3p. 7½l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 170 acres paid Rs. 555-61.

Famulae.—Rambukpitiye Lekam said that his fourth great-grandfather, Hetti Ratnayaka Mudiyanse, obtained a Ganwasam Panguwa from King Raja Sinha of Sitawaka for the tenure of supplying rice to the Gabadawa, and which was afterwards held for furnishing buffaloes to plough the royal fields at Gampola (*Vol. I., p. 296*). On behalf of the Crown it was said that the person holding the office of Ganwasam of the village held the panguwa by giving a bulat-surulla of 7 riddis per annum to the chief, 5,072 (*July 1831*).

Ambagamuwege, 60,021. Ganitege, 35,851. Heratage, 28,676. Kalugamayalaye-watte Dingirala's estate. Test. 112. Kalugollege, 28,676. Koralege, 35,854. Kunara-nayakage, 49,602, 51,407. Manawarabage, 32,131. 10,822 (N. S.). Moormen, 10,822 (N. S.). Pallewattege *alias* Jayasuri Arachchige, 22,681. Panabokke Ratamahatmaya had land, 23,252, 30,070. Ratnayaka Mudiyanseage Panchirala. Korala, grand-on of Rambukpitiye Lekam (died 1835), who was the son of Kula Nilame (died before 1815), whose father was Mawatapitiye Maha Mudiyanse, 11,329, 28,676, 189 (N. S.). Siriwardanage, 23,252, 28,676, 30,070, 32,131. Sumanekara Gurunanse, 60,021. Tamils, 19,602, 51,407.

VIHARE.—A vihare and a pansala were built by the villagers and by Ratnayaka Mudiyanseage Panchirala, Korala, about 1866, on land belonging to the latter, who also dedicated other lands to the vihare. Sudassi Unnanse was put in charge and was dismissed by the Dayako. He left and then instituted the action 189 (N. S.), which was dismissed.

RATUWAN DEWALE.—Dingirala Kapurula *vs.* Kapuge Kiri Kapuwa. Plaintiff claimed the field Miwatuwa of 16 lhas, which he said was a Service Paraveni, the officiating Kapurula holding it as his perquisite, and he also claimed the office of Kapurula by paraveni right (*Jud. Com., 15th November, 1824, and 22nd March, 1826*).

RAMBUKPOTA.—A village in Udasiya pattuwa, Upper Dumbara.

Stream.—Kotte-oya.

Hills.—Katara-ella, Nawangalakanda.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 74 (39 males, 35 females); in 1891, 89 (42 males, 47 females).

In 1878 34 acres paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 111-95.

RAMBUKPOTA-ANGA.—A hamlet of Paranagama, in Pallegampaha korale. Lower Dumbara.

RAMBUKWELLA.—A village in Palispattu East, Lower Dumbara, on the left bank of the Hulu-ganga, north-east of Teldeniya.

MARUKONA is a hamlet.

Stream.—Guru-oya.

Hills.—Pahurakanda, Wegale-hela.

The village was generally called Idame Rambukwella, because the principal house in it was used as an Idame go, (halting place for the king when travelling).

Population in 1871, 483 (238 males, 245 females); in 1881, 703 (388 males, 315 females). In 1891: of Rambukwella, 124 (71 males, 53 females); Rambukwella Aranwela, 81 (43 males, 38 females); Rambukwella Himella, 128 (70 males, 58 females); Rambukwella Wegala, 172 (91 males, 81 females); Rambukwella Welletota Kadevidiya, 112 (60 males, 52 females); total, 621 (335 males, 286 females). Vellalas, Tom-tom Beaters of the Auila-badda, Washers related to the Sirimalwatte Haluwo.

In the H. L. M. 217½ acres (123a, 2p, 6l.) of paddy land were registered.

In 1878 157 acres (78a, 2p, 2l.) were registered, of which 138½ acres paid Rs. 506-72.

Irrigation from Ribunulle-oya and Hulu-ganga, which might be improved by leading water from Hulu-ganga to Siyambalagastenna, which would irrigate 100 amunu.

WALAWWA.—The Rambukwella family is closely related to that of Henagohuwela, and claims descent from Marukona Wijeratna Mudiyanse (*Vol. I., p. 530*).

The Mudiyanse married the daughter of Dummwila Bandara and had a daughter, who married the son of Kahawatte Atapattu Disamahatmaya. They had five sons and two daughters: (1) Rambukwella Nayaka Unnanse of the Dalukgale Vihare in Ampitiya and of the Kundasale Vihare during the

reigns of Kings Kirti Sri and Rajadhi Raja Sinha; (2) Lokam Mahatmaya, who had two sons, Ratwatte Kalu Banda and Lokam; (3) Rambukwelle Ratemahatmaya; (4) Medduma Nilame; and (5) Kuda Nilame.

Medduma Nilame, the fourth son of Kahawatte Disamahatmaya, had a son Gonigoda Nilame, who had five sons: (1) Pitawala Nilame; (2) Jayawardana Ratemahatmaya; (3) Naranpanawe Banda; (4) Rambukwelle Buddharakkhita Unnanse; and (5) Tikiri Banda.

The Ratemahatmaya, the second son of Gonigoda Nilame, had three sons and a daughter. Of the sons, the second, Medduma Banda, had six sons and two daughters, the eldest of whom is Rambukwelle Sonuttara Nayaka Unnanse of the Kundasale and Gangarama Vihara (*Vol. I., p. 295*).

Idamege Mudiyanse 1763 A.D., 7945.

Rambukwelle Wijeratna Ekanayaka Herat Mudiyanse got a deed 1783 A.D. He had an adopted son Punchirala.

Idamege Kankanam Nilame 1793 A.D., 18,107.

Marukona Duggannarala 1813 A.D. Marukona Muhandiram Nilame had land at Udurawana, 8,173.

Idamege Pihannarala 1813 A.D.

Rambukwelle Ratemahatmaya married the daughter of Molagoda, late Ratemahatmaya (*Vol. I., p. 135*).

RAMBUKWELLE FAMILY.—The founder of the family was a chief, by name Janawallabha, who obtained a royal grant of lands from King Wimala Dharma Suriya I. (1592–1604) in Rambukwella, and lived there with his wife Soma, a lady of the Degaldoruwa Walawwa. Janawallabha left a son, Uve Maha Rala, who married from the Dunuwila family, and held the office of Disava of Uva in the reign of King Senarat.

Uve Maha Rala left a son Kudarala, who took a wife from the Mirahawatte family in Uva, and having distinguished himself under King Narendra Sinha was honoured and invested with the family title Wijeratna Ekanayaka Herat Mudiyanse, and a royal grant of a tract of paddy lands in Henagehuwela called Gansuriyamada and some high lands. As a further recognition of his services, the Disavane of Wellasa was also conferred on him by the king. Kudarala lived at Henagehuwela in his old age, and died leaving a son Loku Rala and a daughter Palingu Menika. The former married a lady from Amunugama Mutukude Walawwa, and during the reign of King Wimala Dharma II. was made Maha Gabada Nilame. The daughter Palingu Menika was given in dīga to a son of Bokalawela Disava. Appuhami, the son of Loku Rala, married from the Gopallawa family, and served King Narendra Sinha as Palle Walala Gabada Nilame and subsequently Atapattuwe Lekam. Appuhami at his death left two sons, Loku Appuhami and Loku Punchirala. Loku Appuhami took a wife from Dandeniya Walawwa, and held the office of Maha Lekam during the reigns of Kings Kirti Sri and Rajadhi Raja Sinha.

Loku Punchirala took robes under Weliwita Sangharaja. The issue of Loku Appuhami was Loku Punchirala, who married a lady of the Mutukude family in Naranpanawa and left a son Appuhami. Loku Punchirala held the office of Wadanatuwakku Lekam and his son Appuhami held the offices of Aspantiye Muhandiram and Maha Aramudala Lekam during the reign of the last King of Kandy.

Appuhami took his wife from the Idamegedara family and left three sons:—

(1) Kiri Banda Ratemahatmaya, of Upper Dumbura 1858–1879, married a lady from Amunugama Maha Walawwa (45,836) and left four children: (a) Loku Banda, President of the Village Tribunal of Lower Dumbura and Harispattu, married a lady of the Erawwawela family; (b) Medduma Banda Basnayaka Nilame of the Natha Dewale, Kandy, married a lady of the Bo-ange family; (c) Tikiri Banda, Ratemahatmaya and President of the Village Tribunal of Upper Dumbura, married a lady of the Nugawela family; and (d) Lama Kumarihami married a member of the Bo-ange family.

(2) Medduma Banda married a lady of the Gonigoda family and left a son and a daughter.

(3) Tikiri Banda Basnayaka Nilame married from the Amunugama family and left a son.

WIL-AMUNE FAMILY.—(*Vol. I., pp. 23, 183, 330, 420.*)

WALAWATTE FAMILY.—Notice of a deed of gift (Saka 1569), 1647 A.D., by Walawatte Naido to Wil-amune Wannu Appu.

Deed (Saka 1596), 1664 A.D., by Walawatte Donanchi Korala to Kahawatte Ganinnanso.

Sittu by Kotte Adigar, 1676 A.D. (Saka 1598), in favour of the priest.

Deed of gift (Saka 1707), 1785 A.D., by Henagohuwala Lekam to Abesundara Mudiyanse (*Jud. Com., 3rd and 6th December, 1810; 22nd and 24th December, 1821; and 10th October, 1822*).

Walawatte Arachchila alias Abeyakongge Mudiyanse got land from his cousin Henagohuwala Lekam in 1785 (*Jud. Com., 22nd December, 1821*). He married the mother of Alutgama Duggamma Unnanse, widow of Ambagahawatte Korala Arachchila, and had (1) Rambukwelle Lekam (*Vol. I., p. 25*), who was banished to Colombo, but was allowed to return: he was alive in 1825; (2) Rambukwelle Muhandirama had a son Uda Walawwe Pallegge; (3) Abeyakon Mudiyanse married Wendaruwe Dingiri Menika. She a widow in 1825. No children. She was held entitled to reside in the family house and to maintenance (*Jud. Com., 20th May, 1820; 22nd December, 1821; 3rd August, 1822; 6th May, 1825*), 25,315.

Rambukwelle Maha Aramudala Lekam (died 1859) and his brother Rambukwelle Binteemo Ratemahatmaya (died 1840) had one wife, Wellagiriye Loku Kumarihami, who died 1861 (51,046, 67,382). They had five children: (1) Loku Menika, married Walala Uda Walawwe Banda. She died 1865, leaving a daughter Bandara Menika; (2) Loku Banda, died 1884, leaving issue (*Vol. I., pp. 193, 325*); (3) Richard Frederick Rambukwelle (Medduma Banda) died 1860. No issue. He was Ratemahatmaya of Upper Dumbura and afterwards a Proctor (Test. 441); (4) Tikiri Banda Rambukwelle (Proctor), died 1876. No issue (Test. 1,132). He married Angammama Pahala Walawwe Tikiri Kumarihami. His wife left him all her property, 36,855 (*Vol. I., pp. 50, 458, 471*). His second wife was Walala Uda Walawwe Tikiri Kumarihami, 4,172 (N. 8.); (5) Tikiri Kumarihami, married Marapone Korala, and has a son George Rambukwelle, 4,172 (N. 8.).

Rambukwelle Banayaka Nilame *vs.* Menika and her daughter Kiri. Plaintiff claimed defendant's slaves valued at 200 riddis — C6, 13s. 4d., and stated that the first defendant was granted as a slave to his mother Rambukwelle Loku Mahatmoyo by King Rajadhi Raja Sinha eight years before the king's death. First defendant served under plaintiff's mother until his sister Alutgama Duggamma Unnanse (king's mistress) was disgraced by the deposed king, sent away from the palace, and fled to Colombo, when first defendant accompanied her. After the death of the plaintiff's sister and the British accession, plaintiff's brother, the Lekam, went to Colombo and brought back the first defendant and her three children.

First defendant denied she was ever a slave, but had been engaged in plaintiff's service as a free labourer for food and clothing. Second defendant was her daughter and born at Colombo. First defendant left plaintiff's service fifteen years ago.

The court considering the defendants were entitled to the benefits of the prescription regulation, they having been in possession of their liberty for upwards of six years, the term limited for movable property, and as the Talpot pleaded was in favour of plaintiff's brother, who was then known to be living, dismissed plaintiff's action with costs.

In appeal affirmed, 895 (*6th February, 1854*).

(1821 A.D.).—"Mark of Walawatte Loku Mahatmoyo."—In the year of Saka 1713, of the month Posen, the seventh day of the decreasing moon, being Monday, on this day this paravent Talpot is caused to be written and granted. The slave woman Menika, whom I, Walawatte Walawwe Loku Mahatmoyo, of Rambukwella in Dumbura, received from King Rajadhi Raja Sinha at the area opposite the palace; and the said slave's children Kalu, Simichehi, and Kiri, all these persons and their progeny have I, the said Loku Mahatmoyo, transferred as slaves to my son Lekam Mahatmuya, in consideration of his maintaining our whole family, and because he has been at great expense on account of them, and because he renders me assistance. Should a son or a daughter of mine or any person who is related or not related to me contend

against this disposition, such person will suffer punishment at the ordeal oaths, but Lekam Mahatmaya, who received this Talpot, will have safety at the ordeals. By this declaration I have of my own accord granted this Talpot at the Ambalama of Rambukwella with the knowledge of witnesses, namely, Tonnakonge Korala, Pitabombure Rala of the same village, Medage Pihanarala, Tennage Arachchila, Elakada Pihanarala, Gamage Pihanarala of the same village, Vidana Henaya. To the writing of this Talpot Idamege Rala of this village.

(1830 A.D.).—"Rambukwelle Lekam Mahatmaya." In the year of Saka 1752, the twenty-fifth day of the sun in Makara, Saturday, this voucher is caused to be written and granted in paraveni. I, Walawatto Walawwe Karunatilaka Abeyakon Wahala Mudiyanse, of Rambukwella in Dumbura, alias Rambukwelle Lekam Mahatmaya, who have set my signature hereto, being the paraveni proprietor of the following lands, viz., the upper 2 pelas of Puwak-gahakumbura, situate in the village Rambukwella aforesaid, 5 lahass of the Asweddluma of the said field, 5 lahass extent of high ground contiguous to this Asweddluma, the upper lahass of the field Lintora situate near the dwelling-house, the site of the room 7 cubits which had been occupied by Mudiyanse in the garden Pihillagawawatta belonging to the last-mentioned field, the tract of chena Digane Urakotegawahena of 3 amunu, the field Temmale of 3 pelas in Dehigama in the Gangapalata of Yatinuwara, Andakohe 2 pelas, Kandedeniya 3 pelas, Murattalawedeniye Asweddluma or Deniya 3 pelas, all these of 3 amunu and 3 pelas, together with the appurtenances thereof, and likewise the Polgoda Walawwa wherein I reside and the slaves belonging to me, viz., the girl Ukku, who was purchased with money, Kalu, Simichchi, Kiri, and Meniki, who were born as slaves and have devolved by inheritance, and all the off-spring and descendants of these—all these, together with the appropriate vouchers and the ancient documents received from the court held at the Audience Hall, all these in consideration of the assistance rendered by my younger brother Pasagama Dewale Basnayaka Nilame, and because he conducts himself properly and maintains the credit of our family, and because our parents had enjoined that I should show no variance against the said Basnayaka Nilame, therefore I have given up all the aforesaid things to the said Basnayaka Nilame to be possessed by him permanently in paraveni. Should any descendant of mine or any relation or any person not a relation contest this, such person shall be punished at the ordeals, but this my brother, the Basnayaka Nilame, who has received the gift of all these things, and also his descendants and heirs, will be safe to swear even at all the five ordeals. With this declaration I have caused this paraveni voucher to be written, and having set my signature I have delivered this into the hands of my brother, the Basnayaka Nilame, with the knowledge of witnesses, namely, Hanguruketa Ratnayaka Mudiyanse-lage Pihillege Appuhami Arachchila, Bibile Wijekou Mudiyanse-lage Panchirala Gebarala, Hingulwela Kottege Dunsintha Arachchillage Tikiri Appu Muhandiram Rala, Dehideniye Kulatun Mudiyanse-lage Appuhami Arachchi, and this was written by Uduupola Ratnayaka Mudiyanse-lage Panchirala Lekam of the Kacheheri of Kandy. Witnesses signed Pihillegedara Arachchila, Bibile, Hingulwela, mark of Pallegedara — Appuhami Arachchila. 895.

Families.—Rambukwelle Ratanaajoti Unnanse, incumbent of Bamburagala Vihara in the reigns of Kings Kirti Sri and Rajadhi Raja Sinha (*Vol. I., p. 337*).

Rambukwelle Unnanse of Muduhumpola Vihare (*Vol. I., pp. 361-364*).

Rambukwelle Unnanse of Udugampitiye Vihare (*Vol. I., p. 349*).

Rambukwelle Pihanarala killed by the rebels in Dumbura on account of his submission to the English (*Jud. Com., 28th Jan., 1836*).

Abesinha Mudiyanse-lage, 31,519 (Talpots Saka 1728-49). Ampitiyege, 40,423. Amunukumburege, grandson of Ekanayaka Rala or Mudiyanse Pihanarala, 1,711, 27,993. Atapattuwege, 25,512, 60,512, 81,017, 89,042. Badalge, 18,107. Dehigashenege, 32,020. Dodangetege, 23,562 (Talpots Saka 1731-49). Ekanayaka Rala, 1,711, 17,181. Elakada Pihanarala, 29,309. Gamage, 68,923. Gamage Pihanarala, 17,181. Hangidiye, 18,107 (Talpots Saka 1700-15). Haran-kahawege, 25,512, 60,512, 81,017, 89,042. Heratage, 33,262. Idamege Walawwa, 1,338 (N. S.). Jayasundara Mudiyanse-lage Welage, 30,744. Kandage, 23,562, 29,309. Karabawege, 251 (*April, 1844*). Kotawekumburege, 382 (*February, 1834*). Kumburege, 39,579. Liyana-waduge, 31,469. Liyanarallage, 40,429. Lokuruge, 7,915 (Talpot Saka 1685), 18,107, 32,957. Madugallege, 382 (*February, 1834*). Medawattege, 59,188. Metiwala Walawwa of Donke, 39,579 (*Vol. I., p. 157*). Miga-tenne Kalu Banda, 39,611. Paragaha-angege, 18,107. Pitabomburege, 30,657. Pitakumburege, 23,562. Rambukwelle Gammaha (*Vol. I., p. 337*). Tonnakonge, 1,711, 17,181, 25,512, 39,611, 60,512, 78,608, 81,017, 82,070, 89,042. Udage (*Jud. Com., 20th March, 1827*), 17,623 (Talpot Saka 1735), 30,744. Uda Walawwa, 25,315. Velage, 251 (*April, 1834*). Wahala Mudiyanse

(*Jud. Com.*, 20th March, 1827). Walawwege, 30,744. Wattarantenne Mudiyanse of Gomagoda, 59,188. Welage, 30,744. Welletota Punchirala Arachchi, 17,623. Wettowe *alias* Yatawatte Walawwa, 92,197, 3,292 (N. S.). Yapage, 29,309.

(1763 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1685. That the paraveni portions of land belonging to me, Lokuruge Punchi Naide, of Rambukwella, in Palispattuwa of Dumbura, viz., Pinnapela 2 pelas 5 labas and the ohenas appurtenant thereto, Rilamullehena, &c., a portion of the dwelling garden this side of the mi tree, a house of 9 cubits in the said garden, 2 coconut trees, 5 kitul trees, 1 mi tree, 1 tala tree, and a mango tree—all these forming a gan panguwa—have been granted to my niece (or daughter-in-law, *yeli*) Menik Etana. Consequently, if anybody disputes this either in word or deed, such person shall suffer from the ordeals for the first, second, and third time, but the children and grandchildren of my niece Menik Etana will not suffer, although they swear on the seven ordeals. This Talpot was granted under the constellation Puwaputupa, on Saturday, the first day of the increasing moon in the month Medindina. Witnesses who know the same are Idanage Mudiyanse, Elakada Mudiyanse, Kandage Appurala, Talagahawatte Menikrala, Karabawe Gammaher, Udage Waduwa, Hapitage Naide Waduwa, Badalge Nambalaya Naide, Liyana Waduge Dingiri Naide, Aliya Panikkiya, and for writing this Bhattiyannalage Ganita, 7,945.

(1778 A.D.).—In the holy year of the illustrious King Saka 1700, of the month Esala, on Saturday, the tenth day of the decreasing moon, under the constellation Berana. I, Badalge Punchi Naide, of Rambukwella in Palispattuwa of Dumbura, having received assistance from Lokuruge Tikiri Naide, do hereby give and transfer, in the presence of the under-mentioned witnesses, to the said Lokuruge Tikiri Naide, of Rambukwella, my hereditary or paraveni lands, to wit: The fields Pannalayeekumbura 15 labas, Koholanwela 1 pela, and the appertaining gardens and the fruit-bearing trees standing on the said gardens. Witnesses to this are Pitabombure Meddumarala, Heratage Dingirala, Inihami, Karabawe Gammaher, Horatala Duraya, and Ganitaya, the writer of this Talpot. And if any person oppose and interrupt the said Lokuruge Tikiri Naide from possessing the said lands, or even merely presume to do so, the said Tikiri Naide is able to swear by the seven ordeals and appropriate the said lands to himself. And the said opposer, whoever he is, shall suffer and be injured from the seven ordeals.

(1783 A.D.).—That the paraveni landed property of Gamage Dotu Appu viz., Hini-ambekumbura 1 pela, one jak tree called Petapolakosagaha, Tirtiye Wellande-hena, Gedarakumbura 1 amuna and 2 pelas, and the house Gama-gedange, having been possessed by Dotu Appu, granted to Kombihami, who also had them in possession and transferred to Tikiri Etana; Tikiri Etana possessed and granted them to Punchi, and she having held them in possession granted to Kiri Etana, who was whilst afflicted with smallpox conducted to the stone cave at Balugolla, where she having received nourishment granted these lands by her goodwill to me (her nephew or son-in-law), Meddumarala or Medduma Arachchila of Rambukwella in Palispattuwa of Dumbura. I, Meddumarala, having possessed transferred them all in this year of Saka 1705, of the month Durutu, on Saturday, the first day of the increasing moon, under the constellation Pusa, together with the high and low grounds, &c., thereto appertaining to Rambukwelle Wijeratna Ekanayaka Herat Mudiyanse, receiving (from him) for my benefit 100 ridis, to hold them in paraveni possession during the existence of his children, grandchildren, and their generations. Witnesses who know the same are Ritigahawelo Duggannarala, Kalingurala, Pallewela Gammahelage Tikirala, Anura Waduwa, and Gonigoda Punchirala. (Imprecations.)

(1783 A.D.).—That the foids purchased by me, the said Wijeratna Ekanayaka Herat Mudiyanse, namely,, and the houses and gardens, &c., thereto belonging, and the field Dambagahakumbure Aswedduma 3 pelas, have been granted to my adopted (son) Punchirala. Witnesses who know that this Talpot was granted in this year of Saka 1705, of the month Durutu, on Sunday, the second day of the increasing moon, are Keppitipola Haliwadana Nilame, Unambuwe Payindakarana Nilame, Ginigatpitiye Appuhami, Miwature Muhandirama, Nawinne Punchirala, Gallella Rala, We-uda Punchirala, Dambagabatenne Wedikkara Arachchila, Medage Arachchila. (Imprecations.)

(1793 A.D.).—The land voucher written under the constellation Punawasa, on Wednesday, the seventh day of the increasing moon of the month Il, in the year of Saka 1715, purports as follows:—I, Badalge Punchi Naide, of Rambuk-

wells in Palispattuwa of Dumbara, do hereby grant unto Lokuruge Kiri Etana the fields Pannalayekumbura 15 lahas, Koholanwela 1 pela, with all their high and low grounds for and in consideration of receiving assistance from her. Witnesses who know this are Idamego Kankanam Nilame, Elakada Pihanarala, Medage Pihanarala, Kepunpana Imihami, Hangidigo Vidane. This Talpot was written by Welletota Nekatrata. With the knowledge of so many persons this has been granted in paraveni by Punchi Naide to Kiri Etana. If any person dispute this, he shall suffer by the oaths; Kiri Etana shall not suffer were she to swear on the seven oaths. 18,107.

(1806 A.D.).—Talpot written and granted under the constellation Uturnsala, on Saturday, of the increasing moon, of the month Nikini, in the year of Saka 1728. The paraveni property belonging to me, Abesinge Dingawa Appu, of Rambukwella in Palispattuwa of Dumbara, viz.:—The lower 2 pelas of Migahakumbura, a portion of the residing garden, the lower 2 rooms and 2 coconut trees belonging thereto, 2 pelas of the field Henagehuwela, Miriyeketiye Awwelduma 15 lahas, the residing garden Miriyeketiye-watta, the chennas, &c. These have I, Dingawa Appu, granted to Kiri Menika and Punchirala, whom I have adopted, to be possessed by them in paraveni. Witnesses who know the same are Lekam Mahatmaya, Rittigahawattego Duggannarala, Tittawekandurego Ukkurala, Madakalapuwage Kirala, Welinulle Tetturata, Henagehuwela Punchi Naide. This Talpot was written by me, Upasaka Waduwa. 31,519.

(1809 A.D.).—In this year of Saka 1731. I, Dolangetege Appurata, of Rambukwella in Palispattuwa of Dumbara, having received assistance from my cousin (or brother-in-law) Kandage Dingirala, have granted to him Dodan-gahapatawa 1 pela, Dolangete 15 lahas, and Godamalittichena, which I inherited from my father. Witnesses who know this are Elakada Pihanarala, Medage Pihanarala, Tennakongge Arachchila, Pallege Rala, Waduwalbokke Kirala, Kiriya Balitiyanna, who has written this. With the knowledge of these persons this land voucher has been given under the constellation Uturnsala, on Thursday, the seventh day of the increasing moon, in the month Binara. Vengeance of the ordeals shall befall those who dispute this. My cousin (or brother-in-law) Dingirala may, the first, second, and third time, swear on the seven ordeals and shall not suffer thereby. So saying this was granted. 23,562.

(1813 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1735, of the month Esala, the third day of the moon, being Friday, under the constellation Denata. I, Welletota Punchirala Arachchila, of Rambukwella in Palispattuwa of Dumbara, have hereby granted my paraveni lands Hini-ambakumbura 2 pelas and Yakgeliyadde-gedarakumburewatta 1 pela unto my grandson Kudarala, born of my daughter, whom I have adopted. Witnesses to this are Marukona Duggannarala, Elakada Pihanarala, Gamage Pihanarala, Medage Pihanarala, Danlagahutenne Pihanarala, Pallege Rala, Idamego Pihanarala, Doraliyadde Menikrala, Kudadeniye Arachchila, Tennakongge Arachchila, Kandage Arachchila, Migahage Gammaha, Karabawe Gammaha, Hapita Gammaha, Liyana Waduwa, Lokuruge Naide, Vidana Henaya, Balitiyanna. Known to so many persons of high and low rank this land voucher has been written and granted. (Imprecations.) Any chief or headman who shall decide in favour of this shall attain celestial bliss, and if there be any that shall do an injustice he shall fall into the four hells. 17,623.

RAMBUKWELLE VIHARE.—Hurikaduwe Unnanse, on behalf of Angurukumbure nanse, *vs.* Talagahawatto Unnanse. Plaintiff stated that Madugalle Unnanse is the original incumbent. He died about 1777 A.D., leaving no pupils. The are was in the gift of the villagers, who, with the consent of the chief priest, referred it on plaintiff. Defendant stated that Bodikotuwe Unnanse held the aple and died about 1800, leaving his pupil Talagahawatto Unnanse, senior, o was the defendant's brother and preceptor; he becoming a layman gave the are to defendant and appointed plaintiff as his guardian. Some time after intiff forged a Talpot as if the inhabitants made a gift of the vihara to him *ad. Com., 18th June, 1827*).

The vihara is endowed with 6 pelas of land on a Tudupata.

PITIYE DEWALE has lands here and in Wegala.

The **BAMBARAGALA VIHARE** has a Berakara Panguwa here (8 lahas field and ela garden) held by Balitiyannalage. Services (commutable for Rs. 3-30): beat tom-tom for the three tewawa on poya days, festival days, and pinkam

days; to clean the path to the panwala; to thatch the watadage with fifty bundles of straw; to decorate the temple for the festivals and pinkam days; to go with the incumbent on journeys for eight days in a year; to assist in repairs of the temple. When on duty receives meals. The vibare paid tax for the field.

The DALADA MALIGAWA has a Mura Panguwa (3 pelas field and 3 labas garden) held by Udage, Medage, and Pallege. Services (commutable for Rs. 6): three mura of fifteen days and nights each. The tenant on duty receives meals. To give the Diwa Nilame at the new year sweetmeats and betel.

RAMBUKWELLA.—A village in Gampaha Korale West, Upper Dumbura. The wasam includes Karandagolla and Galimbura.

Stream.—Gan-line oya.

Hills.—Goncha-ella, Dunumankanda, Narangaskandura, Hewanepolakanda, Weliketiyekandura.

Population in 1871, 620 (327 males, 293 females); in 1881, 354 (205 males, 149 females); in 1891, 214 (97 males, 117 females).

In 1878 314½ acres (157a. 1p. 1l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 260 acres paid Rs. 649.05.

Dugganna Nilame *alias* Kunam-maduwe Mohottalahami got a deed from his uncle Aramudala Lekam in 1796 A.D. The Lekam died of smallpox. The Nilame died in 1812 leaving two sons, Rambukwelle Walawwe Banda and Appahani, 6,021.

Mimure Ratemahatmaya got land from Pamunuwe Herat Mudliyanse. The Ratemahatmaya had a son Rambukwelle, late Wannaku Nilame, who litigated for land in Udage (Jud. Com., 6th May, 1820).

Rambukwelle Mahatmeya *alias* Madugalle Kiri Mahatmeya *alias* Yahapat Etana, 21,993.

Nuwarakalawiya Disawa died shortly before 1817. He had a daughter, Kalu Menka, married Madugalle Gabada Nilame, and a son, Halangoda Walawwe Tikiri Banda, 6,021.

Mahalle Senewiratna Mudliyan-chage Dingiri Amma (Vol. I., p. 382).

Galahitiyawe Walawwa, 16,996, 21,993.

Families.—It is noticed in the Judicial Commissioner's Diary of 11th December, 1823, that Aluvihare Mul Achariya and Warakgoda Naide and others of this village were the goldsmiths who worked on the state carriage of the last King of Kandy.

Rambukwelle Gurunnehe purchased land at Namadugala in 1780 A.D. (*ante*, p. 621).

Abeyakongge Bandirala, litigation for his estate here and in Kevulgama (Vol. I., p. 435; *ante*, p. 623). Atapattuge, 21,219, 88,799, Balagollege, 1,098 (March, 1835). Egolage, 1,098. Hakinanna Walawwa, 78,887. Horat Mudliyan-chage Udage Kudarala Arachchila's Estate, Test. 658, Ilangamage, 16,929 (Talpot Saka 1639). Jayasundara Mudliyan-chage Welege, 35,596. Kaduwelage Umanse, 16,929. Kandege, 51,713. Konara Gammaha, 4,068. Kottagahawatte Pihamarala (Jud. Com., 6th May, 1820). Kuru-ambege, 51,713. Maha Lekamulage, 51,713. Ma-usakandure Arachchila, 21,993 (Vol. I., p. 435). Migahage, 5,239 (August, 1835). Pahala Walawwa, 78,887. Pallege, 32,606, 35,540, Test. 795. Pamunuwe Herat Mudliyanse (Jud. Com., 6th May, 1820). Rambukwelle Rataunajoti and Sobhita Umanse of Kevulgama Vilhare (Vol. I., pp. 432-435). Sundata Gammaha, 4,098. Udage Muhandram Nilame, 20,016 (Talpot Saka 1718), 35,596. Udawelage, 5,239. Vedarallage, 10,000. Walawwege, 20,016, 35,596. Welege, 35,596.

(1717 A.D.). Purport of a land voucher granted in the year of Saka 1639 of the month Esula, on Monday, the third day of the increasing moon, under the constellation Pusa. I, Menuwara Hami, of Rambukwella Mediawaka in Pansiya pattuwa of Dumbura, have given in perpetuity to my own nephew, Tikirala, Wewekumbura 5 pelas, Bogahayela-uwatte Aswedduwa, Ambagahamulawatta where the well is above the hadirama, and a house in the garden, 1 coconut tree, 1 jak tree in Udage-darawatta, 3 mi trees, and the chenasa..... Witnesses who know this are Yapa Mudliyanse of this village, Jayasundara Mudliyanse, the son of Kariyapperu Mudliyanse, Ekanayaka Mudliyanse of Mediawaka, Kaluhani Gammaha, Nikaliyadda Gammaha, Arachchila of Matu-rata, Gurunnehe and Hemaya of the same village, as well as in the knowledge of all young and old persons of Mediawaka Rambukwella this land voucher was given. Tikirala and his descendants can inherit and possess the lands peaceably. Those who will say a word on behalf of this grant shall obtain glory. This land voucher was written by Kevulgama Arachchila. 16,929.

(1796 A.D.).—I, Aramudala Mohottala, of Rambukwella Pansiya-pattu Mediwaka in Dumbura, not deriving any assistance from my relations, who, by deceit, make away with my property, taking no notice of me, the list of all my property, the Sannasa, two narrow plates (of gold), and the Mul Talpot, Migollekumbura 3 pelas, Wewekumbura 1 amuna, Tumbadeniya 2 amunu, Pamunuwe-tenna 3 pelas, Angunawelanda 3 pelas and 5 lahass, Welikade 1 pela, with the houses and gardens, high and low grounds appertaining thereto, and the maid slave Akurubbi—all these things, having come to Kandy and having got this Talpot written, I have given to my nephew Kunam-maduwe Mohottalahami. If any of my relations or others do in any way contest or disturb this they shall suffer calamities at the oricals at the first, second, and third times, but to my nephew, the Lekum Mahatmaya, or any of his descendants there shall be no calamity even when they swear by the seven oricals, thus saying, I have given this. In the year of Saka 1718, of the month Poson, the fifteenth day of the increasing moon, being Monday, under the constellation Mula, this Talpot have I granted. The witnesses to this are Rambukwella Unnanee, Udag Unnanee, Kotawala Rala, Napsana Kuda Sattamba of Mawadeniya, Asweldunna who performed guard, Meddege Siwarala, Muttettuwe Tikirala, Jambugaha Madaya, Pitakande Tikirala, Lindakumbura Menikala, Muttettuwe Dintarala, Dumbukola, Migonkattuwa, Bowatte Sirimalhomi, Kumburege Sirala, Medage Sirimalhomi, Tennakon-panguwe Kudarala, and Jambugahamada Nanduhani. In the knowledge of these witnesses, in the Walawwa situate at Hettiwidiya, this Talpot was written and granted. 6921.

(1796 A.D.).—I, Walawwege Kudarala of Rambukwella Mediwaka in Gampaha-pansiya pattawa of Dumbura, have, for holding paraveni possession, granted unto my daughter Dingiri Menka, Dewahandiyekumbura 2 pelas, the chenas, and the garden, these being my paraveni property. This Talpot has been granted under the constellation Ma, on Wednesday, the twelfth day of the waning moon of the month Binara, in the year of Saka 1718. Witnesses who know the same are Konage Gamarala of Rambukwella, Pallage Gamarala, Yakgetenne Ratnekala Arachchila, Egolage Rala of the village Yakcheli Appu, Mahindara Balitiyanna, Kalu Henaya of the village, and the knowledge of several persons in the village this Talpot has been given. (Imprecations.) 20,916.

RAMBUKWELLE VIHARE.—The history of the vihare is given in this ola, 1790 A.D. :—

Our Lord Buddha visited this Lanka three times and drove away the Yakkus, and on his return to India, Wijaya came over here and peopled it with human beings. Since that time this Lanka consists of 195,000 Patunugams, 8,080 Mahabagams, 9,000 Ramunugams, 17 Nawaragams, 210 Nyanagams, 520,544 Mudalgams, 100,744 Senawagegams, 562 Panalgams, 2,562 Wawastawegams, 100 iron-mining villages, 25 copper-mining villages, 4 silver-mining villages, 16 gold mines, 700 gem mines, 15 chalk mines, 190 pearl mines. Thus it consists of 360 korala, and in the three kingdoms there were subalams at four miles' distance. Of this Lanka I am to describe Rambukwelle Vihare in Mediwaka Gampaha of Dumbura. It is a vihare built by a young priest, grand-on of Rambukwelle Jaya-undara Mudiyanse, and by other elderly people of the village.

Udagelara Wirasekara Mudiyanse, the Atapattu Muhandirama of Pattipola and Lunugama, and Ekammyaka Mudiyanse, who held the Rata of Mimura and Hapukendawatta, brought to the notice of the Great King the history of the Rambukwelle Vihare, when two relics of Buddha out of the earth brought to Kandy from Amatapura and a golden image from the Dalada Maligawa were given by the King to Rambukwelle Vihare. When the history of this vihare was brought to the notice of the sub-king, a golden image was given to the vihare by the sub-king. These relics and images were given by the king on Thursday, the thirtieth day of the increasing moon of the month Binara, in the year of Saka 1712.

After that four relics were given by Dewahandiyek Ratanaajoti Unnanee of Rambukwella, an image by Kevulgama Mahigawa, two images by the priest, the grandson of the Mudiyanse who went abroad, a relic of a Rahat Priest by the priest who built the vihare, a chip of wood from the bo-tree at Anuradhapura, and a drawing on cloth, in all eight relics and five images there are in the vihare. There are also three books, Mahummajataka, Tupawansa, and Brahmajala Sutta, which were furnished by the elderly villagers.

There are ten lands and other things offered to this vihare : by Udagelara Wirasekara Mudiyanse 2 pelas of Macoyapitiya, a ceiling cloth, a curtain, an arecanut cutter, a chunam box, a betel tray, a looking glass, an ivory comb, a plate, a jug, a handkerchief, a cow, a silver bowl, and two necklaces ; by

Walawegedara Ralahami, Patane A-wedduma 1 pela; by Madugalle Wahala Mudiyanse, Kalagahamulla 1 pela; by Tikirala, grandson of Herat Achchila, Tappemaditta 1 pela; by Yapahamillage Tikirala, Gonamalekandura 4 labas; by Punchi Etana, the daughter of Abeyakon Mudiyanse, Dambewela 1 pela; by Nindarakumbura Arachchila, Dambewela 1 pela, one jak tree, one cow, and a jug, all these are near Rambukelle Vihare; by Galagoda Upasakarala, a jak tree near the threshing-floor; by Udagedara Gamarala, Ambagahalanda A-wedduma; by Pallegedara Tikirala, Ma-oyapitiya 1 pela; by Udage Rala, Godaliyadda 1 pela; by Punchirala, the grand-on of Palupitiye Rala, Hapugahagawa A-wedduma; by Ukkawa Henaya 5 labas of Angunawelanda; by Kankaniya Bambarawekumbura 15 labas, Rajakariya due for it is 10 neli rice, 3 vegetable curries, and 2 coconuts, which are supplied for the vihare; Tetta Naide has 3 pelas of Oyapitiya and 1 pela from Horanekaraya, 1 amuna extent in all, for which Rajakariya is performed, the remaining 3 amunu and 5 labas and 2 A-weddum were offered for the vihare use; by Yapahamillage Tikirala one coconut tree near Sinhapihilla; by Kankaniya a coconut tree near the vihare and one mi tree; by Rotigama Punchirala one coconut tree; by Dewahandiye Kalingu Naide one coconut tree; by Dawulkaraya one coconut tree; by Yakketenne Meeddina Appu one jak tree and one mi tree; by Herat Achchilage Tikirala one mi tree in Pahawatta; by Konara Naide a jak tree near the spout, one jak tree in Horanekarayagewatta—these trees were dedicated to the vihare, two flags, one curtain, one fan, two rixdollars, three bells, three glasses, two betel trays; by Appurala the mi tree in Galkotuwa; by Kankaniya one jak tree; by Walimunigedara Ralahami one mi tree; by Konegedara Rala, Apullawela Kadullo A-wedduma 5 labas; by Mimura Ratemahatmaya, Maswatte A-wedduma, these were dedicated for the upkeep of the vihare; by high and low people the garden in which the vihare stands with its appurtenances were offered; again Herat Achchila offered a coconut tree at Sinhapihilla for the maintenance of the vihare.

RAMMALAKA.—A village in Kandupalata korale, Udunuwara. It lies to the left of the Kandy-Colombo road, 8 miles from Kandy, on the right bank of the Matgomuwa-oya.

In the Census of 1871 Rammalaka and Matgomuwa were grouped together. Population of Rammalaka in 1881, 75 (36 males, 39 females); in 1891, 74 (30 males, 44 females).

In the H. L. M. 20½ acres (10a. 0p. 9l.) of paddy land were registered in the names of Hakurubadda, Kankanama, Achariya, Atuwa-lalanna, Marakkala Vidane, Gammabe, Vitaranna, Nila Muttettuwa.

In 1878 24½ acres (12a. 1p. 2l.) were registered, of which 13½ acres paid Rs. 32.45. Rammalaka Adikaram Maha Nilame mentioned in a deed Saka 1603 (1681 A.D.) as having given his purchased lands in Peholiyadda to Keppitipola Bandara Mahatmaya (*note*, p. 737).

Early in the eighteenth century the greater part of the village belonged to Rammalaka, first Adigar. He met the Dutch Ambassador at Sitawaka in 1721 A.D. (*Valentyn*, p. 352).

On his death, in King Kandasale's reign, his property in Udunuwara and elsewhere devolved on the Crown, the family being extinct. The village then became a Galasagama (*Jud. Com.*, 11th September, 1829).

The Crown lands were given by Pilima Talawwe Adigar to people of Watupola to perform Maduwe service (*Jud. Com.*, 16th October, 1825).

Since the British accession the Crown lands have been sold.

Families.—Kiri Banda Arachchi, of Waraka-ulla, against Nawasi-angege (Moor-men), dispute as to a boundary between two fields, 96,031, 98,374.

RAMMALA-KANDURA.—A village in Gangapalata korale, Upper Hewaheta, in Ilagolle-wasam.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 104 (57 males, 47 females); in 1891, 74 (38 males, 36 females). Tom-tom Beaters.

Fifteen amunu under paddy.

GALLENA VIHARE.—A cave temple. Repaired in 1887.

RANADEMEDA.—A village in Gampahasiya pattuwa, Matale South.

In the Census of 1871 Digalla, Hatamunagala, Ranademedade were grouped together; united population, 117 (68 males, 49 females). It is not in the Census of 1881 nor of 1891.

RANAMURE.—A village in Laggala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East.

A large village about a mile west of Karagama. The wasam includes Rana-mure, Pinnawella, and Kaduwola.

Streams.—Alakola-ola, Ranamuro-oya.

Hill.—Ringanalelekanda.

Population in 1871, 112 (61 males, 51 females); in 1881, 106 (54 males, 51 females); in 1891, 117 (60 males, 57 females). Vellalas, descendants of Veddo; very poor.

In 1878 55 acres (27a. 2p. 1l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 54½ acres paid Rs. 149-18; the rest were uncommuted.

RANAMURE VIHARE.

A DEWALE on a rock, in it several iron tools and swords. The Kapurals performs ceremonies when sickness prevails.

KALUPANE MALIGAWA.—In ruins.

RANAWANA.—A village in Gangapala kornle, Yatinuwara.

ANDURUBEBILA, a hamlet.

Stream.—Nanu-oya.

In the Census of 1871 Moladanda and Ranawana were grouped together. Population of Ranawana in 1881, 84 (49 males, 35 females); in 1891, 47 (30 males, 17 females).

In the H. L. M. the Ranawana Gannile of 15½ acres (7a. 3p. 4l.) of paddy land registered in the names of Andurubebile Tissa, Andurubebile Konnappa, Kodikara Konnappa, Ranawana Appuhani, Kankani Appu.

In 1878 22½ acres (11a. 1p. 4l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 7½ acres paid Rs. 32-17.

Families.—See Vol. I, p. 55.

RANAWANA VIHARE.—This temple was built and most of the lands were dedicated by the Ranawana Walawwa. Boyagana Unnanso was appointed incumbent by Ranawana Disava just after the accession in 1815 when he was Basnayaka Nilame of the Natha Dewale in Kandy. A few lands in Moladanda, Bulumulla, and Pilapitiya had been dedicated by the villagers (*T. L. C. 280, Office 173*).

In the H. L. M. the vihare was registered as owning 4 amunu (8 acres) of paddy land in Walgowaagoda.

RANAWANA.—A village in Kulugamnanasiya pattuwa, Harispattu, half a mile west of the Kandy and Matale road between the third and fourth milestones from Kandy.

Stream.—Pinga-oya.

In the Census of 1871 Uduwawala and Ranawana were grouped together. Population of Ranawana in 1881, 289 (166 males, 123 females); in 1891, 211 (102 males, 109 females).

In 1878 52½ acres (26a. 0p. 7l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 18 acres paid Rs. 90-06.

WALAWWA.—Ranawana Paliha-wadana Nilame was impaled by the last king and his lands were confiscated on account of his attachment to the British in 1803. After the accession in 1815 the Nilame's widow, Kadirawelle Mahatmeyo, obtained the lands from Government upon a grant (18,663).

Ranawana Mahatmeyo married Kotagal-oluwe Nilame (*Vol. I, pp. 83, 385, 475*).

Ranawana Banda, son of Kahatapitiye Loku Nilame (*Vol. I, p. 396*).

The lands of Ranawana Lekam confiscated for treason after the rebellion of 1817-18 (*Jud. Com., 11th August, 1826*).

Ranawana Walawwe Tikiri Kumarihami married Mampitiye Disava and had a son Tikiri Banda (38,468), (*p. 529*).

Ranawana Kumarihami, wife of Kulatunga alias Viharege Nilame of Ellepola, dedicated land to the Pallegue Vihare at Donkawala in 1814 (*Vol. I, pp. 181, 216*).

Ranawana Walawwe Ekanayaka Mudiyanselage Mutu Menika Kumarihami gifted lands in Ranawana and Uduwawala to her daughter, two granddaughters, and Godawita Samarakon Mudiyanselage Bandara Mahatmaya, who married one of the granddaughters. Action for partition by Godawita against his wife, mother-in-law, and his sister-in-law (52,945). The Kumarihami was the daughter of the Nilame, who was impaled (18,663).

Ranawana Walawwe Kiri Banda, Korala (64,914).
Ranawana Watte Walawwe Gunaratna Unnanse of Gedige Vihare, 62,612, 68,933 (Vol. I., p. 73).
 The Ranawana Walawwa family was related to the Bannekgedara Pibhanarallage Bandas of Ihagama (Vol. I., p. 376).
 Attaragama Basanayaka Nilame owned lands here. In 1825 he granted a deed to his adopted son Kotagal-oluwe Unnanse, 27,349 (Vol. I., pp. 82, 83).
 Ranawana Unnanse gave the Uduwawala Vihare and its endowments to the Huduhumpola Vihare after it was built in 1777 A.D. (Vol. I., p. 361).
 Mullegama Maha Nilame had lands here, which his widow and administratrix sold in 1850 to Botota Sumedha Unnanse (29,227).
 Polwatte Walawwa family, descendants of Herat Mudiyanse Dugganna Nilame, and connected with the Wilanuno and with Amunugama families (48,658, 52,287, 55,465, 61,637, 77,126, Test. 825).
 Uduwawala Walawwe Molagoda, late Ratamahatmaya (55,939).
 Galagoda Kumarihami (27,349).
 Halangoda Basanayaka Nilame of the Pasgama Dewale lived here.

Families.—Abeyakonge, 21,677, 29,227, 80,889, 85,469, 140, 10,914 (N. S.). Alakolange Walawwa, 67,367. Alutge, 90,645. Attanayakuge, 92,194. Botota Sumedha Unnanse, 29,227. Dodanwela Punchi Banda, 7,569 (N. S.). Galandade Muhandiram got a Samas for services in the first English war (*Jud. Com., 24th April, 1821*). Galege Rajapaksa Mudiyanse-lage, 90,645. Galkotiya-godage, 90,645. Gammulle Sumana Unnanse, owner of Ekanayaka Walawwewatta, 75,989. Ganbade Muhandiram (*Jud. Com., 21th April, 1821*). Gurukandage, 68,933. Ihaganage of Kahalla, 90,615. Kahawattege, 47,679, 63,747, 91,619. Kotikabulle Durayalage, 67,367. Maha Lekamage, 440 (N. S.). Nagahage Mudiyanse, 62,612. Rambukwelle Idanage, 7,569 (N. S.). Ranawana Hitihami witness to a deed in 1692 A.D. (Vol. I., p. 106). Saranankara Unnanse, 440 (N. S.). Verellane Vitanage, 68,933. Viharege alias Wirasekara Mudiyanse-lage, 10,914 (N. S.). Yatiwawala Ratanaipala Unnanse, 62,612.

(1814 A.D.).—"Ran Etana." Under the constellation Visa, on Wednesday, the eighth day of the increasing moon of the month Durutu, in the year of Saka 1736, out of the lands belonging to me, Alutge Ran Etana, the following lands situate in this village, namely, the upper 3 pelas of Kayittapala, the garden Alutgedarawatta, Egodawatta 1 anna, Siyambalagasgoda 3 pelas, and Kalugalahena 2 pelas, this Gan Panguwa I hereby give to my daughter Punchi Menika, whom I brought up and who renders me every assistance. Witnesses who know this are Ranawana Heratge Muhandiram Rala, Abeyakonge Mudiyanse Kulahami, Watwelatunnege Arachchi. This land Talpot was written by me, Imbulangunage Punchirala. 90,645.

RANAWANA VIHARE.—Gammulle Indajoti Unnanse, incumbent, in 1859 reported to the Temple Lands Commissioner that this temple was built by him, with the assistance of the principal villagers, about twenty or thirty years before. There had been a vihare centuries before in the Kandyan time. Its site was then to be seen near the bo-tree. The claim for registration of some small pieces of land was rejected (*T. L. C. 301, Office 445; Vol. I., p. 67*).

The DALADA MALIGAWA owns here a Hewisi Panguwa (1½ acre fields and 1½ acre gardens) held by Dawulkarage. Services (commutable for Rs. 8) : to perform two mura of one person for one month. Hewisi service (two months) : beating tom-tom for the three tewawa at the Maligawa ; to send a man to beat tom-tom in the procession on the four festivals and ten days of perahera at Kandy ; the tenant on duty receives congee in the morning, curry and rice in the forenoon, and a hunduwa of raw rice in the evening ; to give a penna of one pingo of vegetables and forty leaves of betel to the Diwa Nilame soon after the new year.

RANDENIYA.—A village in Gan-atapalata korale, Tumpane, watered by the Karadella-ela, south of Rambukkan oya, between Tangoda and Kolugala. It adjoins Kituldera.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 15 (9 males, 6 females) ; in 1891, 18 (12 males, 6 females).

In the H. L. M. 1½ acres (Ga. 3p. 11.) of paddy land were registered in the names of Atapattu Tikiri Appa, Nanayakkara Muhandiram, Jayawira Appuhami, Bilinda, Lansekara Menuwara, Nanayakkara Atapattu Tikirala.

In 1878 7½ acres (Ga. 2p. 71.) were registered, of which 4 paid Rs. 21-34.

RANDENIYA.—A hamlet of Giritagama, in Medasiya pattuwa, Hariapattu.

Families.—Uda Randeniyege, 39,410, 11,815. C. R. Galagedara.

RANGAMA.—A village in Medapalata korale, Udunuwara.

Siyambalagoda, Embekka, Meddegoda, and Rangama were grouped together in the Census of 1871. Population of Rangama in 1881, 145 (73 males, 72 females); in 1891, 120 (62 males, 58 females).

In the H. L. M. included in Embekke Dewalegama (*Vol. I., p. 219*).

Wijaya-pati-raja in 1344 A.D. dedicated to the Embekke Vihare 2 amuna of land in Rangama (*Vol. I., p. 236*).

Rangama Berakarya and Rangama Gammaho registered in the H. L. M. of Embekka as owners of land (*Vol. I., p. 219*).

Families.—Arambege, 41,083. Eldeniye Galladdalage held land of the Embekke Dewale for blacksmiths' services, 38,882 (*Vol. I., p. 221*). Galganage alias Badalage, 38,882. Gammahelage, 13,371 (Talpot Saka 1577), 35,313. Malakotuwege, 13,371. Pitigallage, 41,083. Samarakon Mudiyanseelage, 43,858. Tennege, 35,313.

(1665 A.D.).—On the first day of the decreasing moon in the month Wak, of the year of Saka 1577, I, Rangama Atapattu Achchila, transferred over to my son Hetti Appu, Gannile Welikumbura 1 amuna 2 pelas and the gardens and high grounds thereto attached, being my paraveni property, a yoke of milch cows and the buffalo called "kaluwa." Moreover, I transferred over Gannile Wasanibendakumbura 3 pelas and a yoke of milch cows to U'udi Appu, the son of my younger brother Samaratunga Arachchila, as he was rendering me assistance for the space of four or five years, and as he also assisted me in my sicknesses now and then. This Gannile was divided and given out. That in case any one of these two persons happen to give up his share, failing to render me assistance, both the shares of the land shall devolve on the other. There are no other relations of mine, but these two who have rendered me assistance. None of the lands or cattle were given to any relations but to these two persons, who may swear to them. Witnesses to this: Kudarala Unnehege Naide Hanu of Meddegoda, Tenaka Naide of the same village, Walimunige Naide of Wera-wala, Waduwa of Rangama, Subaya of the same village, Badahela Wattuwa of Embekka, Kapuru Appu, Rama Appu. This Talpot has been written by Hitige Rala. 13,371.

NIYAMAKANDE VIHARE.—The tradition is that the villagers joined and asweddumized Pansaladeniya of 2 pelas from their private lands; all the other fields are small pieces of 1 or 2 lahas each offered from their mul-pangu. There is no proof that the king's permission was obtained. The first dedications were not to the temple, they were a gift to a priest. The lands were registered as temple property in 1821. Welakumbura had been dedicated since. The claim for registration was rejected (*T. L. C. 78*).

RANGANPALATA.—The old name of Medasiya pattuwa in Hariapattu.

RANGOMUWA.—A village in Pallepallata korale, Tumpame.

In the Census of 1871 Rangomuwa, Udamulla, Yaggala, and Yatatnuwa were grouped together. Population of Rangomuwa in 1881, 160 (95 males, 65 females); in 1891, 128 (73 males, 55 females).

In the H. L. M. 15½ acres (*7a. 2p. 9l.*) of paddy land were registered. Owners: Maligawa, Ungu Hani, Atapattu Bini, Monika, Nanayakkara Atapattu Tikira, Pandita Achari Naide, Atapattu Nanayakkara Samarakon Achchi, Lansakara Hantamu, Gampattu Kapuru, Pandita Achari Naide.

In 1878 28½ acres (*14a. 0p. 7½l.*) of paddy land were registered, of which 19 acres paid Rs. 82-11.

Annatugoda Walawwa and Ihala Walawwa owned lands here (67,506, 68,789).

Families.—Beddawalage, 93,325, 96,629, 1,092 (N. S.). Dahanekke, 775 (N. S.). Galwaduge, 2,871 (N. S.). Gannile Herat Mudiyanseelage, 93,325, 96,629, Hantane Mudiyanseelage, 5,695 (N. S.). Hinkendegge, 1,092 (N. S.). Kulasekharage, 30,473. Mapage, 485. D. C. Mad. Moormen, 2,874 (N. S.). Pondawe Nachchire, 485. D. C. Mad. Rajaguru Pandita Acharige, 775 and 2,874 (N. S.). Ratnayaka Mudiyanseelage, 92,116. Samarakongge, 9. D. C. Mad. (Talpot Saka 1755). Udamullage, 66,499. Wijesundara Mudiyanseelage alias Gamage, 30,317, 33,473, 63,102, 63,105, 93,325, 96,629, 1,092 and 2,877 (N. S.). Yapage, 30,317.

(1883 A.D.).—In this year of Saka 1755, on Monday, the third day of the increasing moon of the month II, under the constellation Kowataya. That the lands, viz., the lower 8 lahās of Paldeniyekumbura, Godakumbura 6 lahās, the garden, &c., which belonged to Samarakongse Kawrāla, of Rangomuwa, of Teldenipalata in Tuinpano, were granted by him to his daughter Kiri Menika. That the said Kiri Menika, having possessed the said lands, at the time of her death made over the same in paraventi to her two daughters Kiri Etana and Puchi Etana. Witnesses who know the same are Heratge Tapai Araochchi, Hantanege Maduwa Araochchi, Ratnekage Dingirala, Yapage Punchirala, Nuwara Gurunneche, Tulga-pitiye Adappaya. My other relations shall be cursed in the possession of the said lands, and there shall be no curse of oaths to my said two children. Thus this Talpot was written in presence of the above witnesses and set the signature of me, Hinkende Kawrāla. (Signed by the grantor and witnesses.) B. D. C. Mad.

RANMUNGODA.—A hamlet of Mamudawala, in Kandupalata Korulo, Yati-nuwara.

Family.—Ranmungodage (*Vol. I., p. 478*).

The Ranmungoda Vihare is in ruins.

RANNANTALAWA.—A village in Morape-wa-ān, Pallepone kornle, Kotmalo, between Morape and Kadadora on the right bank of the river Malaweli-ganga.

Streams.—Kahatapitiye-ela and Rannantalawe-ela.

Population in 1871, 99 (53 males, 46 females); in 1881, 109 (55 males, 54 females); in 1891, 120 (55 males, 65 females). Vellalas, Low-country Sinhalese. Twelve-annam under paddy.

The Morape Kataragama Dewale owns twenty-eight Service Pangu (39½ acres fields, 88 acres gardens, and 26½ acres hen). Services valued at Rs. 842-50 :—

1. Gauckumbura (2a. 1p. 1l. fields, 4a. 0p. 8l. gardens, 0a. 1p. 0l. hen).—Tenants: Navaratna Mudiyanseage. Services (commutable for Rs. 108-50): the tenant of this panguwa is eligible for appointment as Kapurāla, and when so appointed by the chief of the dewale, is bound to perform the duties on the fifteen days of the perahera, seven days of the Waliyak Mangallaya, on the seven days of the Katti Mangallaya, on the Alutsal Mangallaya, on the day of the Nanumura Mangallaya, and on the Awurudu Mangallaya, and when not performing the duty to give 2 annam of paddy as otu to the dewale; when holding office as Kapurāla to supply the people employed at the dewale on the last day of the perahera after the diyakopima ceremony with food, rice, three curries, and sweetmeats.

Note.—The holder of the field Pussawatte-kumbura of 1 pela and 2 kuruni in extent has to supply yearly 200 bundles of straw to thatch the dewale. (Two fields in Morape, the rest in Rannantalawa.)

2. Ambahitiya (2a. 0p. 7l. fields, 11a. 0p. 1l. gardens, 1a. 2p. 0l. hen).—Tenants: Navaratna Mudiyanseage. Services (commutable for Rs. 108-50): same as No. 1. (One field in Mawela, one in Kadadora, the remaining lands in Rannantalawa.)

3. Kahatapitiye (0a. 3p. 4l. fields, 2a. 3p. 0l. gardens).—Tenants: Wekumburege. Services (commutable for Rs. 61-50): same as No. 1, except that the otu is 1 amuna. (Fields and four gardens in Rannantalawa and two gardens in Morape.)

4. Uluwita (0a. 2p. 4l. fields, 1a. 0p. 0l. gardens).—Tenants: Amuhenege, and Jawarage. Services (commutable for Rs. 20-25): to clean and cording the dewale, to cook the mutten, to carry the mutukude in procession on the two days of the Awurudu Mangallaya; on the day of the Nanumura Mangallaya, on the day of the Kaphitum Mangallaya, on the fifteen days of the perahera, on the seven days of the Waliyak Mangallaya, on the day of the Alutsal Mangallaya, and on the day of the Katti Mangallaya; before the perahera every year to clean the maluwa and put up arches; to give five days to the five works of the Ranc muttettuwa; to give three days to reaping, threshing, and carrying paddy; to give the orders to the other tenants to muster for muttettu work, &c.; whenever a mutton offering is given to summon the tom-tom beaters and other necessary attendants; yearly to thatch the digge, supplying the straw for it.

5. Ela-arawe (0a. 3p. 5l. fields). Tenants: Makumburege. Services (commutable for Rs. 16-50): same as No. 4, with the exception of conveying messages and collecting tenants for work. This panguwa carries the talatu muttuwa, instead of the mutukude.

6. Hinnarangahakumbura (0a. 2p. 0l. fields, 0a. 1p. 0l. garden).—Tenant: Hulawalige.—Services (commutable for Rs. 10): the services are to beat tomtom and do other suitable service as may be required on the festival days specified in No. 1; to assist in thatching the diggo and to perform the muttettu and other field services for eight days a year. (Fields in Maswela, garden in Morape Berawagama.)

7. Ambagahawatte (0a. 1p. 0l. fields, 1a. 0p. 5l. gardens, 0a. 0p. 7l. hena).—Tenants: Mayippola Pallego. Services (commutable for Rs. 27:50): to be in attendance on all the festivals specified in No. 1 and to clean the maluwa; to carry the randoliya in procession at the perahera; to provide vegetable curries whenever multen is offered at the dewale; to put up arches and to perform the Kaphitawinna ceremony once a year; to thatch the diggo and to perform the muttettu and other field services for eight days a year.

8. Ambagahawatte (0a. 1p. 0l. fields, 0a. 3p. 7l. gardens, 0a. 1p. 3l. hen).—Tenant: Gannuhego. Services (commutable for Rs. 27:50): same, in turn with No. 7.

9. Ambagahawatte.—(Maruwenna.)

10. Pokunuwatte (0a. 2p. 0l. fields, 0a. 3p. 0l. gardens).—Tenants: Madurapuli Henayalage. Services (commutable for Rs. 6): to wash the dewale clothes and robes of ceremony for all the festival days specified in No. 1, and to supply piruwata for the dewale headmen on those occasions; to put up cloth ceilings at the lodgings prepared for the chief of the dewale and any other visitors of importance; to supply hela for the Yakdesso at the Waliyak Mangallaya and the perahera; to wash the clothes of the chief of the dewale when on duty at the dewale; to supply rags for the pandan at all the festivals; to supply piruwata for the smith who cleans the ran-awuda; to spread the piyawili cloth for the Deyyanwadamawinna. (Lands in Morape.)

11. Ketakale (0a. 1p. 6l. fields, 0a. 2p. 7l. gardens, 0a. 0p. 4l. hen).—Tenants: Ankelipitiyege, Horanekarage, and Ganitayagewattege. Services (commutable for Rs. 52): to dance at the dewale and in procession on the last ten days of the perahera and on the seven days of Waliyak Mangallaya; to give eight days a year to the muttettu and other field work. (Field and two gardens in Maswela, the rest in Tammitiya.)

12. Tibbotulanda (1a. 0p. 0l. field, 5a. 3p. 0l. gardens).—Tenants: Navaratna Mudiyansele. Services (commutable for Rs. 84:50): the same as No. 1, and in addition to hold the pandan at the perahera and to clean the maluwa and to thatch the Dewiradige. (Field in Morape, two gardens in Tammitiya, and one in Rannantalawa.)

13. Warakagahatenna (1a. 2p. 0l. gardens).—Tenant: Jawarage. These gardens belong to Panguwa No. 2, and no special service is done for them.

14. Kahatapitiya (0a. 2p. 4l. fields, 1a. 1p. 3l. gardens, 1a. 0p. 0l. hena).—Tenant: Navaratna Mudiyansele. Services (commutable for Rs. 26:25): part of Panguwa No. 12, and perform service with it. In addition to give yearly to the dewale 1 amuna of paddy. (Field, two gardens, and hena in Rannantalawa and one garden in Morape.)

15. Nayaliyadda (0a. 1p. 2l. fields).—Tenant: Sirimaligewattege. Services (commutable for Rs. 5:50): to hold a pandama or to carry a kodiya in procession at the festivals specified in No. 1; to perform the muttettu and other field services for eight days a year. (Land in Morape.)

16. Wadawala (0a. 2p. 0l. fields, 0a. 1p. 2l. gardens, 0a. 1p. 3l. hen).—Tenant: Mayippola Pallego. Services (commutable for Rs. 10): to be in attendance on all the festivals specified in No. 1 and to clean the maluwa; to carry the randoliya in procession at the perahera; to put up arches once a year; to thatch the dewiradige and to perform the muttettu and other field services for eight days in the year. (The field and one hena in Kotagepitiya, the other lands in Rannantalawa.)

17. Makumbura (1a. 1p. 6l. fields, 0a. 3p. 0l. gardens).—Tenant: Makumburego. Services (commutable for Rs. 28): same as No. 16, except that instead of the randoliya the tenant of this panguwa carries the paliha, and instead of thatching the dewiradige he thatches the multengo and keeps it in repair. In addition to supply a basket of flowers at the diyakepima ceremony. (Lands in Kotagepitiya.)

18. Telpola (0a. 2p. 0l. fields, 1a. 0p. 0l. gardens).—Tenant: Ganitayawatte Siriya Badige. Services (commutable for Rs. 20): to foretell lucky hours for the festivals and to chant whenever there is dancing at the dewale, and at the time of the perahera to recite the mangala ashakha, and at the diyakepima to

recite the Wallimdo at the rittage; yearly to supply twelve bottles of cocoanut or kekuna oil. (Fields in Maswela, gardens in Tammitiya.)

19. Alagalbodawatta (a garden of 2 pelas).—Tenant: Sattambige. Services (commutable for Rs. 10): belongs to Panguwa No. 2, and performs no special service. (In Tammitiya.)

20. Niliatto (0a. 1p. 0l. field, 0a. 2p. 8l. gardens, 0a. 2p. 0l. hena).—Tenant: Ambanwelage. Services (commutable for Rs. 6): to blow the hakgediya at all the festivals specified in No. 1. (Field and hena in Maswela, gardens in Tammitiya.)

21. Kowil-arawa (1a. 0p. 0l. field, 2a. 0p. 0l. gardens, 3a. 0p. 0l. hena).—Tenant: Temnege. Services (commutable for Rs. 15): at the Alutal Mangallaya to attend at the Morape Kataramgam Dewale; to carry a kodiya in processions, also at the Nanumura Mangallaya, and at the Kaplitun Mangallaya, and at the fifteen days of the perahera, and on the last day of the perahera; when called upon, to clean the ran-awuda; to be in attendance upon the seven days of the Waliyak Mangallaya, and on the seven days to carry the kodiya in procession; at the Katti Mangallaya to carry the kodiya and to light the kattipan; to assist in clearing part of the petnaga for the perahera and to give eight days in the year for the muttettu and other field work. (Field in Maswela, gardens and hena in Pusulpitiya.)

22. Arawa (1a. 2p. 4l. fields, 1a. 0p. 0l. garden).—Tenants: Rajawardana Patabendige. Services (commutable for Rs. 23): same as No. 1. (One field in Maswela, the other in Dimbula, garden in Pusulpitiya.)

23. Rajatalawa (1a. 1p. 2l. fields, 1a. 3p. 0l. gardens, 1a. 0p. 0l. hen).—Tenant: Wepitite Berakarage. Services (commutable for Rs. 65.50): to beat the bera at the Waliyak Mangallaya and the magul bera at all the other festivals; to perform the muttettu service for eight days in each year. (One garden in Morape Berawagama, the rest in Maswela.)

24. Pokunuwatte (1a. 0p. 2l. fields, 0a. 1p. 0l. gardens, 2a. 0p. 0l. hen).—Tenants: Janutuge. Services (commutable for Rs. 45.50): to beat the tammettan at all the festivals; to put up yearly the rittage; to clear the maluwa yearly; to give two bottles of cocoanut or kekuna oil once a year; to perform the muttettu service eight days yearly. (One of the fields in Morape; the other field, one garden, and two hen in Maswela; the remaining garden in Tammitiya; and the hena in Maswela.)

25. Rajatalawa (1a. 1p. 0l. fields, 1a. 3p. 0l. gardens).—Tenants: Wirasangili Panikkiyalage. Services (commutable for Rs. 30): to beat the dawula on all the festivals specified in No. 1, and to give eight days to muttettu and other field work; to beat the dawula on special multen days. (The fields and two gardens in Maswela, the other garden in Morape Berawagama.)

26. Kaluwawatta (0a. 2p. 0l. gardens).—Tenants: Kaluwawattege. Services (commutable for Rs. 12): portion of Pangu No. 2, and performs no special service. (In Maswela.)

27. Kapunila (0a. 0p. 6l. gardens).—Tenant: Walagedara Medage. Services: portion of Panguwa No. 2, and performs no special service. (In Maswela.)

28. Pin-arawa (0a. 0p. 6l. field, 1a. 3p. 5l. garden).—Tenant: Madamege. Services (commutable for Rs. 22): to attend at all the festivals and carry the chamarayya; to give eight days to muttettu and other field work; to give twelve bottles of oil a year as otu for the garden. (Field in Maswela, garden in Tammitiya.)

29. Pin-arawa (0a. 0p. 4l. field).—Tenant: Madamege. Services (commutable for Rs. 1.50): a portion of Pangu No. 28 and does service with it. (In Maswela.)

RANWEDIYAWA.—A village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North, in Beligamwa-wasam.

The people had to pay gold fanams to the minister Upatissa, hence the name.

In 1871 grouped with Koskata and Walakumbura. Population of Ranwediya in 1881, 40 (22 males, 18 females); in 1891, 51 (29 males, 22 females). Moormen.

In 1878 18½ acres (9a. 1p. 0l.) of paddy land were registered.

Families.—Ranwediyaeweg (Vol. I., p. 101). Ranwediya Naile and Ranwediya Pallige Gurunuche. Ninda tenant, of Dullewa Adigar (Vol. I., p. 470).

RATALAWEWA.—A village in Agiri Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale South, in Mahawela-wasam.

King Wira Prakrama Bahu of Galagama returned after a victory, and in order to test the constancy of his queen, he hoisted a red flag by the tank (Vol. I., p. 244).

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Alakoladeniya. Population of Ratalawewa in 1881, 75 (45 males, 30 females); in 1891, 40 (21 males, 19 females). Descendants of Fishers brought from Nigombo by King Raja Sinha to serve in time of war.

The ancient tank is broken.

RATE-MULLA.—A hamlet of Uduwela, in Gandahe korale, Lower Hewaheta.

RAT-IMBULGODA (UDAGAMA).—A hamlet of Pattiyaagama, in Hewawissa korale, Lower Hewaheta.

RATMALAGAHIA-ELA.—A village in Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North, in Padeniye-wasam.

Stream.—Etambagaha-ela.

In the reign of King Walagam Bahu the people had to supply baskets of red flowers for four poya days to the Dambulu Vihare.

Population in 1871, 87 (53 males, 34 females); in 1881, 102 (57 males, 45 females); in 1891, 132 (69 males, 63 females). Nilamakkarayo, Tom-tom Beaters, Pannayo, Smiths.

Tank constructed by Tanhankara Unnanse II. in the reign of King Wimala Dharma Suriya II., 1619 A.D. (Vol. I., p. 137).

The **DAMBULU VIHARE** has sixteen Paravoni Pangu (42½ acres fields and 4½ acres gardens). Tenants: Vidanelage, Padeniyo Hurullege, Lakadagollege, Dehatage, Padeniyo Kapuruhami, Diwulgahage, Kohombagahage, Ilalage, Loku Naidege, Nambirala Vidane, Talgahage, and Balitiyannalage.

The village consists of Welgame Wela, Asweddumo Wela, and Etambagaha Wela, and the service of the village, exclusive of the Balitiyanna Panguwa: to repair the portions of the mandappe and wahalkade allotted to the village; to join with Padeniya and Siyambalawa in putting up torana, &c., for the Nanu-mura Mangallaya and give kevilikat and oil for Alutsal and Katti Mangalla; to repair the pansala salawa; to give 3 neli of rice and other food for fifteen days in *reas*; to take a turn of guard with seventeen other villages and do other work.

Balitiyanna Panguwa.—One Dawulkaraya and one Temmettankaraya four months a year, ten days at a time.

The services are valued at Rs. 207-90.

The chena lands belong to the tenants.

RATMALAKADUWA.—A village in Ganga Pahala korale, Udaipalata, under a Vidana Duraya.

Hills.—Ambuluwawekanda, 3,507-3 ft. above the sea; Dunugalakanda.

In the Census of 1871 this was grouped with Godagama. Population of Ratmalakaduwa in 1881, 314 (156 males, 158 females); in 1891, 224 (106 males, 119 females). Low caste.

In 1878 67 acres (33a. 1p. 9l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 56½ paid Rs. 282-18.

Families.—Diyabalanage, 50,552. Ganhatage (Vihare tenant), 67,768. Godagama Hulawalige, 50,552, 63,596. Marasinge, 9,159 (N. S.). Migondiwalege (Vihare tenant), 67,768. Rannemamulle Durayalage, 50,552. Sewendarayalage (Vihare tenant), 67,768. Tunnils, 9,159 (N. S.). Yakkessalage, 63,596.

Sanaris de Silva Jayaratna against the Provincial Road Committee (90,147).

The **NIYANGAMPAYA VIHARE** owns a Hewisi Panguwa (6½ acres fields, 2½ acres gardens, and 1 acre benna). Tenants: Ranhotige, Ganhatage, Migondiwalege, and Sewendarayalage. Four shares, each share has to furnish a man to be in mura as domestic servant and watchman at the vihare for three mura of a month each; the tenant in mura receives one ration of curry and rice daily. The tenant

on duty is allowed to be absent from noon to night-fall daily. Each to send a representative to the four festivals, also to join in the cult 5 pelas of muttettu, assisted by the multen karayo of Kirapone (Vol. All the cultivation is performed by the tenants, except weeding and which are done by hirelings; seed paddy and buffaloes are supplied to the temple. The panguwa gives four new year's penum, a pingo of and forty leaves of betel to the incumbent yearly. Commutable for

RATMIWALA.—A village in Kandupalata korale, Yatinuwara. headman over it under the Debleniye Arachchi. A kadawata.

Stream.—Nann-oya.

Population in 1871, 293 (147 males, 146 females); in 1881, 310 (160 females); in 1891, 321 (161 males, 160 females). Low caste, some Christians.

In the H. L. M. 95 acres (47a. 1p. 8l.) of paddy land were registered in 1871. Subalapadiya, Wirusangiliya, Horatalpediya, Pilawalaya, W. Tissa, Rajapaksa, Ediri-inhaya, Pottetiye Wahumpuraya, Ko Balanaya, Donu-inhaya, Alot Duraya, Kit-aldeniya, Dinugalje Duraya, Wagnepediya, Aswodduma, Ranhitiya, Galanga, Pallewela

In 1878 112 acres (56a. 0p. 2l.) were registered, of which only 20; Rs. 63 78.

A Church Missionary Society's Church. Rev. Mr. Selkirk, in his October, 1838, p. 723:—

A petty headman of the village of Ratmiwala, 15 miles from Kandy, was confined in the jail for some crime that he had committed there he received some tracts which he read carefully. On the expiration of his term he went to our catechists and missionary in Kandy; he had at various times long conversations on Christianity. A Scripture was given to him, which he read with attention, and in blessing he became a convert to Christianity and was eventually baptised in the name of Abraham. His eldest son, a lad of about 11, was baptised at the same time by the name of Isaac, and his wife is now receiving instruction in religion, and is by-and-by to be baptised by the name of Sarah.

Land.—Alot Duraya, 22,585 (Talpo: Saka 1726-39). Asurumu Dehankapedige, 10,697 (N. S.). Dewatapadige, 2,432 (N. S.). Di 96,671. Elatowage, 12,995 (Talpo: Saka 1726). Gurugama 1 37,777. Hahyaddege, 8,774 (Talpo: Saka 1685). Haturinip (N. S.). Horatpedige (Jud. Com., 5th December, 1818), 33,000. Hahyaddege, 8,774. Pantiyage, 5,767. Pihilikumburige (Jud. Com., 2 1818), 33,021, 3,163 (N. S.). Pilawalayage, 12,905. Rajapaksa 22,849, 91,996, 96,671, 97,990. Subalapadige Sarana Weda al estate, Test. 1,391. Udage, 22,849. Wiyalamunige, 12,707 (Talpo

(1683 A.D.).—Under the constellation Muwa-irisa, on Friday, the 11th day of the increasing moon of the month Poson in the year of Saka 1695 ptiye Yodapediya, of Ratmiwala, in Kandupalata of Yatinuwara, unto my daughter-in-law Bilindiji, the wife of my begotten son fields Wiyalamuna and Atalahadeniya 2 pelas, with the appurtenant low grounds attached thereto. If any persons should dispute the same she shall suffer the calamities of the ordeal oaths, but Bilindiji shall not. She shall swear on oil, cowdung, cobra, and red hot iron. Witnesses: some are Ipaladana Kuda Ralahami, Ipaladana Yakkessa, Pillaw Ratmiwala Wira Sangiliya, Matgomuwa Wiyanna, Pussepitiye Lo and the four guardian gods. If any persons assist this they shall suffer the calamities of the ordeal oaths and see Maitri Buddha. 12,707.

(1763 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1685, of the month Wesak, on the 11th day of the increasing moon. That the lands belonging to Anu Ratmiwala, in Kandupalata of Yatinuwara, viz., Galahitiyawa 2 pelas, be given to Pihilikumburige Singa Duraya, and also entrusted to daughter Sadehi. If anybody disputes she shall suffer from the ordeal oaths. Witnesses: Kuduwalu Korale Ralahami, Kuduwalu Wabowwagoda Atu Korale, Horat Mudiyansa, Amunupura Mudiyansa, and the eight Maha Duraya and the twelve deities of the village. 8,774.

(1804 A.D.).—This Talpot was written and given under the constellation Ma, on Tuesday, the twelfth day of the month Binara, in the year of Saka 1726. Whereas Karapiti-angege Mohota, of Ratmiwala, in Kandupalata of Yatinuware, borrowed from Amunupure Walawwa a sum of 100 ridis and purchased with that sum the field Polpitiyekumbura of 15 lahass from Ipiladana Ralahami. That as Mohota could not pay the said 100 ridis, his son Dinga paid the amount and redeemed the field and possessed it in paraventi. He may freely take the five oaths. Others shall suffer the vengeance of oaths. Witnesses to this are Amunupure Korala, Edirisinga Kiri Unga: Galpotta, Mutugala. With the knowledge of these persons this land voucher was granted. 22,585.

(1801 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1726. I, Hatanapitiye Rankira, of Ratmiwala, in Kandupalata of Yatinuware, having incurred debts, the upper 15 lahass of Nulpoia and the Pillawa were given to Pillawa Ela-otuwa to possess in paraventi. Witnesses who know the same are Pilikumbure Hulawaliya, Elage Hulawaliya, Egodawatta, Galpitiye Mutugollaya, Edirisinga Nai-anga, Hatanapitiye Ganitaya of Ratmiwala. Received from Pillawa Ela-otuwa 32 amunu of paddy and 33 ridis. The descendants of Rankira are disinherited. Ela-otuwa may swear five times to the truth of this. 12,905.

The DELDENIYE VIHARE has a Patabendi Panguwa (2 acres fields, half an acre gardens, and 6 acres hen). Tenant: Gamage. Services (commutable for Rs. 11-70): to weed the maluwa once a month; to cowdung the mandappe of the dagoba; to thatch the roof of the shed over the dagoba, supplying straw; to give the incumbent a new year's pouuna of sweetmeats and betel.

RATNINDA.—A village in Laggala Udasiya pattuwa, Matale East, in Etanwala-wasam.

Hill.—Lahumanekanda.

Founded by Ranhoti Mudiyanse in olden times.

In the Census of 1871 the population of this village and Gangodara was 122 (59 males, 63 females). Population of Ratninda in 1881, 139 (75 males, 64 females); in 1891, 157 (86 males, 71 females). Mudaliperuwo and descendants of the Vidanella of the Migastenne Walawwa.

In 1878 65½ acres (32a. 2p. 6l.) of paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 171-14.

The inhabitants are richer in paddy and kurakkan than those of the neighbouring villages.

Ratninde Muhandiram Nilame married Hulangomuwe Mahatmeyo; their daughter married Aluvihare Uda Walawwo Adikaram Nilame, 20,230 (*Vol. I., p. 280*).

Ratninde Hulangomuwe Mahatmeyo in 1785 A.D. gave her lands to her grandson on a deed (*Vol. I., pp. 29, 368*).

Hattanwala and Pitawala estates, half a mile west of the village.

RATNINDA—A village in Kohoka korale, Upper Hewaheta, in Wadawala-wasam.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 79 (50 males, 29 females); in 1891, 73 (46 males, 27 females). Rata Berawayo.

Twelve amunu under paddy.

The Hangurankota Maha Dewale owned the whole village. In the Service Tenures Register it is entered as a taxed village; no services registered.

Families.—Karandagollege, 957. D. C. N. E., 30,762. Ratninde Muhandirama, 957. D. C. N. E. (Talpot Saka 1729), 19,761 (Talpot Saka 1728, Sittu 1730), 19,819. Udage, 19,761, 19,819.

(1806 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1728, on Wednesday, the seventh day of the increasing moon in the month Poson, under the constellation Anura. The field Talawa of 1 amuna 2 pelas in the temple village Ratninda, of Kohoka korale in Megodatihe Hewaheta, was granted to me, Appurala, by my mother. I having possessed the said field have granted the same to my son Kudarala to be uninterruptedly possessed by him in paraventi. (Imprecations.) Witnesses to this are Etnawudage Wannakurala, Pallewidiye Multenrala, Karanpitiye Kanakanama. Written by Pallewidiye Lekama. With the knowledge of these persons this Talpot has been granted.

SITTU (1808 A.D.).—That when Appu Naide and Dantu Naide preferred claims for the field Talawa of 1 amuna 2 pelas, the case was fully investigated, and finding the in-inefficiency of Dantu Naide's right, the said field and its appurtenant high and low grounds were granted to Appu Naide, as he has right. This Sittu was granted on Thursday, the second day of the month Il, in the year of Saka 1730, by me, Galagola Ralahami, Ba-nayaka Nilame of the Maha Dewale. 19,761

PATTOTA.—A village in Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East. The wasam includes Naguliyadda. It is 6.75 miles from Matale, 23.75 from Kandy.

Sitima.—Ellapita-oya, Kuda-oya, Rattota-oya about 12½ ft. wide.

Hill.—Dambagollekanda.

When Rahat priests resided in Dahaiyagolakanda they used to bathe in a pool in the oya, hence called Rahattota.

Population in 1871, 428 (276 males, 152 females); in 1881, 450 (282 males, 168 females); in 1891, 385 (235 males, 150 females). Pannayo, Paliyo, Pottera.

Rattota town is mainly inhabited by Coast Moormen.

In 1878 252½ acres (126, 1p. 5l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 121½ acres paid Rs. 289-26.

Action by N. Muttappa Chetty against P. J. Chippendall and A. Lindsay, to prevent them from opening a road through a garden, 34,128, 37,386.

Under writ 51,173 George Wall & Co. vs. G. Lloyd Williams, sale of Dunumadella coffee estate.

Families.—Chetties, 31,128, 62,926. Galbodage, 30,857. Hunuketege, 21,393 (Talpot Saka 1720). Menik Durage, 79,190. Moormen, 62,288. Narangollege, 79,190. Palle Asweddunage, 31,128, 62,926. Pallege, 30,857. Tamils, 62,288, 61,338.

(1738 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1720, on Friday, the tenth day of the increasing moon in the month Ecala, under the constellation Ma, this land voucher has been written. That the portion of land bounded by that side of the ditch Sirangahawatta, by the upper part of Hattale-oya, by this side of Bambaragahaela, and by the upper part of Kehelwatte Maha-ela, including the jak tree standing on the Mukkalulla, was given by Imbulatenne Ungajja to Hunukete Kira Duraya. Witnesses to this grant are Polwattekande Pehami Rala, Sirangahawatte Kolu Yamana, and Tikiri Naide, who were also witnesses for the payment of 5 amuna of paddy and in money 11 (ridis). That the said land was given by Ungajja to Kira Duraya declaring that he shall not incur the vengeance of the five ordeals though he were to swear on them. May prosperity attend this. Written by Wadakkahakotuwe Dawulkaraya. 21,393.

THE RATTOTA VIHARE owns seven Service Pangu (7½ acres fields). Tenants: Mahadurage, Waduwalage, Kemekumburege, Hunuketege, Welege, and Delgahamadage. Services (commutable for Rs. 52.30): to thatch and cowdung the vihare and pansala; yearly to give the incumbent 5 neli of rice, 1 pumpkin, 1 bunch plantains, 5 coconuts, 5 kerawal vegetables, and 40 leaves betel.

THE DALADA MALIGAWA owns nineteen Service Pangu here (33½ acres fields). Tenants: Mahadurage, Sirangahawattege, Dodangahawattege, Dambagahamadage, Metihakkege, Metiwalatennege, Demuddarage, Balitiyannalage, Tirulugollege, Ihilage, Warapitiyege, Dambagollege, Menikdurage, Moragollege, Pussalege, and Panditage. Services (commutable for Rs. 62): the tenants of eighteen pangu to pay to the Maligawa annually commutation in lieu of services, and the tenants of the other panguwa to pay the Maligawa Panikkiya. Besides, to give the Vidane who comes to collect the dues, betel and vegetables, and to give food to the Panikkiya when he visits the village.

RATUKOHO.—A village in Udugampaha korale, Hiris-pattu.

Hill.—Pattampahakanda.

Not mentioned in the Census of 1871 nor of 1881. Population in 1891, 70 (33 males, 37 females).

Ratukoho Appuhami gave a deed to Ellepola Appuhami in 1748 A.D.

Families.—Dagobage, 30,713. Digala Pahalage, 31,456. Kaduwelage, 30,265. Korallage, 30,713. Melage, 10,359 (N. S.). Moormen, 30,265, 30,713, 31,456, 66,233, 66,316, 10,359 (N. S.). Pahalage, 31,456. Pallewattege, 30,265. Ratukobage (Durayo), Vol. I. p. 463. Udage, 2,374 (N. S.). Weligalage, 30,713.

(1714 A.D.).—That out of the paraveni property of Madisekara Mudiyanse, of Ratukoho in Udagampaha of Sara-ya pattuwa, and of me, his Kumarihami, Udakumbura 2 pelas, Pallakumbura 3 pelas, Ellekumbura 15 labas, Angekumbura 1 pela, all of 1 amuna 3 pelas and 5 labas, with all the fruit trees and houses thereto belonging. All these high and low lands, with everything thereon, and also the woman named "Kalu" are herein given over to my beloved son Herat Mudiyanse, born of my womb, to be held and possessed by the children, grandchildren, &c., of Punchirala, the son of the said Mudiyanse. This grant was made at Hanguuranketa, on Thursday, the twelfth day of the increasing moon, of the month Nikini, in the year of Saka 1636. This ola writing was written by Ratukoho Anomadhasi Unnanse. Witnesses to this are the priests of the two Vihara, the Minister of the King's Council, Ranawuda Maduwe Dugganna Rala of Ratukoho in Udagampaha, Melage Appuhami, Dunuwila Mudiyanse, Herat Mudiyanse of Alawatugoda, Kaduwelage Mudiyanne of Malgamaadeniya, Disanaka Mudiyanne, Madamage Ekanaka Arachchila, Bowatte Makiliyawe Vidane, Herat Arachchila of Akuramboda, Daluwellande Gammanhe, Muhandirama of Handugoda, Gopala Mudiyanne of Kurugoda, Konakulagala Maha Duraya, and Malgamaadeniye Sayakkaraya. With the knowledge of these witnesses this ola writing was written and granted. If any of my relations or any other parties were to dispute this they may not succeed, but Punchirala, the grantee, is not to be affected even if the disputants were to take the five-fold oath. May those who be of any service to Punchirala even by word attain bliss in the celestial worlds. Let those who, even by word, act against him inherit hell.

RATWATTA.—A village in Udasiya pattuwa, Matale South. The wasam includes Dibburawela, Wewegammedda, and Niyarepola.

Stream.—Weligala-oya.

Called in ancient times Rahaswatta, as some Rahat priests settled here.

A stone image of Buddha, called Awukana Buddha, lies in a jungle.

Ratwatta, Niyarepola, Dibburawela, and Wewegammedda are grouped together in the Census of 1871. Population of Ratwatta in 1881, 145 (70 males, 75 females); in 1891, 127 (72 males, 55 females). Vellalas, Pannayo, Potters.

In 1878 45½ acres (22a. 2p. 5l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 26½ acres paid Rs. 38.24.

WALAWWA.—The first of this family of whom I find authentic notice was Ratwatte Pandita Wahala Mudiyanse Ralahami, who was Disava of Matale in 1767 and 1773 A.D. His daughter Loku Kumarihami was the mother of Ratwatte Loku Nilame Adikaram (*Jpl. Com.*, 28th February, 1831), who married an Amunugama Kumarihami, a sister of the Migastenne Adigars, and left three sons:—

(1) Ratwatte Maha Lekam Disava, who married Manpitiye Bandara Mahatueyo.

(2) Ratwatte Nilame, Disava of Matale from 1815 to 1824, second Adigar in 1825 (19,239, 20,406, 21,495, 27,037). In 1816 he held several offices (*ante*, p. 691). On 24th October, 1821, he stated to the Judicial Commissioner that lands at Rambuk-oluwa were given to his father by his great-grandfather, the Dumbura Maha Disava, and that he had a firelock as a Sannas.

He built the Gedarawela Vihare in Embitiyawa (*Vol. I.*, p. 225). His lands were declared exempt from tax by Proclamations of 21st November, 1818, and 14th January, 1826. Died in 1827. He was married to Abeyakon Amunugama Kumarihami and had issue:—

(a) Ratwatte Banda, who died in 1895 without issue (20,406, 27,037, 33,964, 34,848, 35,769, 36,786, 38,475, 49,222, 52,709; *Vol. I.*, p. 211).

(b) Loku Menika married Wegodapola Ratemahatmaya, afterwards Basnayka Nilame. She died in November, 1873, leaving a daughter (*Test.* I, 105).

(c) Medduma Menika married to Watupola Nilame. She, in April, 1869, granted a deed of gift in favour of Wegodapola Tikiri Banda, and afterwards, in 1872, revoked that deed, and in 1875 sold lands to Unambuwu Molligoda Ratemahatmaya (19,239, 27,037, 36,786, 49,222, 52,709, 58,975, 68,449, 68,489, 89,010).

(d) Punchi Menika, who was married in diga, after her father's death, by her mother, to Paranagama Mudiyanse, who was a Proctor and Notary, and afterwards Ratemahatmaya of Matale South, and left two sons (36,786, 49,222), Aberatna Banda and Seneviratna Banda; the former of whom is the present

Beanyaka Nilame of the Kandy Maha Dewale and Shroff of the Kandy Mercantile Bank (67,873-74), and the latter is the Diyawadana Nilame and Ratemahatmaya of Lower Dumbura (*Vol. I., p. 51*). Both of them have assumed the name of their mother "Ratwatto."

(3) Dewamedde Nilame, who was Disava of the Four Korales after the first English war (*Jud. Com., 24th March, 1819*), married, first, a daughter of Pilima Talawwo; and second, the widow of Levuko Disava. He was put to death by order of the last King of Kandy in 1812, when he was in possession of the Angamuwa lands, which were confiscated (*Vol. I., p. 56*). He left no issue (*Jud. Com., 24th April, 1823*). His widow became the wife of Molligoda, first Adigar (3,087, 3,889, D. C. M.). The king gave the confiscated property of the Disava to Pahalawela Diwa Nilame (*ante, p. 680*), but it was restored to his widow (3,544). His older sister married Angamuwa Disava. He dedicated land at Angamuwa to the Dalada Maligawa. The village Elpitiya is said to have been asweddumized by him.

Lovuko Loku Menika *vs.* Ratwatto Kumarihami, for the estate of Ratwatto Dewamedde Disava. Plaintiff stated that the lands formed part of the property of Ratwatto Loku late Adikaram, who bequeathed them to his younger son, the Dumbura Disava, who left them to his son Dewamedde Disava; the latter, on quitting Kandy to make war in Seven Korales, conveyed all his property to his wife, the plaintiff. He, however, returned, and was afterwards executed by order of the deposed king, and his lands confiscated. After the accession in 1816 the lands were restored to plaintiff. Defendant stated that no part of the Ratwatto estate belonged to the Dewamedde Disava, as the whole of it was bequeathed to the Ratwatto Adigar by his grandmother Loku Kumarihami. True that the Disava had possession of a portion of the estate, but merely by permission of the Adigar (*Jud. Com., 16th February, 1828*).

SANNAS (1657 A.D.).—"SRI."—This is the command emanating from the adored mouth of the great and divine Lord, the Chief of the Earth, under the constellation Mula, on Sunday, the fifteenth day after the sun had entered the sign Aries, in the year of Saka 1579.

Whereas Wijayawardhana Senevirat Pandita Wahala Mudiaram of Ratwatta, in Udasiya pattuwa of the Matale Disavane, successfully fought at the risk of life and served (the king) with extreme sincerity, therefore the lands Halmillapitiya 2 amunu, Medambuwa 1 amuna, Hapukanuwawa 2 pelas, Akarahida 2 pelas, Iriyakotawelle-pibitikumbura 1 amuna, Wewekumbura 2 pelas, Hulungola 5 pelas, Moladeniya 6 pelas, Makulhapuwa 6 pelas, Pillanatuwa 2 pelas, Palliyanda 2 pelas, Maliyalikumbura 2 pelas, Naranwela 2 pelas, Dodamitiyawa 3 amunu, Wewekumbura 3 amunu, Hemure 1 amuna, Rambuk-oluwe-maditta 3 amunu, the boundaries of the high land are east by Patnuge, south Rilaketiye-cha, west by the rock in the ridge of rocks, north Atketawala-Rambuk-oluwa, within these boundaries all the muddy land, in extent 21 amunu and 3 pelas, were granted by virtue of the command given through the grace of the king, who is like unto the sun by reason of his power, unto Ratwatto Wijayawardhana Senevirat Pandita Wahala Mudiaram, so that the same may be uninterruptedly possessed by his children, grandchildren, and their generations, as long as they exist, and as long as the sun and moon exist. This is the command given, and this is it.

The family owned lands on these Talpota:—

(1759 A.D.).—On Friday, the fourteenth day of the waxing moon of the month Poson, in the year of Saka 1681. I, Ganego Liyanarala, of Udasiya pattuwa in Matale, being reduced to poverty and distress, have finally transferred unto Ratwatto Nilame the field of 3 pelas and its appurtenant Watugalahena at Naranwela in Weligala, the same being my paraveni, having received from him in cash 50 riddis, and have written and granted this Talpot to the said Nilame to possess the same in paraveni, and the witnesses who know this are Hithami of Ratwatta, Mudiyanelage Appu of the same village, Niharepola Mudiyanse, Hanguidiya of Niharepola, Ratnekalage Appu of Marukona, Gota Hemaya of Weligala, Wewage Alahakon Arachchila. With the knowledge of these respectable persons this land voucher has been granted. If any of my relations or strangers and others contest this grant they shall be cursed. This Nilame shall not suffer calamities were he to swear on oil, cow-

dung, and in dewala, and on the five oaths even the third time. I have granted this Talpot to the Nilame with my good heart, so that he may possess without contest or dispute.

(1779 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1701, of the month Navan, the eighth day of the waning moon, being Sunday. The Gan Panguwa belonging to me, Ratwatte Pandita Wahala Mudiyanse, to wit: Mukulhapuwa, &c., has been made over to my elder brother's Loku Appuhami. Should any one contest or dispute this by word or deed, such person shall suffer vengeance of oaths. There shall be no curse of oaths to this Appuhami and his descendants. Witnesses who know the same are Batwadana Nilame, Diyawadana Nilame, Dumbara Rata Nilame, Liniyawatte Vedarala, Asgungule Veda Naide. With the knowledge of the said witnesses this document has been granted. May it prosper.

(1802 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1724, on Friday, the fifth day after the sun had entered Dhannu. The field Halmillapitiya of 2 pelas 5 labas, &c., at Ratwatta in Udasiya pattuwa of Matala, belonging to me, the daughter of Padiwita Henneka Mudiyanse and Diyabettege Kudarala, on account of my great want and poverty have been finally transferred to the Nilame, who holds the office of Maha Lekama, residing at Ratwatta, and received from him, by giving this land voucher, 15 amunu of paddy, 200 ridis, and some female wearing apparel. Afterwards the son of the said Henneka Mudiyanse obtained from the said Maha Lekama Mahatmaya two pagoda (waragan) by giving up the Mul Talpota of the lands. Witnesses who know this are Pallewatte Rata Rala, Wewage Mudiyanse, Muhandiramulage Appu of Udagamuwa, Kambarangapitiye Achariya. With the knowledge of these witnesses this land voucher has been written and granted. If any person shall dispute this in word or deed, such person shall suffer calamities. The said Ratwatte Maha Lekama Mahatmaya and his descendants shall not suffer calamities.

See also *ante*, p. 692.

List of cases relating to the Ratwatta Walawwa lands:—Jud. Com. Court, case A: Jud. Com. Diaries of 24th March, 1819, 24th October, 1821, 24th April, 1823, 30th July, 1825, 16th February, 1828, 23rd February, 1831: D. C. M. 8, 3,087, 3,889; D. C. K. 3,544, 17,761, 19,184, 19,239, 20,406, 21,495, 27,037 (partition of the estate), 28,014, 29,569, 32,085, 33,964, 34,848, 35,769, 36,786, 38,476, 49,222, 52,709, 55,914, 58,975, 67,873, 67,874, 68,449, 68,489, 89,010, 89,901; Test. 1,105.

- **PALLE WALAWWA.**—Ratwatte Palle Walawwa Wahala Mudiyanse had three sons: (1) Ratwatte Loku Ratamahatmaya, who had a son Punchirala, married to Niyarapola Loku Adikaram's daughter, they had a daughter Bandara Monika (662, 2,032, 2,737, D. C. M., 19,184, 24,654; *Vol. I.*, p. 368); (2) Pahalawela Ralahami (662, D. C. M.); (3) Alutgama Ralahami, who had a son Ratwatte Rata Rala, married to Hannasgedara Mohottala's sister (662, 2,737, D. C. M. 24,654).

Undiyage Appuhami *ex* Palle Walawwe Tikiri *alias* Medduma Banda, 44,648. Ratwatte Palle Walawwe Kiri Banda Ratamahatmaya died in 1818 leaving a considerable extent of land. His son Ratwatte Palle Walawwe Tikiri Banda obtained administration in 1853, Test. 89.

Families.—Two Buddhist priests' land advertised by Fiscal for sale, 18th January, 1869, under writ 19,301. Badal Mudiyanse, 50,957, 53,156, 3,248 (N. S.). Bowattege, 115, Agent's Court, Matala (Talpota Saka 1593, 1714). Diyabettege, descendants of Ratwatte Madiga Rala, 115, Agent's Court, Matala, 1,358, D. C. M., 32,972, Test. 210. Dombagas-pitiyege, descendants of Diyabette Mudiyanse, 1,358, D. C. M. Gamarallage, 3,720, D. C. M., 37,823, 39,172. H. Humphreys, 49,301. Koralege, descendants of Ratwatte Duggannarala, 1,358, D. C. M. Low-country Sinhalese, 3,720, D. C. M., 27,037, 33,964, 35,769, 37,823, 39,172. Nilawalage, 50,957, 53,156. Radley, P. E., leased land from Badal Mudiyanse, 3,248 (N. S.). Ratwatte Unnanse (*Vol. I.*, pp. 378, 392). Undiyage, 31,303, 44,648.

(1671 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1593. My grandson Suriya Appu having rendered me assistance for thirty years, I, Gamage Siwurala, of Ratwatta in Udasiya pattuwa of Matala, do grant the following lands, viz., Timbiriya 2 pelas, Moldeniya 2 pelas, and the dwelling-house and garden, unto him, the said

Suriya Appu. Witnesses who know the same are Ratwatte Wannak Ratwatte Muhandirama, Weligala Muhandirama, Wijaya Appu of Hunuwa, Pattinige Wijaya Appu of Dibburawela, Dharma Guruwa of Dibburi Koshokke Achari Naidu, Niharepola Hangidiya, being in all fifty-five including the people who were dragging timber. Suriya Appu may swear on the five ordeal oaths, but the grandchildren of Hinkende M shall suffer the consequences of oaths.

(1792 A.D.).—The lands belonging to Koralege Ummase of Ratwatte Timbiriya 2 pelas and the garden Dombagaspitiya at Ratwatte in U pattuwa of Matale, are hereby granted unto Menikrala and Gunamalra paraveni, for maintenance. Should any person dispute this he shall suffer consequences of oaths, but the said two persons may freely swear. (lands) are divided by the two persons. Witnesses to this are Re Ummase, Niharepola Hangidiya, Dimbulgala Hangidiya, Debehepola Un Maduwe Ukkawa, Horatala. This deed is granted on Friday, the fifth of the waxing moon, of the month Bak, in the year of Saka 115, Agent's Court, Matale.

HAEMILLAPITIYE VIHARE.—A bo-tree planted in the reign of Devanar Tissa. The vihare was built in King Kirti Sri's time, but it was burned in 1815 and 1817. Lands were dedicated by Ratwatte Dewamedde Disavi villagers.

The claim for exemption from tax was rejected.

Action by Wewegedara Rowata Ummase against Mawatupola Guna Ummase for the vihare (19,201, 19,682).

Mawatupola Gunaratna Ummase, incumbent, against Undiyage Appuhama a field (31,303).

RAWANAGODA.—A hamlet of Dimbula-Udagama, in Udapone korale, Kot King Rawana is said to have lived here for some time (*Le Mesurier*, p. 17 Population in 1891, 223 (122 males, 101 females).

Family.—Algowattege ex. Megodage and Dewage, 67,221. Kurage (*V*, p. 165).

• **RAYITALAWA.**—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Matale South, in 1 kona-wasam.

DOMPAKOTUWA, a Moorish hamlet belonging to the Daluda Maligawa (*V* p. 181).

King Wijayapala put up a dam at Yatawara and cut a canal from that. When it reached Kohilawatta it came to a large rock, Alahakon Achchi Wewegummeda presented himself before the king and said: "If this rock blasted and water brought to Rayitalawala, Your Majesty may impale me. The next day the rock was blasted and the water brought. The Ach presented himself with a pale, but the king instead of impaling him, ordered him to give the labourers their morning meal, and the Achchila fed them boiled broken rice (*hunnal*) and ghee.

In the Census of 1871 this was grouped with Udattawa, Kandanketiya, wela, and Nikulanda. Population of Rayitalawa in 1881, 123 (67 male females); in 1891, 90 (45 males, 45 females). Moormen, Paduwo, Washer

In 1878 57½ acres (28a. 2p. 6l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 8 acres paid Rs. 20-12.

Wegodapala Basnayaka Nilame owned land here, 76,498, 82,093.

RAYITALAWA.—A village in Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East. The village includes Mekiliyawala and Hunuketa-cha. Anciently called Rajatalawa.

Ill.—Ilalaha.

Population in 1871, 118 (58 males, 60 females); in 1881, 106 (59 male females); in 1891, 92 (51 males, 41 females). Vellalas, Tom-tom Bentora.

In 1878 37 acres (18a. 2p. 1l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 8 acres paid Rs. 52-03.

Family.—Egodage, 35,825. Mahantage, 3,334, D. C. M. (Talpotha Saka 179 35,825. Motihakke Mudiyanage, 3,331, D. C. M. Sewwandalage, 35,9;

(1810 A.D.).—Land voucher caused to be written and granted under the constellation Uthurupalguna, on Friday, the third day of the waxing moon of the month Esala, in the year of Saka 1732. As Mahanta Menikrala, of Rayitalawa Dimbulwala, in Gantuna of Udasiya pattuwa in Matale, made away with two women and the household furniture belonging to Metihakke Mudiyanse, he, the said Mudiyanse, demanded the same from Mahanteya's son Ukkurula, who in satisfaction thereof made over unto the Mudiyanse, in paraveni, the property of the said Menikrala, viz., Gedarakumbura, &c., and seven he- and she-buffalo calves. Witnesses who know this are Rayitalawe Kuda Ummase, Egolage Vedarala, Metihakke Ukkurula, Appu Naide of the same house, Mekiliyawala Gurunnehe, Kotmale Naide, Rankira, Godapadda of the same village, Tikkajja, Rattota Liyangaha, Kotuwa, Kande-kumbura Mutuajja. With the knowledge of these persons this has been granted, so that Mudiyanse may truly swear on the five ordeal oaths for the same.

(1811 A.D.).—Land voucher caused to be written and granted under the constellation Anura, on Wednesday, the fifth day of the waxing moon of the month Navun, in the year of Saka 1733. I, Metihakke Mudiyanse, do hereby sell unto Rayitalawe Egolage Arachchila, of Dimbulwala, in Gantuna of Udasiya pattuwa of Matale, for and in consideration of the sum of 92 (ridia), Gedarakumbura, &c., except the he- and she-buffalo calves, which were given to me by Mahanteya Ukkurula in satisfaction of the two women. Witnesses who know the same are Metihakke Rato Rala, Kahawatte Appu, Pittiyegge Ukkurula, Pepolege Appurala, Dinturula of the same house, Nikawelle Watte Gammaba, Punchappu of the same house, Hunu Duraya of the same village, Bilinda Godapadda of Walatalawa. Known to these persons the lands have been sold to be possessed in paraveni. 3,334, D. C. M.

BEKATWALA.—A village in Udapalata korale, Tumpane. Not in the Census of 1871 nor of 1891. Population in 1891, 36 (17 males, 19 females).

REKITIPE.—A village in Unantenna-wasam, Diyatilaka korale, Upper Hewaheta. The tradition is that a king having gone out hunting was watching for game for an hour at a place in this village, hence the name "Rekchitiya-poya" (the hour that was watching), corrupted into Rekitipe.

Minor road from Rekitipe to Narankandura and three village paths to Pinalgala.

Population in 1871, 82 (43 males, 39 females); in 1891, 70 (36 males, 34 females); in 1891, 76 (35 males, 41 females). Vellidas.

About 30 acres (15 amunu) under paddy, watered by Narankandura and Uda-ela.

RETIYAGAMA.—A village in Udasiya pattuwa, Upper Dimbura.

Hilla.—Ekasse-ella, Hudana wetunu-ella.

Retiyagama and Miyampaha were grouped together in the Census of 1871. Population of Retiyagama in 1881, 125 (74 males, 51 females); in 1891, 76 (40 males, 36 females).

In 1878 51½ acres (25a. 2p. 8½l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 45 acres paid Rs. 154-42.

Families.—Welikadage *ca.* Indigamullege, 38,046. Oyage *ca.* Parapawalage *alias* Watapanage, 7,901, 16,731, 24,321, 25,568, 65,648.

RIDI-ELLA.—A village in Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North.

Not in the Census of 1871 nor of 1891. Population in 1891, 28 (17 males, 11 females).

RIKILLAGASGODA.—In Diyatilaka korale, Upper Hewaheta, in Udagama-wasam.

A small town on the Kandy road, with a village tribunal court-house and a toll station.

A tree was once felled near the roadside. From its stump a number of rikill grew, so that the people who travelled used to take shelter under the shade. Hence it was common to say that they came after resting under the shade of the Rikilla-gas goda.

High road to Walawatta, three village paths to Dodankumbura and Walawala. The road to Rahatungoda branches off here.

Walalawala and Rikillagagoda were grouped together in the Census of 1871; united population, 269 (202 males, 67 females). Population of Rikillagagoda in 1891, 113 (74 males, 39 females). Vellalas, Low-country Sinhalese, Tamils. It is not mentioned in the Census of 1881.

Two pelus (one acre) under paddy.

MADUGANA-ULLE-WEWA, a small tank.

RILAMULLA.—A hamlet of Galbela in Udasiya pattuwa, Upper Dumbura.

In 1878 23½ acres (11a. 3p. 3l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 22 acres paid Rs. 89/30; the rest were redeemed.

Families.—Mediwanage and Rilamullege, descendants of Udage Mudiyanse, tenants of the Dalada Maligawa. 8,703.

RILAMULLA.—A hamlet of Udispattuwa, in Udasiya Pattu North, Upper Dumbura.

Not in the Census of 1871 nor of 1881. Population in 1891, 72 (33 males, 39 females).

ROTAWEWA (HENAYALE).—A village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North. Not mentioned in any of the Census returns.

In 1878 little more than 10 acres (5a. 0p. 2l.) of commuted paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 15/12.

"At the Vadda village of Rotawewa we found the people most primitive. They have been settled here from a very remote period, and said that once they owned all the adjoining lands" (*Adam and Churchill's Report*, p. 81).

ROTAWEWA (KUDA AND MAHA.)—Villages in Inamaluwa korale, Matale North, in Inamaluwa-wasam, 2 miles from the high road. These are Crown villages.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881: of Kuda Rotawewa, 9 (6 males, 3 females); of Maha Rotawewa, 21 (12 males, 9 females); total, 30 (18 males, 12 females). In 1891: of Kuda Rotawewa, 18 (12 males, 6 females); of Maha Rotawewa, 33 (16 males, 17 females); total, 51 (28 males, 23 females). Vellalas.

In 1878 3 acres (1a. 2p. 0l.) redeemed fields were registered.

The Bellan-oya rises in Bellan wewa and flows to Maha Rotawewa. Fields are not cultivated, as the tank has been broken.

ROTAWEWA (RALALAGE).—A village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North.

In the Census of 1871 Alutwewa, Moragolla, and Rotawewa are grouped together; united population, 304 (143 males, 161 females). Not in the Census of 1881 nor of 1891.

In 1878 17 acres (8a. 1p. 9l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 5 acres paid Rs. 6/16; the rest were uncommuted.

RUSIGAMA.—A village in Udugoda Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North, in Paldeniye-wasam.

Stream.—Kandewatte-ela.

Hill.—Galkadulle-kanda.

Population in 1871, 124 (61 males, 63 females); in 1881, 158 (87 males, 71 females); in 1891, 92 (41 males, 51 females). Paduwo, Paliyo.

In 1878 42½ acres (21a. 1p. 5l.) of paddy land were registered, the greater part of which were temple fields, only 2½ acres paid Rs. 4/22.

The village is held by the Kandy Pattini Dowale tenants, the land was dedicated by King Raja Sinha.

Actions by Juanis Fernando against Henry Brown for the Rusigama estate (87,080) and against G. R. Bray for the Mayantenne estate (87,081).

Nanda Durayalage family (19,648, 67,495, 72,816).

SITTU (1762 A.D.).—Unga and Kaluwa disputed for the field *Pandaludeniya* of 3 *pelas*, situated at Rusigama, in Asgiri korale, and as they complained, the case was investigated; and as there was no case for Unga according to law, the said 3 *pelas* and the low and high grounds, garden and trees were awarded to Kaluwa. In the year of Saka 1701, of the month *Binara*, the eleventh day of the increasing moon, Tuesday, this Sittu was granted by Angammana Ralabami, Patti Vidane of the seven villages, chief of Udarata Madige, Kuruwe Lekam, and Maha Gabada Nilame. 1,511, D. C. Matale.

RUSIGAMA OR SUDUWAKURUGAMA VIHARE is an old temple (2,713, D. C. M., 22,419).

The **KANDY PATTINI DEWALE** has thirteen Service Pangu here :—

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Nila Pangu. — Tenants : Pahalage, Ihalage, Agalage, Kattandiyalage, Pallowattege, and Waduwalage. Hold 15½ acres fields, 4½ acres gardens, and 16½ acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 90-10) : all the pangu (eight shares) to send up for the *perahera* eight men, four have to go before it begins to assist in the preparations and to put up arches, elephants' sheds, &c., the other four attend for the fifteen days of the *perahera* and carry the *talapatmuttuwa* and *pandan* for the *Basnayaka Nilame* ; to send up two men for each of the four festivals, those who go for the *Alutsal Mangallaya* have to fetch *hamba-wi* from *Gurudeniya* ; each of the pangu to give fifteen days a year for repairs and cleaning the dewale premises ; each to give two seers of rice and one *neliya* of oil for the *pinkama* in *Wesak* and one *neliya* for the *Ilumaha kattiya* ; four men to take *hamba* from Rusigama for the *Wesak Pinkama* ; each to cultivate 5 *labas* of the Rusigama *muttettuwa* and reap, thresh, and store the crop ; to maintain the Rusigama *atuwa* in repair.

10. Nila Panguwa. — Tenant : Mondaruwela Ukku Naide. Holds three-fourths of an acre field and half an acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 4-55) : to give two *arecanut* cutters to the vidane and perform any services required by the *Basnayaka Nilame* not exceeding seven days a year.

11. Nila Panguwa. — Tenants : Apullanage. Hold 2 acres fields. To give the vidane 1s. 4d. a year.

12. Nila.—Maruwena.

13, 14, 15, 16. Dura Pangu.—Maruwena.

17. Ehelagaspitiye-watto Panguwa. — Tenant : Kachchi, a Tamil woman. Holds three-fourths of an acre garden. To pay yearly 3 shillings to the dewale.

18. Egodawatte Panguwa.—Tenant : Naida Durayulage. Holds 1½ acre of garden for the service (commutable for Re. 1-10) of giving 3 *neli* of oil, or 2s. 3d., a year.

SAMARAWILA.—In Dikoya, Ambagamuwa korale, Upper Bulatgama.

Not in the Census of 1871 nor of 1881. Population in 1891, 44 (29 males, 15 females).

SANGILIPALAMA.—A hamlet of Otalawa in Udaipone korale, Kotmale (*ante*, pp. 661, 662).

Stream.—Sangilipalame-ela from Ramboda-oya.

A few boutiques. Toll station and Kosgolla ferry on the Ramboda-Pusulpitiya minor road. Village paths to Dipagoda, Ambaholi-oya, Ramboda, and to Panangammana.

SELGAMA.—A village in Asgiri Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale South, on the borders of the North-Western Province, about 2 miles north-east of Yatawatta and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-west of Divilla.

The *wasam* includes Selagama, Weliganwala, Hapudena, and Tembilideniya.

The tradition is that at the time when the branch of the bo-tree was brought from Pelalup, the capital of King Dharmasoka of India, to Ceylon, in the reign of Devanampiya Tissa (307 B.C.), four Welli Duraya accompanied it. Of these four, one Miniwan Welliya settled in Lohuwela. One of his descendants, Rankot Welliya, obtained the permission of King Wijayapala of Godapola to settle in this village, hence the name "Sela-gama" (permitted village).

Population in 1871, 380 (220 males, 160 females); in 1881, 462 (246 males, 216 females); in 1891, 408 (211 males, 197 females). The larger number are Welli Duraya; there are also Vellalas, Fishers, Smiths, Moormen, Tamils.

In 1878 about 100 acres (49*a*, 2*p*, 8*l*.) of paddy land were registered, of which 52 acres paid Rs. 176-20.

Selagama-kanda rises to a considerable height on the west of the village. It is included in Selagama estate of about 1,000 acres.

King Wira Prakrama Bahu lived in a palace on Selagama-kanda (*Vol. I*, p. 244).

Families.—Ambagahakotuwege, 41,258. Arambere, 35,030, 38,119, 55,262. Arumagodayalage, 10,537. Bulatwattege, 37,965, 10,537, 55,262, 65,014, 65,015. Dehangage, 55,262. Dematagahage, 55,262, 65,014, 65,015. Dewattege, 4,0764. D. C. M. (Sittu Saka 1696, Talpots 1686, 1707). Diwulgahage, 44,449. Egodage, 53,610. Ellege, 60,486. Galapitige, 37,965, 39,639, 39,640, 55,262, 65,014, 65,015. Godayalage, 10,537, 41,258. Hapugahawattege, 4,045. D. C. M. (Sittu Saka 1696, Talpot 1710), 35,463, 37,965, 55,262, 65,014, 65,015. Koswattege, 35,030, 38,119. Linderge, 35,463, 37,965. Pahalage, 39,639, 39,640. Pallege, 43,300. Pamupillandage, 60,486. Pusumba Durayalage, 55,262, 65,378. Ruppuge, 43,300. Udage, 41,783. Wattege, 4,045. D. C. M., 33,301, 65,378. Wellege, 39,639, 39,640.

(1761 A.D.).—On Monday, the tenth day of the increasing moon of the month Wesak, in the year Saka 1686. Tora Duraya obtained from Nimbula Duraya, of Selagama in Pallesiya pattuwa of Asgiri korale, his portion of the field of 1 amuna and its appurtenances Kirigama Dalupata, garden, house, and high and low grounds. From Tora Duraya, Sellajja obtained; from Sellajja the same devolved on Wattuajja, his son. Wattuajja and Kaluajja made oath, when the hand of the latter was burned and the former gained. Kaluajja made attempts to have the lands divided by giving bribes, but Wattuajja went to the Wanni without waiting and transferred the lands to his son Dingajja; and Ponna obtained from Dingajja. The descendants of Bengu shall be cursed, but those of Ponna shall not be cursed. Witnesses who know the same are Pallegamage Unga Duraya, Udagama Dula Duraya, Hapugahawatte Unga Duraya, Moragollege Medda Duraya, Maha Wadu Vidane. In presence of these witnesses the lands have been transferred to Ponna, the nephew of Dinga Duraya.

SITTU (1774 A.D.).—Meniki and Kira Duraya, of Selagama in Pallesiya pattuwa of Asgiri korale, disputed for the middle 15 lahass of Welimalakumbura at Bulatwatta and the 8 lahass of field lying on the lower side of the stone at Kirigama Dalupata, and lodged a complaint before me. The case was heard by me, and the said 2 polas and 3 lahass of field were decreed and granted to Kira Duraya, together with the garden and house and the high and low grounds, because he had in his possession the Talpot from the original proprietor, and because it appeared that he had right thereto. And to that effect this Sittu was given to Kira Duraya on Sunday, the eleventh day of the increasing moon in the month Navan, of the year of Saka 1896, by Ketakumbura Rajapaksa Wikramasinha Amarapati Wahala Mudiyansa Ralahami, the Atapattuwa Murapola Muhandirama, Tappakara Muhandirama, Ayutukete Wannaku Nilame, Maduwe Lekam, Udarata Kottalabde Nilame of Haloluwa and other villages, and of Maha-madige, Hattuke, and of the Kandy Mahasena Dewamandirayake Basnayaka Nilame, the Ratemahatmaya of Udunuwara, Disava of Udapalata, and Gabada Nilame.

(1785 A.D.).—On Saturday, the seventh day of the month Unduwak, in the year of Saka 1707, under the constellation Puwaputupa. While I, Tewattege Kira Duraya, of Selagama in Pallesiya pattuwa of Asgiri korale, was possessing in paraveni my portions of land called I became indebted in 118 ridis and 7 amunu and 1 pela of paddy on account of these portions of land. I consulted my sons Dinga and Menika and my nephew Kaluwa, who said: "We cannot pay and settle this debt. You may transfer your lands to any dog you please." On that I, Kira Duraya, and my elder sister Pawati have caused this Talpot to be executed and transferred over to Unga Upasaka Duraya the field.....for and in consideration of 118 ridis and 7 amunu 1 pela of paddy, and for assistance rendered to both of us. (Imprecations.) Witnesses: Miyannamaditte Vilana Ralahami, Hittara Gurunche, Hapugahawattege Nekat Duraya, Pallegamuge Peruma Duraya, Boda Duraya of the same house, Moragollege Dingitta Duraya, Dewattege Dinga and Menika, Kaluwa Yakdessa. In presence of these witnesses I gave this Talpot together with the original Talpot and the Sittu. May it prosper. 4,976½, D. C. Matala.

There are two Vihara:—

PARANA VIHARE, in ruins. The temple and pansala stood on Henegedara-watta, which belongs to the Dalada Maligawa. The Vihara has in Yatawatta two pangu:—

One Vihara Panguwa.—Tenant: Panditage, holds 8 kuruni field. Services (commutable for Rs. 4): to give once a year a walankada.

One Hewisi Panguwa.—Tenant: Tennage, holds 8 kuruni field, 1 kuruni garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 4): to beat tom-tom every poya and pinkam days.

GALLEN ALUT VIHARE was founded in the reign of the last King of Kandy by Nilawano Unnanse, and lands were dedicated by the villagers. The founder was succeeded by Eholepola Gunaratna Unnanse, who was incumbent in 1859. He had four Talpots, Saka 1733, 1735, 1736, 1745.

SERUDANDAPOLA.—A village in Wagapanaha Udasiya Pattuwa, Matala North, in Haduwe-wasam.

Stream.—Edagalaruppe-ela.

Hill.—Purangetekanda.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 51 (26 males, 25 females); in 1891, 41 (24 males, 17 females). Vellalas, Katupulle.

In 1878 27½ acres (13a. 3p. 0f.) of paddy land were registered.

SERUGOLLA.—A village in Kandapalla korale, Matala North.

Not in any of the Census returns.

In 1878 39½ acres (19a. 3p. 1f.) of paddy land were registered.

SERUGOLLA.—A hamlet of Bandarapola in Matale South (*Vol. I., p. 94*).

SIGIRIYA.—A village in Inamaluwa korale, Matale North. The *wasam* includes Pol-attawa, Piduragala, Pahala Talkote, and Ihala Talkote.

It is in lat. 7°59' north, long. 81° east, north-east of Dambulla, 17 miles west of Polonnaruwa, 12 miles by road from Dambulla (6 miles along the road to Trincomalee and 6 miles by a cross road).

In the Census of 1871 the village was grouped with Palutawa. Population of Sigiriya in 1881, 120 (72 males, 48 females); in 1891, 73 (37 males, 36 females) Vellalas. The people suffer much from want of nourishing food and from parangi and aramann.

In 1878 a little less than 14 acres (*6a. 3p. 6l.*) of paddy land were registered, of which 2½ acres paid Rs. 5.02; the rest were redeemed.

Sigiriya rock, 1,144 ft. 6 in. above sea level, rises about 400 ft. abruptly from the tank. The ruins of Sigiriya are now (1898) being carefully excavated by Mr. Bell, whose reports must be read by all interested in the place.

For about one quarter of its height it is masked by heaps of ruins covered with forest, the bare rock bulges out in some places and in others overhangs, the summit is accessible by ladders. The summit was covered with forest, which was cleared in 1894; at its south-west end there is a pokuna or tank, 82 ft. by 63 ft. by 10 ft., enclosed on all sides by the remains of a brick wall; still further to the south-west is a hewn stone bath, 13 ft. 6 in. by 9 ft. 3 in. by 5 ft. 6 in., cut into the living rock; and beyond and below it a stone chamber commanding an extensive view of the plains. The eastern side of the summit is lower than the western.

From the bund of the tank there are terraces faced with cut stones. Forbes (*2, p. 8*) says: "To form the lower part of the fortress many detached rocks have been joined by massive walls of stone, supporting platforms of various sizes and unequal heights." Here are many interesting remains. A large rock is ascended by steps cut in it, and on the top is a reservoir for water excavated out of the solid stone, measuring 16½ ft. by 8½ and 5 ft. 8 in. deep. This is popularly called the king's bath. A drain cut in the face of this rock conveyed water to a lower building, of which only stone and fine cement work of the floor remains. This was called the king's brother's bath. There are remains of "frescoes" on the roof of this chamber.

Immediately adjoining the king's bath and below it to the right is the basement of the judgment hall. The floor is dressed to a beautifully smooth surface and enriched with bold mouldings on its sides. On the west side there is a raised dais forming the judgment seat. Mortise holes still exist at regular intervals, where the supports of the roof once stood.

These ancient remains are on the terraces at the foot of the high rock of Sigiriya, the summit of which was reached by a gallery of elaborate construction. The gallery, 6 ft. broad with a parapet wall 9 ft. high, was carried along the face of the rock, the foundation being rendered secure by terraced niches cut into the rock, and into which the brick foundations were built. Inside the gallery the ascent is regulated by flights of steps, the steps are formed of monolithic slabs of quartz. The gallery is 360 ft. in length, perfect for about 260 ft., and for the remaining 100 it is reached from a fallen terrace, and thence along a groove in the rock, which formed the base for the brick gallery foundation, to a short ladder, by which the end of the gallery is entered.

Along the outer side of the pathway of the gallery is a brick wall about 9 ft. high, covered with a white plaster of lime of great perfection, perfect quality, and with a highly polished surface. At the end of the gallery to the north there are many stone steps leading to the platform or stronghold at the northern end. The gallery from this to the summit has fallen and its ruins cover the rocks below.

About 50 ft. above the gallery, or 160 ft. above ground level, in a recess in the rock protected from weather, are the fragments of fresco paintings, figures of women, of life size and of good proportion and still of brilliant colours. These have lately been carefully copied by A. Murray, Esq. Further to the west is a large boulder of some 600 tons lying on a slope, and apparently to secure stability stone columns have been placed as props.

From a point near this, a chasm which separates the *débris* at the foot of the rock from the rock itself, the ascent to the top was made by adventurous climbers, who reached the face of the cliff by ladders of jungle sticks and rope made of jungle creepers. There are holes or niches cut in the face of the rock rising diagonally from right to left; these held the basement of the brick gallery that once existed and now form a hold for hands and feet.

The summit was forest clad and about two acres in extent sloping towards the south. A wall of rock runs across it from east to west. The ground on the top is terraced, and at the northern side the gallery from below reached the lowest terrace.

Besides the very interesting rock and the remains already described there are traces of a considerable town. These ruins have been only partially examined, and much remains to be done by excavation before anything can be determined either as to the age and the character of the buildings.

Almost due south of the great rock of Sigiriya is Mapa-gala, which consists of two masses of rock surrounded by a wall of large stones of very ancient construction, which enclosed about 16 acres. An embankment from the foot of the great rock to Mapa-gala and from Mapa-gala southward for more than two miles is the bund of the tank.

To the east and west of the rock are rectangular areas enclosed within embankments of earthwork, which make up a space of nearly 300 acres, the site of the ancient city.

The earthworks seem to have been protected by moats faced with stone, which were filled with water diverted from the east and north.

At no great distance is Piduragala, a picturesque wooded rock, where there are two ancient Buddhist rock temples.

The native traditions tell of the occupation of Sigiriya by the aboriginal Yakku.

Another local tradition connects the rock with King Devanampiya Tissa, who reigned about 266 B.C. They say that the king found on the rock a golden bamboo which had three trunks called Yako-yakkti, Kusuma-yakkti, and Yakuna-yakkti. In the first trunk there were golden figures of women, in the second golden flowers, and in the third golden figures of gods. The king said, "*Let this rock be always remembered by me.*" hence the name "*Siligiriya*," remembrance rock.

The gallery and other buildings on and around the great rock are attributed to King Kasyapa. He was a son of King Dathu Sena, whom he murdered at Anuradhapura after being brought back from Kalawowa.

The *Mahavamsa* (chapter 39) says:—

And after that, that wicked ruler of men (Kasyapa) sent his groom and his cook to his brother (Moggallana) to kill him. And finding that he could not, he feared danger, and took himself to the Sihagiri rock, that was hard for men to climb. He cleared it round about and surrounded it by a rampart, and built galleries in it, with figures of lions; wherefore it took its name of Sihagiri. Having gathered together all his wealth, he buried it there carefully, and set guards over the treasures he had buried in divers places. He built there a lovely palace, splendid to behold, like unto a second Alakamanda, and lived there like Kuvera.

And Migara, the chief of the army, built a pariwena after his own name, and a house also for the Abhisaka-jina, *or* built there a monastery of the same name and a coronation hall, where he asked that the coronation should take place with more splendour than the Sila Sambuddha, but being refused, kept quiet, thinking 'I shall know about it when the rightful heir comes to the kingdom'.....]

But it repented him (Kasyapa) afterwards of what he had done; so he did many acts of merit, saying, 'How shall I escape punishment?'.....

And he had two daughters, the one named Bodhi and the other Uppalavanna.....He caused a viharu to be built in the garden that he had offered near the rock (Sihagiri), whence it also took the names of his two daughters. And this viharu, abounding with the four things necessary for monks, he gave unto the Dhammaruci brethren.....

Moggallana gave the Datha and the Datha-Kondanna Viharas at the Sihagiri rock to the Sagalika and Dhammaruci brethren, and having converted the fortress itself into a viharu he gave it to Mahanama, the elder of the Digbasanda Vihara.

There is a notice of Sigiriya about a hundred years later. King Sangha Tissa and his son and his minister were taken prisoners, and the successful victor, says *Mahavamsa*, chap. 44, "was very much delighted therewith, and gave orders,

saying, 'Take the captives forthwith to Sihagiri, and there behead the king and his son without any fear or scruple, but bring me the minister alive.'" And the king's servants who had been so ordered took the three prisoners to Sihagiri, and prepared to do as they had been commanded. Then the young prince observing it, spake unto the executioner, and said, "I pray thee cut off my head first, as that would be better for me." And the king's servants did as they had been asked, and afterwards beheaded the captive king.....

The executioner then spake unto the faithful minister and told him all the king's orders. And when he heard it he smiled, and he spake thus unto them, "Has it been left to me to see the headless body of my master, and think ye that I shall serve another after that I had served him? Ye have slain him here, and will ye now carry away his spirit? Alas! what fools are ye? Verily I believe ye are madmen and insane." Saying these words, he fell at his master's lifeless feet and clung unto them, so that the king's servants were not able to remove him from the dead body of the monarch. And so they cut off his head also and bore all the three together, and showed them to the king, who openly displayed his joy to all the people."

Sigiriya was restored by King Parakrama Bahu (1164-97 A.D.).

The place was almost forgotten until Major Forbes explored it in 1829 or 1830. He describes his first impression :—

The morning mist suddenly cleared away and we found ourselves on the verge of a piece of water, reflecting from its unruffled surface the large forest trees around, with the bare overhanging sides and brushwood-covered summit of the rock of Sigiri, which appeared to have started from the plain and to frown defiance over the scanty fields and far extending forests of the surrounding plain. From the spot where we halted I could distinguish massive stone walls appearing through the trees near the base of the rock, and now felt convinced that this was the very place I was anxious to discover!

SILWATGAMA.—An abandoned village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North.

In 1878 6½ acres (3s. 0p. 8l.) of paddy land were registered.

A Paduwa caste man became a Buddhist priest and was called Silwat Unnanse, and lived here. Afterwards it was made a village and called Silwat-gama.

SINHAYAPITIYA.—An estate near Gampola, at the foot of Ambuluwawa.

There is the site of what tradition says was a royal residence, of which there remains a curved stone about 6 ft. long and 4 ft. high, which probably formed the side of an entrance. It now stands beside the ambalama on the minor road to Dolosbage. Inside the ambalama are two cut stones, which seem to have been sockets of stone pillars.

Sinhayapitiya was one of the first coffee estates planted. Its original owner was Colonel Bird.

Actions by the Oriental Bank Corporation against Ambalanage, Gajamanage, Horanekarnage, and Ketawalage, for encroachments on Sinhayapitiya estate, 89,392, 90,378, 90,387.

SIRANGAHAWATTA.—A village in Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Pusale. Population of Sirangahawatta in 1881, 71 (40 males, 31 females); in 1891, 100 (53 males, 47 females).

SIRIMALWATTA.—A village in Udagampaha korale, Lower Dumbura, about 2 miles from Kandy and half a mile on the north bank of the Mahaweli-ganga at the ferry, formerly called Palugantota, now Lowella. Road on right to Hakketuwagala. It is bounded on the south by the Mahaweli-ganga, on the north by Gunnepana, on the west by Lowella, and on the east by Degaldoruwa.

The Arachchi-wasam of Sirimalwatta includes Lowella, Degaldoruwa, and part of Arangala.

Population in 1871, 351 (191 males, 160 females); in 1881, 477 (258 males, 219 females); in 1891, 430 (225 males, 205 females).

In the H. L. M 42½ acres (21a. 1p. 5l.) of paddy land were registered.

In 1878 52½ acres (26a. 0p. 9l.) were registered, of which 32½ acres paid Rs. 104-55.

Tradition says that this was a royal flower garden made by King Dutugemunu (164 B.C.); that there was a street between the city of Anuradhapura and the flower garden, so thickly peopled that a basket of flowers picked in the morning passed from hand to hand and reached the city in time for the evening offering.

ABEYAKON WALAWWA.—Herat Mudiyanse's daughter Kiri Mahatmoyo had four children, Punchirala, Kiri Banda, Kulu Banda, and Dingiri Menika. Kiri Banda and Kulu Banda had one wife and had two sons, Sirimalwatte Lekam and Tikiri Banda. The daughter Dingiri Menika had a son, Abeyakon Walawwe Banda, who married Kandedegara Menika. He got a deed, Saka 1725, from his grandmother, Kiri Mahatmoyo (5,131).

The widow and sons of Mullegama Maha Nilame sold land in Botota in 1853. Action by Mullegama Medduma Banda of Sirimalwatta against the purchaser's daughter, 35,180 (*Vol. I., p. 110*).

Kahande Walawwe Lekam Mahatmaya in 1851, 27,221.

Sirimalwatte Banda, grandson of Maha Rala (*Jud. Com., 10th December, 1823*), and son of Loku Punchirala of the Mutukude Walawwa of Amunugama (*Vol. I., pp. 51, 303*).

Mutukude Walawwe Bandas, descendants of Hinkende Mudiyanse of Degaldoruwa, 7,811.

Sirimalwatte Rala, son of Egodawatte Rala of Amunugama (*Vol. I., p. 50*).

Families.—Abeyakongge Bandas, 19,695, 35,073, 55,524 (*Jud. Com., 29th October, 1816*). Amukotuwege, 55,524. Amunugama Pallo Walawwa, 36,363. Ankendagollege, 52,881. Asweddlumee Mudiyanse, 12,247, 16,739, 31,574. Asweddlume Pihamarala examined as witness in Molligoda's trial for treason in 1835. He had been employed in the last king's kitchen, where twenty-five cooks were employed. Attanayaka Mudiyanse-elage *alias* Rambukwellege, 9,211 (N. S.). Degaldoruwege, 8,460. Digalage, 687, 9,579 (Talpo's Saka 1722-4c). 36,363. Diwanage, 12,217, 31,574. Dugganna Walawwa, 35,073. Gama Walawwa, 17,701, 53,897. Gunge Gamahelage, 21,067 (Talpo's Saka 1705). Ginigatpitiye Kadahapala Mudiyanse-le Koralege, 16,632, 18,551. Gonigodage, 8,460. Harankahawage, 12,217, 31,574. Herat Mudiyanse, 187, 22,628, 67,280. Hettige, 21,067. Horanekarayalage, 32,187 (Gangarama Vihare tenant). Kahawattege, 22,628, 23,971. Ketawalage, 19,695. Ketawala Appuhami Korala in 1836. Koblewala Halu-apullana Henayalage, 67,280. Koralege, 23,971, 47,701, 53,897. Koswetege, 7,811. Low-country Sinhalese, Mailpitiyege, 687, 9,579, 17,500, 9,211 (N. S.). Mattambe Gamage, 17,500 (Ola Saka 1693). Moormen, 50,018. Mutukude Walawwa, 7,811. Panikki Henayalage, 18,551, 49,747, 70,480, Test. 621. Ragobhastha Prohita Banunu Mudiyanse-elage Nambirala, 22,628. Rambukwellege, 52,881. Suriyampolage, 52,881. Walhalage, 159, 5,027. Walapane Punchirala, 19,695. Widdaliyallege, 32,187 (Gangarama Vihare tenant). Wijekongge, 22,628. Yakkessna (*Jud. Com., 8th January, 1829*).

(1771 A.D.).—On the fifteenth day of the increasing moon, being Thursday of the month Bak, in the 1693rd year of Saka. On this day I, Mattambe Gamage Kapuruhami, of Sirimalwatta in the Udagamapala of Dumbura, do on this Talpata make over my paraveni property consisting of the upper 2 pelas of Mattambekumbura, together with the high and low lands, houses and gardens, trees and plants forming appurtenances thereof, and also all my property, to my own daughter Punchi Menika, to be held by her permanently in paraveni. If any disturb the right of this Punchi Menika, they shall be condemned at the ordeals, but my Punchi Menika and her descendants shall be free even if she were to swear at the five ordeals. Witnesses: Banneka Mudiyanse, Koralege Mudiyanse, Hendeniyege Mudiyanse, Gamage Gamaya, Jayasckarage Upasakara, Kalu Appu Kankanama. Written by Degaldoruwe Gamitaya. 17,500.

(1783 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1705, of the month Medindma, on Friday, the fifth day of the increasing moon. The portions of land Kaluhamige Panguwa consisting of high and low lands, gardens, trees, &c., which had been purchased, paying money, by Patagama Vidane of Sirimalwatta in Dumbura, has been transferred in paraveni to Naide Appu, receiving from him 50 ridis by Punchappu, the son of the said Vidane. Witnesses: Mailpitiyege Kankanama, Koralege Arachchila, Hembadeniye Maha Arachchila, Rambukwellege Tikirala, Walalage Makuruwe Vidane, Naranpanawe Appu, Panikki Henaya, Vidana Henaya, and

Akurumba Yakde-sa. They who would dispute this either by word or deed shall suffer the vengeance of the oricals. Although Naide Appu were to swear in oil, owdung, at the temple, and at the five oricals, he shall be freed therefrom. For the pably, money, and cloths given on this account 55 ridia. 21,067.

(1800 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1722, of the month Durutu, on this Friday, the nineteenth. I, Kongaha-ange Ungurula Gammabe of Sirimalwatta, in Udagamapaha of Dumbara, having, on account of my necessity, transferred in paraveni Kongaha-angewatta and the hema situated above it, which are my property, to Mailpitiyege Vidane, received from him ten ridia, one brass box, 8 cubits of cloth, one mamoty, one knife used in the waist, and 1 chunam box. Witnesses: Ettagge Arachchila, Palalage Pulingurula, Tikirala of the same family, Kongaha-ange Ukkurula, Viyanmalage Gamaya. With the knowledge of these persons this land voucher has been granted. (Imprecations.)

(1803 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1725, the twenty-second day of the sun in Mithuna and on the fifteenth day of the increasing moon of Po-on, being Monday, under the constellation Mula. I, Kiri Mahatmeco, the daughter of Herat Mudiyanse of Sirimalwatta, in the Udagamapaha of the district of Dumbara, do make over the following lands, being part of my paraveni property, viz., the land Lewula of 1 pola, together with the upper row of rooms belonging thereto, the upper garden, the coconut tree standing in the middle of the said garden, the nili polgaha, rata polgaha, bulatwela polgaha, nemi polgaha, the coconut tree which stands in the middle of the lower garden, the jak tree dandukogaha. From chenas the exact moiety of Gallindamulle-hema being that portion thereof on the hitherside of the ditch, half of Udawattchena lying towards the old site of the house, from Madunamahena that part of which lies close to the rock Allogaha, that portion of Waraga-pitiyehena which lies close to the Gammabe's hema, from Puwakkotuwehena that part which lies close to the Higgaha tree, and that portion of Gangagawahena lying close to Gantotadeniya. These high and low grounds, trees and plants I, the said Kiri Mahatmeco, have made over as a paraveni property to my grandson Panchirala, the child of my daughter Dingiri Menika, I being satisfied with the assistance which he is rendering to me. (Imprecations.) Witnesses for the giving of this Talpota are Sirimalwatte Mudiyanse, Amunugama Rala, Karaliyadde-gamage Daggamarala, Kannege Amunugama Rala, Udage Rala, Kannege Amunugama Rala, Ekannege Rala, Dewage Mudiyanse, Mahapala Bingurula, Alutwela-pahilage Kankanama, Mikalamala Gammabe, Kalagahage Mana Gammabe, Kumbure Migonkotuwe Gammabe, and Hapuwa Hemaya. For the drawing of this Talpota Mahapala Rala. Before the above-mentioned persons this Talpota was given. 187.

(1818 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1740, of the month Nikini, the seventh day of the decreasing moon, under the constellation Keti. Transfer of lands by Kongaha-ange Ukkurula of Sirimalwatta to his Etana (wife) Kiri Menika. Witnesses: Sirimalwatte Lekama, Bannekge Ungurula, Dehimadittege Dingirala, Hembadeniyege Arachchila, Agalakotuwege Gunanalarala. Talpota written by Degahoruwe Lekama. 9,576.

SIRIMALWATTE VIHARE is on a rock. The Vihare has been rebuilt and repainted with images in the modern style. A two-storied pansala has been recently built below the Vihare.

The **GANGARAMA VIHARE** owns two Pangu here:—

1. Multen (1½ acre field and a small garden): held by Harankahawege, for the service of furnishing a man for multen for mura of fifteen days and two days for the nanumure and alutsal festivals; to cook offerings for ude-tewawa and mahalahane-tewawa and to remain on guard at nights, except on festival days. Tenants on duty get rations. After new year to present sweetmeats and betel to the incumbent. Services commutable for Rs. 28-25.

2. Horane (2 acres fields and about an acre garden): held by Siyadurege and Gurukandurege, for the service of blowing the horanawa for the three tewawa during six alternate months in the year beginning with Bakimaha. During mura the tenant goes home for his food, gets his morning ration. After new year to give a penuma of vegetables and betel to the incumbent. The tenant may go home after the tewawa. Services commutable for Rs. 37-65.

The **DALADA MALIGAWA** has 1 Howisi Panguwa of half an acre field and a bit of garden held by Naranpanawe Temmettayalage, for the service of beating the temmettama for the three tewawa during thirty days in Bindara and at the four festivals and at parahera. Service commutable for Rs. 5-86.

It has also a Maruwena Panguwa held for Tamboru service.

SITA ELIYA.—A village in Udapone korale, Kotmale, 6,046.6 ft. above the sea, at the 52½ milepost on the road from Nuwara Eliya to Badulla, 5.80 miles from Nuwara Eliya.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 40 (25 males, 15 females); in 1891, 40 (21 males, 19 females).

It is said that the elephant on which Sita Dewi was brought by Rawana disappeared under the earth at this place. Hollow marks on the rock are still visible; these are believed to be the footprints of the elephant. An old woman named Sami Umma has a small kovil built here dedicated to Sita Dewi.

Sita, accompanied by the young Trisida, was removed from Rawana's fort of Sri Lankapura (which existed far to the westward of the present island, and was afterwards submerged) to the forests where it was intended to detain her in concealment.

This is the Sitatalawa, where it is believed the goddess was concealed, together with Trisida, the niece of Rawana, who was her sole companion. The places mentioned in her journey still retain nearly the same names; yet as her route passed twice near Anuradhapura without its being mentioned, we may conjecture that the tradition is of a prior date to the foundation of that ancient city, 500 B.C.

A basin where the Sita-ela bursts from under the rock, after an underground course of fifty yards, is called the Sitakoonda. Here round holes formed by the eddying stream are pointed out as the marks of the feet of the elephant ridden by Rawana. (*Forbes II., pp. 130, 131.*)

SITA-GANGALA.—A village in Ambagamuwa korale, Upper Bulatgama. Inhabitants in 1891, 2 males and 2 females.

SIWURUPITIYA.—A village in Gan-atapalata korale, Tumpane. Adjoining Weliwita.

In the Census of 1871 the population of Siwurupitiya and Weliwita was 471 (230 males, 241 females). It is not mentioned in the Census of 1881. Population in 1891, 74 (34 males, 40 females).

Families.—In 1841, Amunugama Punchirala made over his estate to Jayasekara Appuhami for assistance (22,215). In 1854 Ratwatte Walawwe Banda, the grandson of Punchirala, sold the estate to Kaduruwewa *alias* Ebogama Saranankara Unnase of Malwatte Vihare. Action by the priest against Gurugalpota Punchirala and his sister Jayasekara Kalu Menika, children of Appuhami, 28,014.

SIWURUPITIYE VIHARE and BO-MALUWA built in the reign of King Kirti Sri.

SIYAMBALAGAHAWELA.—A village in Udugoda Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North, in Wahakotte-wasam.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Palapatwala. Population of Siyambalagahawela in 1881, 102 (51 males, 51 females); in 1891, 113 (60 males, 53 females). Mudaliperuwe, descendants of Portuguese, Nilamakkarayo, Tamils.

In 1878, 33½ acres (16a. 3p. 0l.) of paddy land were registered.

SIYAMBALAGAHAWELA.—A village in Laggala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, in Pallegama-wasam.

Not in the Census of 1871 nor of 1891. Population in 1881, 6 (2 males, 4 females). It was abandoned in 1887.

SIYAMBALAGASTENNA.—A village in Gangawata korale. Yatinuwara, on the bank of the Mahaweli-ganga. The road from Kandy to Katugastota passes through it, and many houses and boutiques are built on the side of the road.

In the Census of 1871 it was grouped with Mawilmada and Nittawala. In the Census of 1881 and 1891 it is included in the Kandy Municipality.

Part of the village belongs to the Gangarama Vihara, which has four *Service Pangu*, 5 acres fields, 5½ acres gardens, and 2½ acres of hen. Ranawanage held the Mal-mura and Mullen Pangu to supply flowers and be on duty and to cook. Ketawala Naidelaga held a panguwa to convert paddy into rice, supply vegetables, and carry palanquin; and Omaru Lobbe Isbu Lobbe held another panguwa to supply salt. All the services are commutable for Rs. 57-25.

Families.—Alahakon Hamine held land on lease from Gangarama Vihara, 91,887, 92,641, 93,311. Dingiriya Durayalage, 33,277, 33,278. Dunuwila, Walawwa holds land on lease from Gangarama Vihara. Gammahelaga, 5,024. Gonapalage, 69,000. Hala-apullana Henayalage, 33,277, 33,278, 53,772, 56,864, 57,966, 8,617 (N. S.). Hunkirige (supplied milk to the king's palace), 37,607, 38,279, 61,585 (*Jud. Com., 23rd October, 1836*). Kumburege, 33,277, 33,278, 53,772, 57,966, 66,881, 67,499. Moormen, 30,211, 37,607, 47,660, 50,096, 54,560, 55,085, 61,816, 65,126, 69,493. Pallawela Mudiyanse, 5,021. Pihana-rala, 20,065 (*Vol. I., p. 167*). Ranawanage, tenants of Gangarama Vihara, 30,337, 31,938, 46,663, 68,057. Telikada Palliyege, 61,816. Udage, 31,938, 69,000. Udawela Mudiyanse, 5,021. Unantenne Wahala Mudiyanse, 8,647 (N. S.). Wahala Mudiyanse, 69,493. Welu Gammaha, 5,024. Willoran Mudiyanse, 53,772, 57,966, 66,881. Wilwala Arachchige, 53,772, 56,864, 57,966.

SIYAMBALAGODA.—A village in Medapalata korale, Yatinuwara, on the minor road from Embilmigama to Alagalla.

Hills.—Naranwalakandureliya, Galahakulikanda.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Parakatawella. Population of Siyambalagoda in 1881, 162 (88 males, 74 females); in 1891, 151 (68 males, 83 females).

The Siyambalagoda Gannile of 65 acres (32a. 1p. 7l.) of paddy land was registered in the H. L. M. in the names of Sinhalapeliya, Godagadeniyo Arachchila, Delawa Polkotawe Appu, Temmettakkara Maloluwa, Temmettaya, Ipaludena Temmettakkara Appu, Mampu Appuhami, Kirikitto Rala, Talapatpitiye Rala, Waragolaya, Hanganporawe Temmettaya, Sinharaya, Kankanam Rala.

In 1878 67½ acres (33a. 3p. 5l.) were registered, of which 38 acres paid Rs. 131-79; the rest were redeemed.

This village belonged to the Mampitiye family. Mampitiye Disava left it in 1831 to his second wife Wanduragala Kumarihami. She sold the village in 1835 to Levuko Medduma Kumarihami, who in 1837 sold it to Delhigama Ratemahatmaya, afterwards Diwa Nilamo (14,366), from whose son, Edward James Delhigama, it passed to his brother-in-law, Giragama Diwa Nilamo and Ratemahatmaya of Yatinuwara.

The Service Tenures Commissioner registered a Nila Panguwa as the Ninda property of Edward James Delhigama. It consisted of 12 acres field and 8 acres garden held by nine tenants of the families of Gamage (3), Pahalage, Amukotuwoge, Kurukudege (2), Kottagahawattege, Hanganporuwege, and Gongalege. Services (commutable for an annual payment of Rs. 159-60): to cultivate the muttettuwa 1 pola for each of the nine shares for the maha harvest, buffaloes, seed paddy, and corals for ploughs being supplied by the proprietor, also iron ploughshares, the tenants supplying the rest of the implements, receiving however ninepence each for purchasing them; to convey the crop of the muttettuwa to the walawwa at Siyambalagoda, to thatch it and the out-buildings—the agricultural service lasts six months, of which about fifteen days are entire, and on the rest merely seeing daily that there is no damage done by cattle and stoppage of water, &c., to the muttettuwa; to supply two guards for the walawwa every night during the year; to convert paddy into rice when required; to convert 11 labas paddy into 5 labas of rice and deliver the same at Siyambalagoda or Kandy; to supply ten men to carry palanquin and baggage, when so employed are fed; to carry to the burial or burning-place the corpses of the walawwa family; to do any work ordered not repugnant to their caste, receiving remuneration; each to give a penuma of sweetmeats and betel after the new year. Gamage does not join in cultivation, pounds 3 amunu of paddy, receiving 4 labas of paddy for his pains, and helps in carrying straw from the threshing-floor to the atuwa. The tenants are fed on three ploughing days and one threshing day. Each of the shares receives 1 pola of paddy for weeding. There is a Maruwena Panguwa held by a blacksmith.

Families.—Alakotuwege, 50,389, 60,729. Ambagoda Kuda Unnanse of Siyambalagoda Vihare (*Vol. I., p. 132*). Amukotuwege, Gamage, Gongakge, and Hanganporuwege (Vellala), Hanganporuwege, 6,214 (Talpoṭa Saka 1642, 1736), 27,162, 50,389, 60,729, 79,676, 86,681. Hittarage, 95,883. Kottagahawattage and Kurukudege, 6,214. Liyanmalage, 6,214. Nikagama Rallage, 95,883.

(1720 A.D.). In the year of Saka 1642, on Saturday, the third day of the increasing moon of the month Melindina, under the constellation Śa. Mada Duraya, of Hanganporuwa in Kundupalata of Udunuwara, being in debt, with the consent of his younger brother Horatal Peliya, paid off the said debt, viz., 55 amunu of paddy and 150 riddis. In consideration whereof Mada Duraya transferred the lower 1 amuna of Gal-angekumbura, with the garden, houses, trees, &c., thereto belonging, to the said Horatal Peliya. Witnesses: Kitul,..... Itala, Kunkanum Itala, Arachchila of the village, Hanganporuwe Peliya, Temmettankaraya, Munwatugoda Mudiyanse, Danture Maha Duraya. Whoever disputes this will have to suffer from the ordeals, but the said Horatal Peliya or his descendants will not suffer therefrom. 6,214, D. C. K.

SIYAMBALAGODA VIHARE was erected by Mampitiye Kuda Banda and was endowed with some family lands by the following deed, dated Wednesday, of the month II, in the year of Saka 1722 (1800 A.D.):—

I, Mampitiye Kuda Banda, of Sinduruwanaloda Yatinnuwara, having separated a part of Siyambalagoda Walawewatta by a ditch, and having planted in it jak, coconut, areca, plantain, mango, and jambu trees, as well as several different sorts of flower trees, erected a vihare and a pansala, placing on the west side of the vihare a bo-tree. After a long continuance of possession of the garden Siyambalagodawatta by several of my forefathers, I also possessed it; and for merit's sake, and that the ceremonies and offerings connected with the vihare may continue without any intermission, I dedicated to the vihare the following high and low lands: 1 amuna of Palkadekumbura, 1 pela of Hakgediyawa, 1 pela of Pinkumbura, 16 labas of Gira-anga, together with 5 pelas of Meddegodabhena belonging thereto, Gongalewatta, 1 amuna of Rukattanahua, Gira-angewatta, and the piece of ground of Godagandeniye Arachchila's hens, from the trees Millakauwa to Kahatapelahetiya and from Kahatapelahetiya to Pahalakagaha reaching as far as the ditch of Gira-anga, 1 pela of Kottagahawatta—these high and low grounds, in all 4 amunu 2 pelas and 6 labas, I have offered to the vihare. Witnesses who know the same are: Dulanwela Udiyaranala, Kammal-ange Panchirala, Parakatawelle Udage Panchirala, Dehigama Vidanankaraya, Danturege Itala, Gurugamaya, Gangodaya, Temmettaya, Halliyawella, Pitawela Temmettaya, Hanganporuwe Peliya, Walawe Kuda Kankaniya, and Loku Kankaniya, Arachchila Naidu and Ayagama Wattege Badal Naidu, and for writing this Rewata Bikkhu. (Imprecations.) 5,666.

The same donor granted the following deed in 1805:—

Dedication caused to be written in the year of Saka 1727, of the month Durutu, on Sunday, the full moon day. I, Mampitiye Kuda Banda, of Siyambalagoda Kundupalata in Yatinnuwara, have dedicated from my hereditary lands the fields Dehiganga of 16 labas, Wattepoleyagedetiya of 8 labas, Pilawelepalkada of 7 pelas and 6 labas, making in all 2 amunu and 2 pelas, and Meddegodabhena of 5 labas being the appurtenance of the field Palkada, Rukattana of 3 pelas and the garden, Gongalewatta of 1 pela which is an appurtenance of the field Hakgediya, the garden Gira-anga of 1 pela which is an appurtenance of the field Gira-anga, and also a portion of the garden which forms a part of the said garden, and the garden Kottagahawatta of 1 pela, the whole consisting of 5 amunu and 2 pelas, including the high and low grounds, I have granted upon this Talpoṭa to be possessed and enjoyed by the pupils in succession of Dhammarakkhita Terasami, by observing and performing the Buddhist religious duties at the vihare of Siyambalagoda as long as the Buddhist religion is in existence. This Talpoṭa was written and dedicated by me in presence of these priests and laymen: Menikawela Unnanse, Dugampitiye Unnanse, Diyakluawela Unnanse, Mendharagala Unnanse, Parakatawelle Udage Appukani, Danture Viharege Panchirala, Gurugamaya, Gangodaya Veda, Warakagodiya, Halliyawella, Pitawela, Temmettaya, Ayagama Wattege Badal Naidu, Hanganporuwe Peliya, Walawe Kuda Kankaniya, Loku Kankaniya, Naidu. If any of my descendants or strangers or any other person shall interrupt, dispute, or lay claim to this, they shall be subject to the punishment of the four balls, but those that assist this dedication even by word shall enjoy the glorious happiness of the heavens.

In 1815 Mampitiye Loku Disava granted to the vihare by three deeds Kobo-anga of 2½ pelas, Naran-anga 2½ pelas, and Gongalewatta and Hunudeniya of 5 pelas.

In 1823 Dolikumbura Anu Nayaka Unnanse, the incumbent of Siyambalagoda Vihare, when on his deathbed, transferred the endowments and the vihare to his pupil Menikdiwela Tikiri Unnohe (11,170).

Angoda Unnanse was the incumbent in 1834 (5,066). He was convicted of forgery, and Buddharakkhita Unnanse claimed right to the vihare under a deed, from Angoda, dated 24th November, 1835 :—

Whereas I, Angoda Siwurala, was punished by Government while I was yet a priest, and whereas on the day of my leaving the priesthood I had no opportunity of transferring by a notarial deed to Menikdiwela Unnanse the Siyambalagoda Vihare, which belonged to me, together with all the lands thereto appertaining, and all movable and immovable property belonging to me. I therefore ratify and confirm the Talpot which I wrote with my own hand and gave on the 19th August, 1835. Menikdiwela Unnanse is hereby authorized to possess peacefully in paraveni the Siyambalagoda Vihare, together with the lands thereto appertaining, and all movable and immovable property. In future I cannot make any other transfer in favour of anybody contrary to this transfer, and I declare that before this I have not given to any one, and I hereby promise and agree that neither I nor any of my descendants shall in future contest or dispute this transfer. Wherefore also I, Angoda Siwurala, have again got this deed written, and having signed it I have given unto Menikdiwela Unnanse in presence of Kehelwala Piyadasa Unnanse of Malwatte Vihare, Damunupola Ratanapala Unnanse, and Menikdiwela Hennekke Ukkurala. In presence of these witnesses this was written and read and explained, and was sealed and signed by Don Andris, Sinhalese Notary Public of Kandy. 11,170.

This appointment of Menikdiwela Unnanse was not acceptable to the Walawwa, and on 13th June, 1836, the widow of Mampitiye Disava gave the following deed :—

I, Wanduragala *alias* Kanumale Kumarihami, late of Seven Korales, and now of Kandy, do hereby offer the field Hunudeniya of 5 pelas, Naran-anga of 2 pelas, Kobo-anga of 2 pelas and 5 lahars, Beti-anga of 1 pela, Palikada of 1 amuna, Gira-anga of 2 pelas, and Pimpelakumbura of 2 pelas, all these lands of 4 amuna 2 pelas and 5 lahars in the whole, which belong to the Vihare at Siyambalagoda in Yatinuwara, which was erected by Mampitiye Loku Disava, and which has been inherited by me, in order that the offerings at the vihare may hereafter be continued uninterruptedly, all these high and low grounds with the vihare are hereby offered to Kaluhendiwela Indajoti Unnanse, now of Siyambalagoda.

After a litigation (11,170) it was held that Buddharakkhita Unnanse was entitled to the incumbency as the tutor of the deposed Angoda Unnanse.

Buddharakkhita Unnanse died in 1851, and left a last will bequeathing the vihare to Sumangala Unnanse (Test. 62).

Sumangala died in 1875, when there was a prolonged litigation between two young priests (67,819, 69,524, 69,824). Bowala Gunaratna Unnanse was declared the rightful incumbent. He did not remain long a priest.

SIYAMBALAGODA.—A village in Medapalata korale, Udunuwara. It belongs to the Embekke Dewale, and is not entered as a separate village either in the Hi Lokam Mitiya nor in the Commutation Register.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Embekka, Meddegoda, and Rangama. Population of Siyambalagoda in 1881, 124 (70 males, 54 females); in 1891, 119 (63 males, 56 females). Silveramitha, Painters.

The Service Tenures Commissioner registered 4 acres of field, 5 acres garden, and 3 acres heem as the Siyambalagoda Gammahelaya Ganwasam held by Erawawwela Basnayaka Nilame under the Embekke Dewale, for the service of attending the dewale on Wednesdays and Saturdays, to count the offerings of money; to attend the parabera and the cutting of the water; to maintain, whitewash, and decorate an anamestrage; to give a buffalo for threshing, and to take care of the paddy till it be removed to the granary; to join in repairs; to give implements to fell timber; to join in giving clay for tiles; to give laths and 10 bundles of straw; to join in giving meals to the Basnayaka Nilame, and to present him with sweetmeats and betel. These services are commutable for Rs. 64-75.

King Kirti Sri gave to Siripalahami (*alias* Sirala Tamborukaraya) a Sannas in 1772 A.D. (Saka 1694), on the occasion of his going to Tanjore, where Sirala died. The same king also gave to Sirala's son Hedi Appu Kankanama a grant of Kehelwatta and Dimbulgollekumbura as a reward for his bravery when the Dutch were in Kandy (*Jud. Com., July, 1822*).

Erawwawela Basnayaka Nilame had a wulawwa here.

Families.—Badalge, 38,882, 40,614. Downarendara Galladdalage, 38,882, 40,644, 61,536. Test. 985. Insolvency 628. Hakuru-angere, 81,405. Upasakage, 83,760.

SIYAMBALAPITIYA.—A village in Gangawata korale, Yatinuwara. It adjoins Bowala.

Stream.—Dunumadalawe-oya.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Bowala and Wel-ata. Not in the Census of 1881. Population in 1891, 115 (63 males, 52 females).

Dowayalage owned land here and in Gannoruwa (91,119).

Siyambalapitiyo Mohottala wrote a deed given by Migastenne, senior, Adigar in 1789 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 49*).

Siyambalapitiyo Nilame, a great favourite of King Rajadhi Raja Sinha.

Siyambalapitiyo Rala, Siyambalapitiyo Arachchila, and Siyambalapitiyo Horanekaraya were registered in the H. L. M. of Bowala as owners of land (*Vol. I., p. 111*).

SIYAMBALAWATTA.—A village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North.

Not in any of the Census Returns.

In 1878, 3½ acres (1a. 2p. 6l.) of paddy land were registered.

SIYAMBALAWEWA.—A village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North, in Biliyakando-wasam.

Streams.—Ambagahamula-oya, Ambagahamula-ola.

Hill.—Tibbotugalakanda.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Biliyakanda and Bambarakatupota. Population of Siyambalawewa in 1881, 38 (24 males, 14 females); in 1891, 54 (31 males, 23 females). Vellalas.

In 1878, 6½ acres (3a. 1p. 4l.) of paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 9.11.

104. Gaerandigala, half mile from Gabigalpota, a village seven miles from Dambulla on the Kurunegala road. There are three inscriptions, two of them close by each other at the bottom of a mass of rocks and the third about 400 yards from this in a cave bricked upon three sides and containing six ledges apparently for beds scraped in the rock; it is only approachable by a cleft between two rocks. All three inscriptions are in characters which already somewhat resemble the round form of the pillar inscriptions of the tenth century; they are all fragments, and only a few words are legible of each, so that we cannot even ascertain anything about the contents (*Müller's Ancient Inscriptions, p. 52*).

105. Siyambalawawa, about a mile from Gaerandigala. Several rock temples on a hill and an inscription near an old dagoba, of which only one line is preserved (*Ibid, p. 52*).

Siyambalawewege family held land in Biliyakanda under the Kandy Maha Dewale (*Vol. I., p. 103*).

SIYAMBALAWEWA.—A village in Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North, in Tittawalgolla-wasam.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, only 5 males. Uninhabited since 1887.

This village was set apart by King Walagame Bahu for the service of supplying water to wash the feet of the recumbent image of Buddha in Dambulla Vihare.

- The Dambulu vihare has five Service Pangu (21 acres fields, 2½ acres gardens, and 171 acres hen), held by Gannmahelago, Pahalago, Ihhalago, Alutge, and Dewatogo. Services, putting up and decorating a torana at the Nanumura Mangallaya, and to give sweetmeats; to repair and whitewash 8 ft. of the mandappo and vihare wall; to cowdung the vihare floor; to repair 4 ft. of the wabalkula; at the Katti and Alutsal Mangallaya to decorate the torana afresh and to give oil and sweetmeats; at the old and new year to give a ponumkada and 40 betel leaves to the high priest; to keep the katharama constantly filled with water for the towawa; once a year to thatch a portion of the maha salawa of the pansala; to contribute daily to the dankat for fifteen days in the *was*, 3 neli rice, one coconut and condiments, and to give twopence a year as *siwurumila*; to give yearly six men for ten days for timber work and the general repair and improvement of the vihare and its buildings and gardens; to take charge of the cattle offered to the vihare and to supply it with milk and ghee from the cows. Commutable for Rs. 101.45.

SUDUHHAKURUGAMA.—A village in Udugoda Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North, in Paldeniye-wasam.

Stream.—Kosgaha-ola.

Population in 1871, 154 (80 males, 74 females); in 1881, 211 (111 males, 100 females); in 1891, 176 (83 males, 93 females). Paduwo.

In 1878, 27½ acres (13a. 2p. 5l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 22½ acres paid Rs. 71.10; the rest were temple land.

During the Kandyan Government the villagers held lands for the service of supplying the king with white jaggery.

Families.—Galagawage, 56,329. Galwaduge, 22,412. Horanekarage, 8,880 D. C. M. (Sittu Saka 1738), 11,589, 3,244 (N. S.). Ihhalago, 21,447 (Talpot Saka 1597, Sittu Saka 1727). Ihhalamullege, 56,329. Kukulawattege, 56,329, 3,244 (N. S.). Maningomuwage, 11,589. Puludeniyege, 41,589. Upasaka Rallage, 22,412.

(1675 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1597, of the month Wesak, the tenth day of the increasing moon, being Friday, under the constellation Uturupalguna, the purport of the land voucher is as follows:—That the portions of land, viz., the middle 3 pahas of Puludeniya, Ullemulla of 1 amuna 2 pelas, and Aswedduma of 1 pela, with the high and low lands appertaining thereto, which belong to me Elle Duraya, of Suduhakurugama in Udugoda korale, have made over in paraveni to my daughter Tikki. Whoever dispute or contest this shall have to suffer the vengeance of oaths, and my daughter Tikki can freely swear upon the five ordinal oaths. Witnesses: Handuna Duraya, Kaluwa Horanekaraya, Dehlatteggama Nuwarupessa Duraya, Ranawuda Duraya. With the knowledge of these witnesses these portions of land were given.

SITTU (1805 A.D.).—A dispute having arisen between Rusigama Kira and Menika in respect of the field Nila Aswedduma, it was heard and inquired into by me, when it was found that Kira had no right. Therefore it was decided that the field be adjudged to Menika. This Sittu was granted by me, Puswelle Gabala Nilamo Rukhami, in the year of Saka 1727, of the month Poson, the third day of the decreasing moon, being Friday. 21,447.

There are ruins of a vihare and dagoba.

The Kandy Natha Dewale owns nine Service Pangu (11 acres field, 7 acres garden, and 9 acres hen). Services commutable for Rs. 18.55:—

Six Suduhakuru Pangu, of which three pangu (0a. 2p. 8l. fields, 0a. 3p. 0l. gardens, 2a. 0p. 1l. hen) were held by Medage each to give yearly 100 balls of white jaggery to be delivered at the Natha Dewale in Kandy, or to pay one shilling each a year. One panguwa (0a. 2p. 6l. fields, 2 kuruni garden, 1a. 1p. 5l. hen), held by Kandage, to give 600 balls of white jaggery, or to pay six shillings. One panguwa (0a. 2p. 8l. fields, 0a. 1p. 0l. garden, 0a. 3p. 7l. hen), held by Medage, to give 300 balls of white jaggery, or pay three shillings. One panguwa (0a. 1p. 6l. fields, 7 kuruni gardens, 0a. 2p. 0l. hen), held by two Medage women, to pay yearly fourpence to the dewale.

Three Horane Pangu, of which one panguwa (1a. 1p. 4l. fields, 1a. 2p. 5l. gardens) held by Horanekarage people, to play the horanewa for the perahera and the four festivals at the Natha Dewale and present each time 40 betel leaves

to the Basnayaka Nilame. Services commutable for Ra. 12. The other two pangu (Oa. 3p. 3l. fields, 1 amunu garden) held by Kandego and Udage. The former to pay sixpence and the latter fourpence, respectively, a year.

SUDUHAKURUMULLA.—A village in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, Hariapattu. In the Census of 1871 grouped with Dulwala; united population, 240 (138 males, 102 females). It is not in the Census of 1881 nor of 1891.

SURIYAGODA.—A village in Gangapalata korala, Yatinuwara.

Stream.—Suriyagoda-ela.

Hill.—Suriyagodakanda.

Population in 1871, 297 (145 males, 152 females); in 1881, 362 (183 males, 179 females); in 1891, 258 (128 males, 130 females).

The Suriyagoda Gannile of 25 acres (12a. 1p. 8l.) paddy land registered in the H. L. M. in the names of Tanappullo, Bini Dingiri, Heminwatto Rala, Galaboda Appu, Atappattu Peruma, Rajapaksa Mudaliwasam, Pallego Appu, Suriyagoda Tikiri, Bini Seta, Molappu.

The Suriyagoda Udagedara Gannile of 11½ acres (5a. 3p. 1l.) registered in the names of Konappu, Tanwela, Atappattu, Sahodara, Rajapaksa Mudaliwasam.

In 1878, 75½ acres (37a. 3p. 4l.) were registered, of which 3½ acres paid Ra. 10-93.

A Sannas was granted by King Kirti Sri of lands at Suriyagoda to Suriyagoda Mudiyanse alias Nohiniwala Rala Saka in 1686 (1764 A.D.), *Jud. Com., 21st June, 1831.*

Families.—Arachehillage, 38,292. Dambalandege, 39,183. Gamago alias Galabodage, 48,807. Hettigewatto Durayulage, 42,445. Mahagedara Wattege, 26,937, 39,183. Marawakkula Wasala Herat Mudiyanse alias Dugganurala, 26,634, 55,590, 81,547. Ma-ussawage, 26,634, 55,590. Nuwarage, 38,292. Pahala Hunuge, 69,861. Payindakarayalage, 29,999. Ratnayaka Herat Panikki Mudiyanse, 48,107. Ratnayaka Mudiyanse, 42,445. Tumpage, 55,590. Uduwalage, 69,861.

(1815 A.D.).—On this Friday, the tenth day of the month Wesak, in the year of Saka 1737. I, Viharege Punchirala, of Suriyagoda in Gangapalata of Yatinuwara, do hereby give my paraveni Totu-anga of 3 pelas, Eramudu-anga of 5 labas, and their appurtenances, high and low lands, houses, gardens, and plantations, to my son Dugganurala. Witnesses to this are Arachehige Arachehila, Viharege Alutgama Appuhani, Budumullege Punchirala, Hingulwalage Ukkurala, Upasaka Duraya, and Kira Duraya. With the knowledge of these witnesses this land grant was given to Dugganurala. Any person making any dispute with respect to this will be punished. Dugganurala, who rendered me assistance and obtained these, or any person obtaining these from him may swear in any dewale and nothing will happen to them. So saying this was given. The granting of this Talpot is also known to Menikdiwala Unnanse, Alutgama Unnanse, and the two Suriyagoda Unnanses.

NARENDHARAMA VIHARE was built by King Sri Prakrama Bahu the Great.

In the reign of King Narendra Sinha of Kandasale (1706-1734) Suriyagoda Nayaka Unnanse was beheaded, his property was confiscated, and his relations sent as prisoners to Bintenna. Afterwards, in the reign of King Sri Wijaya Sinha of Hanguranketa (1734-1747), the relations were released through the intercession of Weluwita Sangha Raja, and their lands were restored. In the confiscation all the vihare lands were involved (*Jud. Com., 31st May, 1826*).

The following Sannas was granted by King Kirti Sri in Saka 1703, 1781 A.D. (*Jud. Com., 16th October, 1826*):—

In the reign of His Majesty Kirti Sri Raja Sinha, the blessed one, like a gem worn on the top of the crown of the king of the universe, whose lotus feet are resorted to by learned men like bees, and whose fame resembles that of the full blown lotus at the time of the full moon, extensive and spotless; it having been observed that the vihare at Suriyagoda in Gangapalata Yatinuwara

consisted of the threefold places of worship, and having also learnt that the offerings are continued to be made without interruption, and partaking of the merits with a pure, faithful, and kind heart, the lands endowed to this temple in times of old, to wit, Elandukumbura 1 amuna, Delgabakumbura 2 amunu, Dhatukumbura 3 pelas, Tota-anga 3 pelas, Immadeniya 3 pelas, Gorsakadeniya 3 pelas, Sohondeniya Barakmanaya-kumbura 3 pelas, Walalmitiye Alakola-anga 2 pelas, Eramudu-ange Kehelwala 1 pela, Pihilladeniya 5 labas, all these amounting to 7 amunu and 15 labas, and all their appurtenant low and high lands, houses and gardens, and trees, were granted, prohibiting any dispute or claim by any one else. In the year of Saka 1703, of the month Poson, on Friday, the third day of the full moon, this copper Sannas was issued by order of His Majesty, seated on the throne of Kandy like the celestial Indra, the conqueror of the Asura gods.

Suriyagoda Unnanse ousted Weliwita Kuda Unnanse from the vihara. Afterwards Suriyagoda threw off robes and was called Viharegedara Rala. He was succeeded by Tewakarana Unnanse (*Jud. Com., 16th October, 1826*).

Judicial Commissioner's Court, 17th October, 1826: "The court and the assessors are of opinion that Suriyagoda Unnanse had no power to dispose of the land, it being the exclusive property of the vihara."

On 14th August, 1858, when the Temple Land Commissioner held an inquiry, the incumbent Silawansa Unnanse stated that the vihara owned about 15 acres paddy land, of which 4 were in his possession as muttettu.

These and some high lands were registered. The Service Tenures Commissioner registered (1) Muten Panguwa (consisting of an acre of field and some high land), held by Viharegedara for the service of cooking two mutten of curry and rice daily, commutable for Rs. 8.80. (2) Hewa Nila Panguwa (half an acre field and half an acre garden), held by Pansalawattege and Rattahagolago, for the service of bringing 100 bundles of straw from the muttettu field to the pansala; to repair a part of the maluwa; to decorate the bo-maluwa for the festivals; to convert 1 amuna paddy into rice, receiving as hire 1 laba of paddy per pela; to fill the gal-oruwa with water during the thirty days of Wesak; to carry baggage six times a year, receiving food.

Suriyagoda Silawansa Anu Nayaka Unnanse died 9th January, 1887.

The DALADA MALIGAWA holds some lands in the village. It has the following deeds:—

(1678 A.D.).—Ratneka Rala, of Suriyagoda in Gangapalata of Yatinuwara, rooted out stumps and asweddumized 2 pelas of land and continued to possess it, calling it Kandekumbura, also he purchased by paying money Diyawarakawehena and the marshy ground belonging to it, which he asweddumized, and in his last days caused this land grant to be written in the year of Saka 1600, and dedicated them to the Sri-atta Daladawahanse, and this Sittu, with the knowledge of the officiating priests, the headmen, and the Diyawadana Ralahami, given to his Naide (-on) to perform services for the same.

(1738 A.D.).—I, Udage Katupulle Loku Appu, having paid 12 ridis and 2 amunu of paddy to Galabodge Kirihami, of Suriyagoda in Gangapalata of Yatinuwara, in all of the value of 20 ridis, purchased his paraveni muddy land, and having obtained a Talpot for the same from the said Kirihami, with the knowledge of the people of this village as witnesses, asweddumized the same and named it Kandadeniya of 2 pelas, and together with Muttettu-tennawatta possessed them for thirty years; at my last days, when I am not able to work, I dedicated this Aswedduma, which I made with my own exertions, together with the garden, with the view of obtaining heavenly bliss and at last seeing Buddha, to the Dalada relie, on Monday, the eighth day of the decreasing moon of the month Binara, in the year of Saka 1660. Ratneka Rala and many others of Suriyagoda, Nelligoda Gamunabe, and the other Gammahala of Malgammuna are witnesses to this. This dedicated land shall be possessed by performing services.

In the Service Tenures Register is entered, a Mura Panguwa of 5½ acres field and 3½ acres garden held by seven tenants for the service of performing fifteen days mura per pela of paddy land, if not to pay four shillings per pela; when on mura to weed the mundappe and maluwa, to go on messages to remove the dried flowers, to fill the gal-oruwa, to hold pandan at the Tewawa, receive food; to present to the Diwa Nilame vegetables or sweetmeats. Commutable for Rs. 22.40 per annum.

TAHALPITIYA.—A hamlet of Poholiyadda, in Udapalata korale, Tampane. It adjoins Uduwa and Uda Honepola.

Not enumerated in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 54 (29 males, 25 females); in 1891, 38 (20 males, 18 females). Vellala.

In the H. L. M. 11½ acres (5a. 2p. 5l.) of paddy land were registered in the names of Hid Appu, Wadana Dewarala, Nanayakkara Appu Kuttil.

In 1878 about 8 acres of paddy land were registered, of which 3a. 3p. 2l. paid Rs. 30-17, and the rest, 5 kuruni, were redeemed.

TALAGODA.—A village in Gangala Pallosiya pattuwa, Matale East, in Elagomuwa-wasam. It is on the northern bank of the Amban-ganga, about 1½ mile north of Elagomuwa, 5 miles from Elahera, 6½ miles from Kongahawela, 12½ miles east of Na-ula.

Hills.—Batuwangala-kanda, Nilantiriyagala-kanda.

The tradition is that King Mahasen seeing a cow at Minneriya looking healthy at a time when the other cattle were dying for want of water, to find out where she got water, he had her laden with gingelly seed in a torn bag; as she went along, letting the seed fall, the cow left a trace of her route. She halted at Amban-ganga to drink water, and there the whole bag dropped. Hence Talagoda (the heap of gingelly seed).

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Elagomuwa. Population of Talagoda in 1881, 46 (27 males, 19 females); in 1891, 34 (20 males, 14 females). Vellala.

In 1878 46½ acres (23a. 1p. 1l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 15 acres paid Rs. 39-16; the rest were uncommuted.

Some granite pillars, said to have been a dagoba.

Families.—Ratnayaka Mudiyanse, 96,268.

TALAGUNE.—A village in Gandeko korale, Upper Dumbura. Talagune and Hapudandawala form an Aracheli-wasam.

Streets.—Ellegale-oya, Kerala oya, Mitota-oya.

Hills.—Alakolagollo-kanda, Dumbulemada-kanda, Ellegale-kanda, Kurumadu-wagala-kapda.

Surrounded on all sides by hills, are the fields. The people live on the rising ground.

Population in 1871, 570 (298 males, 272 females); in 1881, 561 (306 males, 255 females); in 1891, 186 (100 males, 86 females). Pussekumburege, Yakkemalage, and Wagalawattege people make cloth from cotton grown here.

In 1878 320 acres (160a. 0p. 0l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 247 acres paid Rs. 610-68.

The soil is not fertile, the yield is from six to twelve-fold. About three-fourths of the fields are cultivated for maha and one-fourth for the yala harvest.

WALAWWA.—Talagune Lekam Mahatmaya witness to a deed, Saka 1732 (1810 A.D.), by Pilima Talawwe Disava to Maha Nayakar Abu Swami of Gampola (*Vol. I., p. 63*).

The property of Talagune Wannaku Nilame was confiscated for his treason, and he was banished to Mauritius and died of cholera on 15th December, 1819 (*Rev. Com., 26th May, 1820*). He married a daughter of Madugalle Muhandiram Nilame, by whom he left a daughter Mutu Menika. (*Jud. Com., 8th December, 1825*). His grandson, Nilawature Banda, lives at Hauguranketa.

Talagune Walawwe Mudiyanse Banda (91,424).

Families.—Dambaga-pitiyegge, 8,060 (Talpot Saka 1731). Diganegge, 5,602. Godaramedage, 5,602. Kappilittenege, 5,603 (Talpots Saka 1685 and 1751). Katupullege 777. Kirigankumbure Maharage, 777, 8,060, 36,813. Parapawala Gammashe, 777. Yakkemalage, 5,603.

(1763 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1685, of the month Durutu, on Tuesday, under the constellation Panawasa. We, Talagune Pinnati and Panchi Nadaya, have granted our landed property Pitahakumbura 5 pelas, with the garden, house, 2 jak trees, and 2 coconut trees, and Pitahakumbura-aramba, with the house, garden, 2 jak trees, 1 plate, and 1 copper plate, to our grandson Sinduwa. The witnesses who know the same are Kalogahage Korala, Atapattu Arachchila, Ekanayakage Kalingu Rala, Mahakumbura Arachchila, Kalu Henaya, and the Gurumneche of the village, as well as other higher and lower persons therein. Whoever contests this shall be punished at the oricals, but whoever will show its right before a judge shall obtain the happiness of the kingdom of heaven. 5,603.

(1812 A.D.).—In the year of the holy King Saka 1734, on Monday, the seventh day of the decreasing moon in the month Wak, under the constellation Panawasa. The following property belonging to Dambagaspitiye Panchi Appu of Talagune, Gandeke Korala, Pansiya pattuwa, Dumbura, viz., the 3 pelas of Dambagaspitiyekumbura, situated below the middle rock and above the guava tree, the house of 5 cubits with the garden thereof, one jak tree, a yoke of bullocks, and a buffalo, have been granted by him to his son Ukkurula. The witnesses who know the same are Puwakpitiye Pallego Arachchila, Talgahage Gammaha, Hukenne Arachchila, Oyattanne Panikki Rala, Delgolle Arachchila, Mediawaka Arachchila, Kotuwekumbura Appu, Udakammale Waduwa, the washerman of the village, and Digane Berakanya, as well as other persons of superior and low ranks. (Imprecations.) 8,060.

TALAGUNE VIHARE AND DAGORA.—The vihare has an endowment of 6½ acres fields, one fourth of an acre garden, and half an acre hena, held by Yakdawalage and Wagilawattege. Services (commutable for Rs. 28.75): two men to beat tom-tom for the tewawa on poya days, festivals, and pinkam days; to weed the maluwa once a month; to decorate the temple for the festivals; to thatch the mandappe with 400 bundles straw supplied by tenants; to be on guard at the vihare, each man separately for eight days in a month (2 by 2), mura for eight days in the year; at the expiration of the mura to crowd the mandappe; each to accompany the incumbent on journeys, carrying baggage for eight days in the year, when so employed receives rations; each to offer to the incumbent a new year's penuma of a dappettiya and betel.

Litigation between Sonuttara Unnanse and Legunge Tanhankara Unnanse for the vihare, 91,489.

There are two small kowil dedicated to the twelve gods.

MITOTA GALLENA.—A natural cave with remains of brickwork. The path to the cave down a steep bank goes zig-zag and on stone steps down to the oya, which is crossed to get at the cave.

On Paragolla-gala is cut the figure of a sword.
An ambalama and boutiques.

TALAKADA.—A village in Hewawissa korale, Lower Hewabeta.

Population in 1881, 63 (29 males, 34 females). Not in the Census of 1871 nor of 1891.

TALAKIRIYAGAMA *alias* **TALAKIRIYAWA.**—A village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North, on the road from Kurunegala to Dambulla. About 5 miles from Dambulla. The wasam includes Silwatgama, Pahalawewa, and Talakiriyagama.

Stream.—Dambulu-oya.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Tolambagolla and Pahalawewa. Population of Talakiriyagama *alias* Talakiriyawa in 1881, 152 (85 males, 67 females); in 1891, 180 (96 males, 84 females). Vellalas, Paduwo, Potters.

In 1878 8 acres (4 annam) of uncommuted paddy land were registered.

This is a Dambulu Vihare village included in the Saunas to Nagolle Unnanse, Saka 1719 (37,062; *Vol. I., p. 150*).

The vihare has seven pangu:—

1. Ihalagi-dara (2a. 1p. 3l. fields, 0a. 2p. 0l. gardens), held by Ihalage family (Vellala). Services (commutable for Rs. 24.80): to give two kumba for the torana in Wesak and to join with six other villages in putting it up and decorating it; to repair, whitewash, and cowdung about 8 ft. of the mandappe and vihare walls, and to repair one-third of the pansala; to repair with six other villages the wahakada; to give at the Nauumura and Alutsal Mangalla & keyilikada at each,

and a neliya of oil at the Katti Mangallaya; to give 2 penumwatti at the new and old year; to accompany the Anu Nayaka Unnanse to Kandy on one journey a year; to give dan daily for nine days during *was*, and to give a tangama as *siwurumila*.

2. Kuda Mudiyansege (1a. 1p. 5l. fields, 0a. 1p. 5l. gardens).—Tenants: Kogahage and Ihalage. Services (commutable for Rs. 13'70): same as No. 1.

3. Meda (1a. 1p. 4l. fields, 0a. 2p. 0l. gardens).—Tenants: Wewagawage. Services (commutable for Rs. 13'93): same as No. 1.

4. Pahala (2a. 0p. 6l. fields, 0a. 2p. 0l. gardens).—Tenants: Kumbukgawattege, Pahalage, and Ihalage. Services (commutable for Rs. 23'50): same as No. 1.

5. Wala Mudiyanseloya (2a. 1p. 3l. fields, 0a. 2p. 0l. gardens).—Tenants: Alutwattege. Services (commutable for Rs. 31): as No. 1, but this is a double panguwa, and takes two shares of the service.

6. Pahala Aswedduma (2a. 2p. 0l. fields).—Tenants: Ihalage. Services (commutable for Rs. 26): same as No. 1.

7. Idonnoluwa (1a. 2p. 0l. fields).—Tenants: Alutwatto Ukku Banda and Appulami. Services (commutable for Rs. 15'90): to give two kumba to the torana put up for Nanumura Mangallaya, and one man to assist in putting up and decorating the torana.

Note.—All the chena lands within the boundaries of this village belong to the holders of the pangu 1—5 in common.

A VIHARE.

TALAKIRIYAWA *alias* **TALAKIRIYAGAMA**.—A village in Udugoda Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North, on the Dohipitiyo-oya in Wehera-wasam. It is a mile south of the Dambulu-oya on the road from Kurunegala to Dambulla, and 3½ miles south of Dambulla resthouse.

Population in 1871, 172 (89 males, 83 females); in 1881, 142 (73 males, 69 females); in 1891, 109 (51 males, 58 females). Vellalas, Blacksmiths, Washers.

About 108 acres (53a. 3p. 4½l.) of paddy land were registered in 1878, of which 50½ acres paid Rs. 105'09.

Dohipitiya-amuna and Galketiya-wela-amuna constructed in the reign of King Wijayapala.

Wahala Mudiyanseloge Nuwarage registered as owners of an Atapattuwa Ninda Panguwa (4½ acres fields and 2½ acres gardens) held by Amunee and Hancidige (smiths), Ihalage, Talakiriyawage, Nekatge, and Pahalage (Wahumpurayo), Peliyalage (Dhoby), Wedikkarnge and Amunuge (Durayo). The services (commutable for Rs. 19) of the blacksmiths are to present 40 betel leaves at the old year, an arecanut cutter or comb, or some such small article. The Wahumpurayo to present 40 betel leaves at the old year, to go on journeys with the proprietors for not more than three times in a year, and not more than two days at a time, tenants being fed. Tenant No. 1 does not go on journeys, but to houses in the neighbourhood. The Durayo to present 40 betel leaves at the old year and perform some journeys as Wahumpurayo.

TALAKOLAPITIYA.—A village in Gangala Udasiya pattuwa, Matale East.

Not enumerated in any of the Census returns.

In 1878 10 acres (4a. 3p. 9l.) of uncommuted paddy land were registered.

TALAKOLAWELA.—A village in Laggala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, in Wilgomuwo-wasam, about 8 miles from Maraka to the north-west. A small and very poor village.

Stream.—Minibe-ela.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Moragaha-ulpota. Population of Talakolawela in 1881, 41 (26 males, 15 females); in 1891, 67 (40 males, 27 females). Descendants of Veldo, who live by hunting.

In 1878 39½ acres (19a. 3p. 5l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 29½ acres paid Rs. 74'19½; the rest were uncommuted.

Ruins of a dagoba on a rock Kubukandanagala. A ruined dagoba on Pidurellegala. Two lines of steps to the top of the rock, one from west, one from south side.

Site of a vihara, and another site of a vihara at Weherabendagala. From 20 to 25 stone pillars remain, and a flat stone with inscriptions. Ruins of Marakage Pattirippuwa. An old bana maduwa.

TALAKOTUWA.—A hamlet of Pilihudugolla (*ante*, p. 727).

TALAMURE.—A village in Gampahaniya pattuwa, Matale South, in Imbulandando-wasam.

Originally settled in by Talapat Dewaya, a talipot bearer of Ranasinha Mudiyanse of Modagama.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 23 (13 males, 10 females); in 1891, 5 males.

In 1878 43½ acres (21a. 2p. 9l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 26½ acres paid Rs. 61.22.

TALANGOMUWA.—A village in Gangala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, in Galboda-wasam.

Stream.—Hunukotuwo-ela.

Hills.—Kalkaduwo-kanda, Wewatenne-kanda.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Galboda. Population of Talangomuwa in 1881, 17 (9 males, 8 females); in 1891, 16 (12 males, 4 females). Vellala.

In 1878 a little more than 12½ acres (6a. 1p. 2l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 12½ acres paid Rs. 16.

Litigation between Molligoda Unambuwo, late Ratamahatmaya, and Vihare Walawwa of Talangomuwa, for a field here, 56,410, 63,630.

TALAPELELLAGODA.—A village in Udapalata korale, Tumpane.

Not in the Census of 1871 nor of 1881. Population in 1891, 38 (21 males, 17 females).

TALAPITIYA.—A hamlet of Uduwela, in Gandaho korale, Lower Hewaheta

TALATU-OYA.—A village in Gandaho korale, Lower Hewaheta.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Hippola, Batagalla, and Nohiniwala. Population of Talatu-oya in 1881, 240 (166 males, 74 females); in 1891, 186 (116 males, 70 females).

A vernacular school.

Families.—Alayaguna Banayakage, 3,983 (N. S.). Baddage, 44,161. Disanayakage, 12,125, 1,922 and 2,560 (N. S.). Don Godan Uami, 38,411, 44,161, 44,256, 47,223, 50,758. Test. 632. Hapugelage, 44,161. Tamils, for Hirimuru estate, 89,255. Wirasuri Wijesundara Rajapaksa Mudiyanelage, 1,922, 2,560 (N. S.).

The Talatu-oya is a stream which, rising on Matanpatana, flows eastward; fed by streams from the south, Ambagastenne-oya, Mada-oya, Diyabotme-oya, Netiyaka-oya, Urugalekandura, and Gallokattiyekandura and the stream which flows past Etulgama and finally by Neliya Eliya and Kirimetiya-kandura, on receiving which the Talatu-oya changes its course from east to north and flows to Gurudeniya, where it joins the Mahaweli-ganga.

Uduwela, Godumpitiya, Bolgoda, Hippola, Batagalla, Pananwala, Haputale, and Ankelpitiya are villages on the Talatu-oya.

TALAWAKELE.—In Udapono korale, Kotmale, 46.73 miles by road from Kandy and 23.50 from Nawalapitiya.

Railway station, 28 miles from Nawalapitiya.

Population of Talawakele Bazaars in 1891, 446 (334 males, 112 females).

From Talawakele Railway station by road to : Agrapatana Post Office 14 miles; Belgravia 2.75; Caledonia Gap 7; Company's Land 17.75; Craigie Lea 3; Elphinstone estate bridge 12; Eildon Hall 6.25; Holbrook Bazaar 10; Kowlahena Bazaar 8; Tillicoultry 4.25; Tangakele 10.50.

TALAWATTA.—A village in Gangapalata korale, Uduuwara.

Stream.—Nanu-oya.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Gangoda and Boyagama. Population of Talawatta in 1881, 90 (50 males, 40 females); in 1891, 74 (42 males, 32 females). Low caste.

In the H. L. M. 20½ acres (10a. 0p. 8l.) of paddy land were registered in the names of Ukkuwa, Galgane Vihare (3 lahars), Wattuwa, Gonigodaya, Kira, Nekatta, Tikiriya. The greater part of the lands was held by Atapattu service (1a. 1p. 5l. held by Padikara).

In 1878 23½ acres (11a. 8p. 11.) were registered, of which the greater part was redeemed, only 5½ acres paid Rs. 16-18.

Families.—Imbul-angogo, 25,163, 66,001. Iriyagaha-olega, 52,124. Pabalage, 52,124. Sangakkara Mudiyan-olage of Kiribatkumbura owned land here, 56,001.

TALAWATURA.—A village in Medapalata korale, Uduuwara.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Lunugama, Giragama, and Wannipola. Population of Talawatura in 1881, 134 (66 males, 68 females); in 1891, 95 (48 males, 45 females).

In the H. L. M. included in the Embekko Dewalegama, where one of the owners is Talawature Gammaho. Some lands entered as Talawature Ganwasam.

In 1878 48 acres (23a. 3p. 8½.) of paddy land were registered, of which 13½ acres paid Rs. 38-08.

Families.—Petiyyagoda Kornallage Punchirala stated that his father was banished to Badulla and his property given to Moormen (*Jud. Com., 31st March, 1825*). Attapitiyege, 91,721. Brahmanarallage, 4,136 (N. 8.). Dehigama Ukku Banda, 8,978 (N. 8.). Deyyanawela Karula, 1,136 (N. 8.). Dunnukara Mudiyan-olage, 48,499, 67,835. Hatnagodage, 91,721. Melage *alias* Watupelage (*Jud. Com., 31st March, 1825*). Mogasuri Mudiyan-olage, 4,136 (N. 8.). Moormen, 8,978 (N. 8.). Palkadage, 91,721. Talawaturige, 22,987 (Talpot Saka 1704). Wattoruge, 22,987. Wijekon Mudiyan-olage, 91,721.

THE EMBEKKA KATARAGAMA DEWALE has five Service Pangu here:—

1. Ganwasam.—Tenants: 17 Vellalas and 1 Moorman. Held 8½ acres fields, 38 acres gardens, and 2½ acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 113-35): to superintend the repairs by other tenants, the cultivation of the muttettu, threshing and removing of paddy to the atuwa, and felling of timber and supplying implements; to supply two pairs buffaloes for threshing; to maintain, whitewash, and decorate an anamestre for the perahera; to remove clay for making tiles; to give laths; to put up and decorate a torana for the perahera; to whitewash and decorate the dewale for the perahera; to attend the festivals and the perahera, and to go to the river on the diyake-pum day; to give adukku and pohidma to the Basnayaka Nilamo and his followers when he visits the dewale; at the festivals to appear before the Basnayaka Nilamo with sweetmeats.

2. Etulkattale-nila (Palihana).—A Vellala tenant. Held one acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 13-20): with the other nila-pangu to cultivate the muttettu, thresh and store the paddy; to put up an anamestre and whitewash it; to repair and whitewash the dewale; to fell and remove timber; to prepare clay for making tiles; to give two bundles of straw and laths; to supply firewood for burning tiles, and cadjans to thatch kiln; to weed the maluwa; to go with the perahera to the river; to carry the palihia during perahera.

3. Nila.—Tenants: 20 low-caste men, 4 Moormen, and 1 Vellala. Held 11 acres fields, 15½ acres gardens, and 8½ acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 148-35): to cultivate, thresh, and store the paddy of the muttettu; to repair and to whitewash the dewale for the perahera; to fell and remove timber; to supply laths; to prepare clay for making tiles; to build a tile kiln and work till the tiles are burned; to put up and decorate an anamestre; to weed the maluwa, decorate it and the diggo; to carry banners during perahera; to put up a shod at the diyakopumtota; to attend the festivals; to supply straw; to carry the Basnayaka Nilamo's baggage when he visits the dewale. This panguwa consists of four portions and takes four shares of service for one of Panguwa No. 2.

4. Horano.—Tenants: 2 low-caste men. Held 4 acres fields, 1½ acre gardens, and 1 acre hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 61-80): to blow the horanewa for twelve months, three times a day, and watch the dewale during thirty days with others; to cultivate the muttettu; to thresh and store paddy; to repair and whitewash the dewale, and maintain an anamestre for the perahera; to fell and remove timber; to remove clay for tiles; to give laths and straw; to provide firewood for burning tiles; to blow the horanewa for the perahera; to attend the festivals, and to present the Basnayaka Nilamo with betel. The dewale paid the tax on 16 laba of 2 fields.

5. Kapu.—Tenants: 3 Vellalas. Held a garden of 1½ acre. Services registered under Aludeniya (Uda).

Teldena: Maruwana.

TALAWINNA.—A large village in Pallegampaha korale, Lower Dumbura. It is sub-divided into—

PALLE TALAWINNA.—Population in 1871, 826 (439 males, 387 females); in 1881, 417 (214 males, 203 females); in 1891, 247 (125 males, 122 females).

PALLE TALAWINNA UDAGAMMEDDA.—Not mentioned in the Census of 1871 nor of 1881. Population in 1891, 192 (102 males, 90 females).

UDA TALAWINNA. Population in 1871, 190 (108 males, 82 females); in 1881, 253 (130 males, 123 females); in 1891, 269 (133 males, 136 females).

UDA TALAWINNA MADIGE.—Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 461 (245 males, 216 females); in 1891, 185 (95 males, 90 females) Moormen.

UDA TALAWINNA MEGODAGAMMEDDA.—Not in the Census of 1871 nor of 1881. Population in 1891, 304 (163 males, 141 females).

In the H. L. M. compiled in 1810 A.D. three villages were separately assessed, Talawinna, Palle Talawinna, and Uda Talawinna, having a united acreage of 133½ acres (61a. 2p. 6½) of paddy land.

In 1878 the united acreage was 133½ acres (66a. 2p. 6½); but this register includes temple lands which were not included in the H. L. M. The acreage under cultivation seems to be much the same as in 1810.

Talawinna was once, during the Kandyan Government, the seat of a chief, Herat Bandara.

The Mampitiye family held land in Palle and Uda Talawinna from the reign of King Narendra Sinha up to 1827, when Mampitiye Disava of the Seven Korales sold the same to a Buddhist priest (8,709).

Vidanelage Appu produced a spear granted to his father by the king as a Sammas for land claimed by the Mampitiye family (8,708).

Hapugaslande Muhandirama (a Moorman) stated that his great-grandfather purchased land in Talawinna from Battala Kumarihami about 1720 A.D. That when some one conspired against King Narendra Sinha (the great-grandfather being faithful), the king confirmed the possession of land free of rajakariya (*Jud. Com., 16th August, 1823*).

The following Sammas, dated 1705 A.D., was produced before the Temple Lands Commissioner:—

The royal command is: Sommatdara Wikrama Achariya, of Madawala, being very loyal to the Great Gate, Polgahakumbura of 1 amuna at Talawinna in Dumbura, Kosgollekumbura of 2 pelas, and Nitulbissa of 2 pelas, in all 2 amunu, with all the houses and plantations, were given to him for his badawedilla, on Sunday, the eleventh day after the full moon of the month Binara, in the year of Saka 1627.

Talawinne Arachchi went with the last king of Kandy to Wak-oya, but never returned (*Jud. Com., 11th September, 1822*).

Talawinne Hangidiya, chief of the carpenters of Dumbura in 1817 (*Jud. Com., 15th October, 1817*).

Families.—IN PALLE TALAWINNA:—

Akminna Achari Mestrige, 36,658. Alagollege, 8,160 (Talpot Saka 1720). Ambagahadeniye Banda, 27,840, 30,247. Andayalage, 48,152. Badalge, 36,658. Digana Hinnewattege, 38,292, 706,04, 90,247. Elaharak-pattiyage, 18,006 (Talpots Saka 1716, 1798). Fairweather, D. 8,222 (N.S.). Gal-angege *alias* Arambage, 66,055. Gamage, 27,840, 30,931. Halu-apullana Henayalage of Mawilmada, 8,222 (N. S.). Hangidige, 36,658. Heratge, 58,022, 72,940, 79,085. Herat Mudiyansele, 27,840, 30,247, 33,489. Ilukkumbure Muhandiramalage, 36,658, 67,073, 73,076, 74,872. Kasturi Mudiyansele, 31,960, 38,360, 46,833, 52,501. Koralege, 5,031. Kosgollege, 38,292, 70,601, 90,217. Kulasekara Mudiyansele, 8,160, 66,055, 72,538. Mahanaweddunge, 835 (N. S.). Mahakumbure Badalge, 73,076. Mapa Mudiyansele, 835 (N. S.). Maskeliyage, 72,940, 79,085. Moormen, 31,960, 38,360, 46,833, 52,501. Nagollege, 5,031. Naranwalage, 38,292, 38,297, 41,529, 47,454, 47,843, 48,449, 70,604, 90,247. Naranwala Udage, 30,934. Niyamketiye Kollwege, 66,055, 72,538. Totapolawattege, 27,840, 30,247. Wattedge, 31,911. Yapa Mudiyansele, 91,049, 4,011 (N.S.). Yatawarage, 33,293, 35,204.

Sammas of land to Kandage Samarakon Herat Mudaliya, of Palle Talawinna, Saka 1681, 29,734 (*ante, p. 709*).

BOGAHAPITIYE *alias* **BOMALUWE VIHARE**.—Dedications by the wife of Kandege Gebanarala in 1819 and 1824. See 8,782, where an action for possession of the lands by the incumbent, Embitiyawe Unnanse, was dismissed because the authority of Government required by the Proclamation of 18th September, 1818, had not been given (55,219).

Grant by Gal-ange Ratanajoti Terunnanse of Talawinna to his pupil Gunaratna Bhikshu of Yatawara, Saka 1702 (17,480).

The **DALADA MALIGAWA** has two pangu in Pallo Talawinna, 2 acres field and 1½ acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 33-40): Badalge held an Achari panguwa to clean the gold and silver articles in the Maligawa, thirty days a year and to give a gold ring to the Diwa Nilame and eighteen silver rings to the other ministers. Ellapitage held the other panguwa for the service of doctoring the Maligawa elephants.

Families.—IN UDA TALAWINNA:—

Alandugas-angege, 29,288, 33,415. Asweddunego, 29,288, 33,415. Chetties, 43,892, 46,079. Disanayaka Mudiyanse-ge, 61,679. Divillo Vidanelage, 43,144. Dulgolle Gurunneche-ge, 33,762. Gota Henayalage, 62,598. Hinkendege, 97,253. Jayasundara Mudiyanse-ge, 97,255. Kangarage, 43,144, 50,747, 54,329, 54,330, 59,588, Test. 645, 998. Lensuwa Henayalage, 53,663. Migahage, 53,663. Monarage, 50,747. Moormen, 816, 10,179, 18,186, 31,016, 33,762, 34,615, 36,382, 42,682, 43,144, 43,892, 46,079, 69,452, 71,420. Muhandiramge, 43,144. Pulgollege, 18,186. Pondagollege, 17,144, 26,640, 44,388. Rankirige, 61,679. Talagahakotuwege, 17,144, 26,640, 44,388. Tennege, 816. Veda Henayalage, 53,663. Vidanelage, 8,708 (Talpot Saka 1647), 29,288. Watadeniye Mudiyanse-ge, 17,144, 26,640, 44,388, 83,143. Wattegama Arachchi, 8,708. Yapa Mudiyanse-ge, 97,255.

(1710 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1632, of the month Durutu, the eleventh day of the increasing moon, being Thursday. On this day I, Tikiri Appu, grandson of Hاندари Achchila, of Uda Talawinna in the Pallegampaha of Dumbura, on account of my necessities, have received from Talawinne Gurunneche 25 ridis, and in consideration thereof have transferred to him in paraveni a piece of ground belonging to me in order that he may convert the same for his own use into arable land, being 2 pelas extent of ground near the rivulet of Dulgolla. Subsequently, I received 25 ridis, and gave to him one pela extent of ground contiguous to the above, being still annoyed by creditors. I have, for the third time, received 16 ridis, and given to him the pela of land situated below, together with a piece of henna ground for the purpose of building himself a house thereon; and finally, I have granted this paraveni deed to the said Gurunneche, transferring to him the above-mentioned three pieces of land consisting of dry and marshy land, in consideration of one hundred ridis. (Imprecations.) A memorandum, dated 1726 A.D., recording the discharge of various debts by Appu Naide, with the knowledge of the following witnesses: Talawinne Yapa Mudiyanse, Talawinne Gal-angege Arachchila, Yatawarage Arachchila, and Kuda Naide Gurunneche. Tikiri Naide desired his nephew, Kiri Naide, to discharge his debts, which he refused to do, on which Appu Naide was requested to pay off the said debts, and he did so.

(1725 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1647, of the month Esala, on Wednesday, the 7th day of the increasing moon. With the knowledge of the following witnesses, Watadeniye Sattambi, Ketagala Gammaha of the village, Disanayaka Achchi, Pallo Talawinne Kula-sarage Mudiyanse, and Upasakarala, Arawegahamula Aspantiye Appu, having paid a debt of 42 ridis and 6 amuna of paddy, contracted by Alutgama Koralege Appu, took possession in paraveni of the portions of the following lands which the latter is said to possess: Dipadeniya of 1 amuna, Kosgolla of 2 pelas, Balanagala of 1 pela, together with the house and gardens attached thereto. (Imprecations.) 8,708.

(1753 A.D.).—Talpot caused to be written on Thursday, the first day of the increasing moon, under the constellation Anura, of the month Wesak, in the year of Saka 1675. That Hetti Appu of Uda Talawinna in Dumbura and his wife brought up their grandson Kawrula, the son of Kombihami, the daughter of the above Hetti Appu, and the following portions of land were granted to Kawrula on rendering assistance to Hetti Appu and his wife, viz., Galdeniyechena, Naranwalatennichena, Galkotuwechena, Hapugahamudunehena, Kiriwanehena, a moiety of the groves of arcanut trees, and Kawulawallehena (all of which are) attached to the field Mahakumbura, of 3 pelas and 5 labas, and which belonged to Hetti Appu and his wife. On account of these portions I (Kawrula) have paid the following debts, viz., 8 ridis and 75 amuna of paddy. I accompanied the king to Nawakkaduwa, Anuradhapura, and Uva; I went twice to Kadirimala.

At Wewagelara I was blamed. These portions of land were possessed by me by doing the above services granted to Konarahami, the woman who cooked rice for me, and consigned to her care three children. This was granted with the knowledge of all the persons of the village when I was ordered to accompany the king to Kataragama. If any of my relations or strangers should venture to dispute this they will suffer in the four hells, and such persons who shall say even a word in favour of this will enjoy the blessings of the six celestial mansions and see Buddha. This Talpot was written by Sirimalwatte Mul Yakkessa.

The DALADA MALIGAWA has three pangu in Uda Talawinna, 4½ acres field and 3½ acres garden. Services commutable for Rs. 86.40.

Dulgollege held an Achari Panguwa to clean, polish, and repair the gold and silver articles at the Maligawa for thirty days in the year and to give presents of a gold and silver rings.

Abudu Vidane paid eight shillings a year and presented dry-fish, salt, and tobacco to the Maligawa.

Hapugahawelge was a walandena tenant, who supplied loads of earthenware yearly to the Maligawa.

A vernacular school in Uda Talawinna.

TALGAHAGODA.—A village in Dullewe-wasam, Angiri Udasiya pattuwa, Matala South.

In the Census of 1871 it is grouped with Waralaggama. Population of Talgahagoda in 1881, 190 (105 males, 85 females); in 1891, 110 (49 males, 61 females). Vellalas, Mulaliporuwo, Vidancla, Dancers, Washers.

PAHALA WALAWWA.—Talgahagoda Disava in the reign of King Narendra Sinha (1706-1739 A.D.), (*Jud. Com.*, 2nd October, 1817).

Talgahagoda Adikaram Nilame in 1760 A.D.

Talgahagoda Dugganna Nilame, whose mother was a Hulangomuwe Kumarihami, died without issue, and his sister, a Talgahagoda Kumarihami, married Ambanpola Nilame (*Vol. I.*, p. 39), and was the mother of Talgahagoda Ukku Banda and Talgahagoda Karuna Jayatilaka Rajaguru Pandita Wahala Mudiyanse Disava. From 1824 to 1829 the latter was Wadana-tuwakkukara Lekam and Basnayaka Nilame of the Ambokko Dawa, and from 1831 to 1837 held the offices of Gajanyaka Nilame, Kuruwo Lekam, and Ratemahatmaya of Gangala and Laggala (2,034 D. C. M.). He died in August, 1839. The two brothers married Alutgama Mahatmeyo, and had a son, Pahala Walawwo Loku Banda, senior (3,581 D. C. M.). The Disava afterwards married a Dullewa lady (*Vol. I.*, p. 187), by whom he had three sons (3,333, 3,333, 20,276, 27,172, 36,657):—(1) Talgahagoda Ratemahatmaya of Matala South (*ante*, p. 544), born in 1827 and died in 1887. He married Lenawe Bandara Menika, whom he discarded, and married Levuko Kumarihami (widow of Molligoda Adigar). They had no children. The Kumarihami died in 1869, and prior to her death she, in 1842, gave a deed of lands to her husband, who adopted the step-daughter of his brother, the daughter of Kobbekaluwe Kumarihami and Aturupana Banda. She, the adopted daughter, married Maningomuwe Lekam and gave a deed in 1865 (316 and 317 D. C. Kegalla).

2. Medduwa Banda Korala married Muttettugama Loku Kumarihami and left a son, Talgahagoda Richard Punchi Banda.

3. Tikiri Banda Ratemahatmaya of Matala East (*ante*, p. 546) married Kobbekaluwe Kumarihami, whose first husband was Aturupana Banda. They had no children.

The family has Ninda lands at Daluwala, Makulgasewwa, and Talgahagoda.

UDA WALAWWA.—Kiri Banda had, by an associated marriage with Aluvihare Banda, two sons and two daughters; the latter were married out in dign. Of the sons, the elder, Loku Banda, who married a Dehigama Kalugala lady, had an only child, a daughter, married to Halangoda Ratemahatmaya (35,464). The younger, Kuda Banda, married Giragama Kuda Menika and had two sons, Loku Banda and Kuda Banda (35,464, 82,184, 92,525). The family owned lands here and at Etipola, Daluwala, and Embitiyawa (35,464, 82,184, 92,525).

Families.—Ratwadana Nilame, 3,162, D. C. M. Dullewa, Second Adigar, 3,462, D. C. M. Gantune Rala, 19,400, Ratukohoge, 3,462, D. C. M. Ratwatte, Aberatna, 82,184, 92,525. Talgahagoda Ihala Walawwa, 19,400. Vihare Walawwa, 19,400.

VIHARA.—Palle Vihare and Uda Vihare. These were, it is said, founded by King Wikrama Babu or Doweipetissa. A king is said to have dedicated 17 amunu paddy land and 30 amunu high land. The vihara lands were bounded north by Etipola and Dullewa, east by Dullewa and Waralaggama, south by Polgaswatte Mukalana (the whole of Mr. Vinor's estate lay within the boundary), and on the west by Daluwala.

In 1859 Ratanaajoti Unnanse had been incumbent for twenty-three years. The claim for land in Udupihilla was sustained by the Temple Lands Commissioner.

On the Dullewa side of the stream is a large bo-tree and a ruined dagoba; passing an unfinished bana maduwa and crossing the rocky mountain stream are the two vihara. On a rock are faint indications of an inscription in Nagara characters.

The Palle Vihare is under a huge overhanging rock. In it is a large recumbent image of Buddha.

The Uda Vihare is reached by several stone steps. In it the figure of Buddha is supported by the gods Saman and Natha.

Ratukobho Unnanse owned Wetakepotakumbura, which he got on an Ola Sannas from King Kirti Sri. The Unnanse left his lands to Talgahagoda Unnanse, son of Kottalbadde Vidano (*Jul. Com., July 28th and August, 1817*).

Ratukobho Kuda Unnanse resided at Huduhumpola Vihare.

The Vihare has twenty-one Paraveni Pangu hero :—

1. Udaia Walawwe Panguwa.—Tenant : Uda Walawwa. Holds 7 acres field, 11½ acres garden, and 23 acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 50-20) : to give for the new year forty leaves of dehet (betel) and a dan adukkuwa ; to give three days, previous to the atawaka, of the Wesakmasa, four kumba trees, four plantain trees, and Walumalgoba, and to put up decorations near the vihare on the second and third days, after the atawaka of the same month ; to feed six tom-tom beaters, two dobbies, and one horanekaraya, one pandankaraya, one pujakaraya, and two kodikarayo, thirteen in all, for each night : to offer to the vihare two pattara of gilapasa and two malwatti each night, and on the fourth morning to offer a dane cooked with 6 neli of rice and a curry, and on the depoya of the same month a dane cooked with fifteen neli of rice and two curries and some awulpat ; on the pahaloswaka of Ehelamasa all the people in the village must go to the pansala, offer the priest a dehet-ata, and place him in *raas*, and for fifteen days give gilapasa in the evening and morning, and in the noon a dane cooked with two neli of rice and three curries ; from the seventh day of Navanmasa, for eight days to give a similar dane, and on the pahaloswaka of the same month to give eightpence as siwurumila, some awulpat, and a dan adukkuwa to the pansala ; to give for the three months, Il, Durutu, and Unduwak, for mornings a dane cooked with one neliya of rice and one curry ; to give to the lamps a pata of oil once in eight days ; to light fifteen lamps on the Katti Mangallaya near the vihare ; when required for thatching the pansala to supply eight bundles of straw in the month of Navan ; to repair the road leading to the vihare, 15 fathoms long and 1½ broad, once a year, and to repair the vihare when required. Panguwa No. 8 forms part of this panguwa. The vihare paid the tax on Siyambalamunnuwa of 1 pela.

2. Palle Walawwe Panguwa.—Tenant : Talgahagoda Loku Ratemahatmaya, held 3½ acres field, 7½ acres garden, and 18½ acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 24-75) : to give for the new year forty leaves of dehet and a dan adukkuwa ; to give three days previous to the atawaka of the Wesakmasa one kumba tree, one plantain tree, and a relukatta, and to put up decorations near the vihare ; on the fourth day after the atawaka to feed for the night six tom-tom beaters, two dobbies, one horanekaraya, one pandankaraya, one pujakaraya, and two kodikarayo, thirteen in all, and to make a pujawa and offer to the vihare two pattara of gilapasa and two malwatti ; the following morning to offer a dane cooked with six neli of rice and two curries, and on the depoya of the same month some awulpat and a dane cooked with seven neli of rice and two curries ; on the pahaloswaka of the month of Ehela all the people in the village must go to the pansala, offer the priest a dehet-ata, and put him in *raas* ; from the first day in Nikinimasa for seven days to offer gilapasa in the evenings and a dane cooked with two neli of rice and three curries morning and noon ; from the sixteenth day of Wakmasa for three and half days to give dan as above, to give three and a half pence as siwurumila on the depoya of Wakmasa, some awulpat, and a dan adukkuwa ; for the last fifteen days in the month of Navan to offer in the mornings a dane cooked with one neliya of rice and one curry ; to give a

pata of oil to the lamps once in eight days ; to light seven lamps on the Katti Mangallaya, and if required for the pansala to supply thirty-five bundles of straw in the month of Navan.

3. Ratnayakagedara Panguwa.—Tenant : Ratnayaka Mudiyanseleage. Holds 2 acres fields, 4 acres garden, and 20½ acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 17-60) : to give for the new year one dehet-ata and one dan adukkuwa ; to give three days previous to the atawaka of the Wesakmasa two kumba trees, two plantain trees, and one pulukgobe, and to decorate near the Uda Vihare ; on the evening of the fifth day after the atawaka of that month to feed seven of the thirteen who conduct the pujawa and to give to the vihare one pattara of gilapasa, one malwattiya for a pujawa, and the following morning to offer to the vihare a dane cooked with two neli of rice and two curries, and on the depoya of the same month a dane cooked with four neli of rice, two curries, and some awulpata ; on the depoya of the month of Ehela all the people in the village must go to the pansala, give to the Nayaka Unnanse one dehet-ata, and put him in *was* ; for four days after the eighth day of Nikinimasa to offer morning and noon dan cooked with two neli of rice and three curries, and to give gilapasa in the evening ; to offer daily for thirty days in the month of Bak one aharapattara cooked with one neliya of rice, and a curry ; to give one pata of oil to the lamp once in eight days in Bak ; from the twenty-fifth day of Binaramasa for two days to offer a dane for morning and noon cooked with two neli of rice and three curries, and gilapasa in the evening ; on the depoya day in *was* to give twopence as siwurumila, an awulpata, and one dan adukkuwa ; to perform a mangallaya in the Uda Vihare and dewale once a year ; to weed the maluwa three times a year ; to rub cowlung four times a year in the mandappe of the Uda Vihare ; to give twenty bundles of straw in the month of Navan if required for the pansala ; to repair the vihare and to light four lamps at the vihare on the Katti Mangallaya ; to accompany the priest on journeys within the Central Province not more than four times a year. By the sub-tenant, to beat temmettan for the eight puja.

4. Ratnayakagedara Panguwa. — Tenants : Ridigamage and Panditinnage. Hold 2 acres field, 5½ acres garden, and 11½ acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 16-50) : to give for the new year a dehet-ata and dan adukkuwa ; to give three days previous to the atawaka of the Wesakmasa two kumba trees, two plantain trees, and a tender coconut branch, and to decorate the Uda Vihare ; on the evening of the fifth day, after the atawaka of that month, of the thirteen who take the pujawa to feed six and to offer to the vihare a pattara of gilapasa, a malwattiya for a pujawa, and the following morning to offer to the vihare a dane cooked with three neli of rice and two curries, and on the pahaloswaka of the same month a dane cooked with four neli of rice, two curries, and some awulpata ; on the depoya of the month of Ehela all the people in the village must go to the pansala, offer the priest a dehet-ata, and put him in *was* from the thirteenth day of Nikinimasa for four days ; for morning and noon to give dane cooked with two neli of rice and three curries, and gilapasa in the evenings daily for thirty days in the month of Wesak one aharapattara cooked with one neliya of rice and a curry ; to give a pata of oil to the lamp once in eight days in Wesak ; from the twenty-fifth of Binaramasa for two days for morning and noon to offer dane cooked with two neli of rice and three curries, and gilapasa in the evenings ; to give twopence as siwurumila on the depoya of Wakmasa and some awulpata with a dan adukkuwa ; to make a mangallaya once a year at the Uda Vihare and dewale ; to weed the maluwa three times a year ; to rub cowlung four times a year in the mandappe of the Palle Vihare ; to supply twenty bundles of straw in the month of Navan if required for the pansala ; to repair the vihare ; to go four journeys if required within the Central Province ; to repair the road leading to the vihare, 15 fathoms long and 1½ broad, and to light four lamps for the Katti Mangallaya. This Panguwa and No. 3 do service together.

5. Hannasgedara Panguwa.—Tenants : Hannas Mudiyanseleage, Ratukohoge, Talgahagoda Loku Ratemahatmaya, Ratwatto Banda, Talgahagoda Korala, and Ridigamage. Hold 2½ acres fields, 1½ acre gardens, 8 acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 16-50) : to give for the new year forty leaves of betel and an adukkuwa ; to give three days previous to the atawaka of the Wesakmasa one kumba tree, one plantain tree, one atta of a tender coconut branch, and to decorate near the vihare ; on the evening of the sixth day after the atawaka of that month, of the thirteen who take the pujawa to feed five, and to offer to the vihare one pattara of gilapasa and a malwattiya for a pujawa, and the following morning to offer a dane cooked with three neli of rice and one curry, and on

the depoya of the same month a dane cooked with four neli of rice, two curries, and some awulpat; on the depoya of the month of Ehola all the people in the village must go to the pansala, give to the Unnanse one dehet-ata, and put him in *was* for four days; after the seventeenth day of Nikinimasa to offer, morning and noon, dan cooked with two neli of rice and three curries, and to give gilapasa in the evening; daily for thirty days, in the month of Poson, to offer a dan pattare cooked with one neliya of rice and one curry; to give one pata of oil to the lamp once in eight days in Poson; on the last two days of the month of Binara to offer a dane cooked with two neli of rice and three curries in the morning and noon, and gilapasa in the evening; on the depoya of Wakmasa to give twopence as siwurumila and one kind of awulpat and one dan adukkuwa; to make a mangallaya in the Uda Vihare and dewale once a year; to give twenty bundles of straw in the month of Navan if required for the pansala; to repair the vihare and to light four lamps at the vihare on the Katti Mangallaya.

6. Heratgedara Panguwa.—Tenant: Herat Mudiyanselele *alias* Owillege. Holds 1½ acre field, ¾ acre garden, 14½ acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 11:35): to give for the new year a dehet-ata and a dan adukkuwa; to give three days previous to the atawaka of the Wesakmasa one kumba tree, one plantain tree, and one atta of a tender coconut branch, and to decorate near the vihare; on the evening of the sixth day after the atawaka of that month to feed four of the thirteen who take the pujawa, and to offer to the vihare a pattare of gilapasa and a malwattiya for the pujawa, and the following morning to offer a dane cooked with three neli of rice and one curry, and on the depoya of the same month a dane cooked with four neli of rice, two curries, and some awulpat; on the depoya of the month of Ehela all the people in the village must go to the pansala, give the Unnanse a dehet-ata, and put him in *was*; from the twenty-second day of Nikinimasa for three days to bring to the pansala, morning and noon, a dane cooked with two neli of rice and three curries, and to give gilapasa in the evening; daily for twenty-three days in the month of Ehela to give a dane cooked with one neliya of rice and one curry; to give a pata of oil for the lamp once in eight days in the twenty-three days of Ehela, the first one and half day in Wak to give a dane cooked with two neli of rice and three curries and gilapasa in the evening, and on the fifteenth of that month to give one and a half penny as siwurumila and one kind of awulpat and one dan adukkuwa; to make a mangallaya in the Uda Vihare and the dewale once a year; to give to the vihare fifteen bundles of straw in the month of Navan if required for the pansala; to repair the vihare and to light three lamps at the vihare on the Katti Mangallaya.

7. Dullegedara Panguwa.—Tenants: Talgahagoda Loku Ratamahatmaya and Hannas Mudiyanselele. Hold 1½ acre field, 1 acre garden, and 1 acre hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 10:35): to give for the new year forty leaves of betel and a dan adukkuwa; to give three days previous to the atawaka of the Wesakmasa one kumba tree and one plantain tree, one atta of a tender coconut branch, and to decorate near the vihare; on the evening of the sixth day after the atawaka of that month to feed four of those who take the pujawa and to offer a pattare of gilapasa to the vihare and a malwattiya for the pujawa, and the following morning to offer a dane cooked with one and a half neli of rice and one curry to the vihare, and to come to the vihare on the depoya of the same month with a dane cooked with two neli of rice, two curries, and some awulpat; on the depoya of the month of Ehela all the people in the village must go to the pansala and give to the priest dehet and put him in *was*; for two days from the twenty-sixth day of Nikinimasa to offer, morning and noon, dan cooked with two neli of rice and three curries and gilapasa in the evening; to offer daily for the first fifteen days in the month of Medindina a dan pattare cooked with one neliya of rice and one curry, on those fifteen days to give a pata of oil once in eight days to the lamp on the second day of the month Wak; to offer, morning and noon, a dane cooked with two neli of rice and three curries and gilapasa in the evening; to give on the depoya of the Wakmasa one penny as siwurumila, one kind of awulpat, and one dan adukkuwa; to bring to the vihare in the month of Navan ten bundles of straw if required for the pansala; to repair the vihare and to light two lamps at the vihare on the Katti Mangallaya.

8. Kawudupellele Walawwa Panguwa.—Tenant: Kawudupellele Walawwa. (Forms part of Panguwa No. 1 and does service with it.) Holds 1 acre field, 2½ acres hen. Commutable for Rs. 8:25.

9. Ratukobogedara Panguwa.—Tenant: Ratukobogedara Tennakon Mudiyansele. Holds 4 acres fields, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre garden, 23 acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 24.70): to give for the new year a dehet-ata and a dan adukkuwa; to give three days previous to the atawaka of the Wesakmasa two kumba trees, two plantain trees, and a tender coconut branch, and to decorate near the vihara; and on the evening of the seventh day after the atawaka of the same month to feed six tom-tom beaters, two dhobies, one boranekaraya, one pandankaraya, one pujakaraya, and two kodikaraya, thirteen in all; to offer to the vihara two pattara of gilampasa and two malwatti for the pujawa; the following morning to offer a dane cooked with six neli of rice and one curry, and on the depoya of the same month a dane cooked with eight neli of rice, two curries, and some awulpat; on the depoya of the month of Ehela all the people in the village must go to the pansala, offer the priest a dehet-ata, and put him in *was*; from the twenty-fifth day of Nikinimasa for eight days to offer daily, morning and noon, a dane cooked with two neli of rice and three curries and gilampasa in the evening; in the months of Nikini and Binara, for morning, a dan pattara cooked with one neliya of rice and one curry; to give a pata of oil to the lamp once in eight days; from the fifth day of Wak for eight days, morning and noon, to give a dane cooked with two neli of rice and three curries and gilampasa in the evening; to give fourpence on the depoya of Wakmasa as siwurumila, a kind of awulpat, and a dan adukkuwa to the pansala; to weed a portion of the maluwa; to make a mangallaya in the Uda Vihara and dewale once a year; to give forty bundles of straw in the month of Navan if required for the pansala; to repair the vihara and to light eight lamps on the Katti Mangallaya.

10. Dodandeniyegedara Panguwa. — Tenants: Dodandeniyege, Hangomuwe Vidanelage, Talgahagoda Kuda Ratamahatmaya, Talgahagoda Ratanajoti Unnanse, Hiligamago, and Kukulalle Wirakongo. Hold 4 acres fields, 10 acres gardens, $14\frac{1}{2}$ acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 26.85): to give for the new year a dehet-ata and a dan adukkuwa; to give three days previous to the atawaka of the Wesakmasa two kumba trees, two plantain trees, and a tender coconut branch, and to decorate at the vihara; and on the depoya of the same month to feed the thirteen men who take the pujawa for the night, and to make a pujawa to the vihara with two pattara gilampasa and two malwatti, and to offer a dane cooked with a neliya of rice and two curries, and the same day a dane cooked with eight neli of rice, two curries, and some awulpat; on the depoya of the month of Ehela all the people in the village must go to the pansala, offer the priest a dehet-ata, and put him in *was*; from the fourth day of Binara for eight days, morning and noon, to offer a dane cooked with two neli of rice and three curries and gilampasa in the evening; from the second day of Wak for four days, morning and noon, to offer a dane cooked with two neli of rice and three curries and gilampasa in the evening; to give fourpence as siwurumila on the depoya of the month Wak, some awulpat, and a dan adukkuwa; to make a mangallaya in the Uda Vihara and dewale once a year, and to weed the maluwa three times a year; to rub cowdung four times a year in the mandappe of the Palle Vihara; to bring forty bundles of straw in the month of Navan if required for the pansala; to make the road leading to the vihara 30 fathoms long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad; to go four journeys a year in the Central Province if required; to repair the vihara and to light eight lamps on the Katti Mangallaya.

11. Kapu Panguwa.—Tenant: Ratnayaka Mudiyansele. Holds half an acre field, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre gardens. Services (commutable for Rs. 4.10): to give for the new year a dehet-ata; to offer a multon at the dewale for the four festivals; to do the Kapukama of the dewale always, and weed the Talgahagoda Ruppe once a year.

12. Panditinne Panguwa.—Tenants: Panditinnege. Hold half an acre fields, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre gardens, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 10.35): to give for the new year a piece of pottery; two mutti for kiri uturana mangallaya; one kada of walan on the pahaloowaka of the Bakmasa; 63 katti pan on the pahaloowaka of the Ilmasa; four mutti and four bat walan on the pahaloowaka of Durutta for the Alutal festival; 50 walan once a year to the pansala; two kalas and two kendi for each of the two vihara; to tile the two vihara.

13. Henayo Panguwa.—Tenants: Ruppego and Vidana Henayalege. Hold half an acre field, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres garden, 6 acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 4.10): to give for the new year forty leaves of betel and one etirilla; to put

up ceilings and to cover four pillars with cloth in the vihare for the four festivals ; to give eight piruwata for each of the four festivals ; to hold the wiyan redda and to go to the houses of the patabendo ; to hold the wiyan redda for the eight puja in the month of Wesak ; to give pannili for the four festivals ; to give half a penny as siwurumila on the depoya of the Wakmasa ; to wash tirapili and siwuru of the two vihara and dewale ; to bring five bundles of straw to the vihare in the month of Navan if required for the pansala.

14. Bernkaraye Panguwa. — Tenants : Sangadipatiyalege. Hold 1 acre field, 1½ acre hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 8.25) : to give forty leaves of betel for the new year ; to beat tom-tom for the four festivals and on the four poya days of every month ; to beat the taliya and tom-tom ; to give one penny as siwurumila on the depoya of Wakmasa ; to bring to the vihare ten bundles of straw in Navanmasa if required for the pansala.

15. Pansale Panguwa. — Tenant : Talgalagoda Ratannjoti Unnanse. Holds 3½ acres fields, 4½ acres gardens, 26 acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 30.95) : to make a pujawa at the cost of the panguwa once a year in the month of Wesak ; to light seven lamps for the Katti festival in the month of Il ; to offer for the first fifteen days fifteen dan pattara in the mornings in the month of Navan ; to offer for the last eight days in the month of Elchela, for mornings, eight dan pattara ; to offer a dan pattara every day at noon ; to clear the maluwa and keep up the place and to repair the road 15 fathoms long and 1½ broad.

16. Dawulkaraya Panguwa. — Tenants : Sangadipatiyalege and Weralugaba wattege. Hold 1 acre fields, 1 acre gardens, 2½ acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 8.25) : to give for the new year a dehet-ata ; to beat tom-tom for the four festivals with two tom-toms and also for the eight Wesakmasa puja ; every month in the year for the four poya two men to beat tom-tom near the vihare ; to give one penny as siwurumila on the depoya of Wakmasa and to bring ten bundles of straw to the vihare in Navanmasa if required for the pansala.

17. Temmettankara Panguwa. — Tenants : Sangadipatiyalege and Sakaladipatiyalege. Hold 1 acre fields, 1½ acre gardens, 1½ acre hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 8.25) : to give for the new year a dehet-ata ; two men to beat temmettan for the four festivals, for the eight Wesakmasa puja, and for every poya in each month ; to give a penny as siwurumila in Wakmasa on the depoya day and to bring ten bundles of straw to the vihare in the month of Navan if required for the pansala.

18. Temmettamkaraye Panguwa. — Tenants : Perunadipatiyalege. Hold ½ acre fields, 1 acre gardens. Services (commutable for Rs. 5.20) : to give for the new year a dehet-ata ; to beat the temmettam for the four festivals in the year, for the eight Wesakmasa puja, and for the masse and depoya of every month ; on the depoya of Wakmasa to give 6 copper challis (3 farthings) as siwurumila.

19. Horanekaraye Panguwa. — Tenant : Wadunelege. Holds half an acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 4.10) : to give for the new year a dehet-ata ; to blow the horanewa for the four festivals in the year, for the eight Wesakmasa puja, and for the four poya in each month ; to give half-penny as siwurumila on the depoya of Wakmasa and to give five bundles of straw to the vihare if required for the pansala.

20. Dawulpat Panguwa. — Tenant : Udupihille Bannekge. Holds 2½ acres fields, 4 acres gardens. Services (commutable for Rs. 16.50) : to give at the new year a dehet-ata, a kada of awulpat, and 15 shillings.

21. Upasaka Panguwa. — Tenant : Vedage. Holds half an acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 5) : at the old and new year to give a dehet-ata ; to recite kavi and beat the udakkiya for the eight puja in Wesak. The tenant paid the tax.

TALGASYAYA.—A village in Gampabasiya pattuwa, Matale South, in Madawala-wasam.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Wadagolla. Population of Talgasyaya in 1881, 140 (69 males, 71 females) ; in 1891, 105 (48 males, 57 females). Vellala, Pannayo.

TALKOTE *alias* **IHALA TALKOTE.**—A village in Inamaluwa korale, Matale North, in Sigiriye-wasam.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Piduragala. Population of Talkote *alias* Ihala Talkote in 1881, 70 (37 males, 33 females); in 1891, 68 (33 males, 35 females). Vellalas.

In 1878 13 acres (Ga. 1p. 8l.) of paddy land were registered.

A vernacular school.

TALKOTE (PAHALA).—A deserted village in the above korale.

TALMUKE.—A village in Gandahe korale, Lower Hewaheta.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Kapuliyadda and Arawa. Not mentioned in the Census of 1881. Population of Talmuke in 1891, 71 (34 males, 37 females).

WALAWWA.—Talmuke Palihena Rala had 5 amunu of paddy land. He married and had two sons, and adopted a son of his wife. His own sons:—

(1) Muhandiram Rala, plaintiff in a case in 1817. He was a priest and threw off robes. He settled in Kotakedeniya (Udunuwara) and got land from Amunupitiya. He, as Talmuke Siralu Nilame, in Saka 1740 (1818 A.D.), gave a deed for land in Kotakedeniya to his nephew Talmuke Payindakarana Nilame, who in 1835 brought the action 6,501 for the Kotakedeniya land (*Vol. I., p. 477*).

(2) Talmuke Kottalbadde Nilame, also Basnayaka Nilame, died about 1809. He adopted a son of Amunugama Mutukudo Rala (*Vol. I., p. 51*). The adopted son of the Kottalbadde Nilame was called Amunugama Appuhami or Payindakarana Nilame (defendant in an action 4th and 11th November, 1819, and plaintiff in 6,501). Wattarantenne Pihamarala was married to his aunt (2,278).

The adopted son of Talmuke Palihena Rala was a son of his wife. He was called Kuda Palihena Rala. On the death of King Kirti Sri in 1780 A.D. he and his adopted father were ordered by Angammana Adigar to carry the shield at the funeral; they refused, because any chief who took part in a king's funeral could hold no office in the succeeding king's reign, being held polluted. Their lands were confiscated and were given to Dullewe Lekam, but were afterwards restored (*Jud. Com., 10th July, 1817, and 4th and 11th November, 1819; Vol. I., p. 2*).

Talmuke Nilame owned land in Dehipagoda and Kotakedeniya (*Vol. I., pp. 148, 476*).

Talmuke Tikiri Kumarihami married Nugawela, President (65,939).

Talmuke Rala owned land in Weligalla of Udunuwara.

Families.—Demototage *vs.* Abekonge and Konege, for a garden, 54,847.

TALWATTA.—A village in Gandahe korale, Lower Hewaheta, between Buwelikada and Tennekumbura. It lies along the Mahaweli-ganga and the road to Gonawatta, on the slope towards the river.

The chenas Wahalkadapanguwa and Wiyanpanguwa, on the face of the hill above the Kundawala road near the first milepost, were reserved forest in the Kandyan kings' time (*Jud. Com., 29th March, 1825*).

(General Fraser's lands (96,771).

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Tennekumbura and Buwelikada. Population of Talwatta in 1881, 220 (127 males, 93 females); in 1891, 254 (141 males, 113 females).

Families—Abekara Wana-in Mudiyanseleage Punchirala Mohottala's estate, Test. 671. Agalawattege, 30,376, 33,663, 39,905, 58,963, 58,966, 58,967, 58,978, 58,998. Test. 188. Aragoda Vidanelage, 90,735, 94,821. Aranyakayalage (Gangarama Vihare tenant), 38,116. Bibile Wijekon Herat Mudiyanseleage, 60,813, 66,396. Daluklewulege, 30,376, 33,663, 39,905, 58,963, 58,966, 58,967, 58,978, 58,998. Test. 188. Deideniye Kulatunga Mudiyanseleage, 90,735, 94,821. De Silva, D. S., 8,077 (N. S.). De Zylva, A., 51,783. Digalagama Adikari Mudiyanseleage, 90,735, 94,821. Fonseka, C., 34,382, 39,053. Test. 564. Horanekarage (Vihare tenant), 29,772. Johan, D.C., 51,783. Karunatilaka, G.P., 51,783. Katupellegge, 8,077 (N. S.). Ketawalage (Vihare tenant), 60,295. Kulasekara, D. H., 60,813. Madugalle, Basnayaka Nilame, owned land here, 44,683. Madage Gammahelage (Vihare tenant), 54,973. Mekiliyawela Vidanelage, 45,178. Test. 2. Moormen (Vihare tenants), 65,126. Napanage Chandrasekara Mudiyanseleage, 44,683.

Pantiyera, 66,396. Ranawanage (Vihare tenant), 30,327. Sattambilage, 42,782, 59,839, Test. 279. Senewiratna, G.A., 51,783. Talwatto Arachchilage, 24,282, 59,053, Test. 564. Talwatto Gamamahilage, 30,376, 33,663, 39,905, 58,965 58,966, 58,967, 58,978, 58,998, Test. 186. Tamila, 42,783, 59,839. Walugodapitiye Muhandiramalage Punchirala, Gangawata Korala, owned land here, 4,047 (N.B.). Wikrama Arachchige, 45,178.

GANGARAMA VIHARE.—Rock inscription (1752 A.D.) :—

At the time of the glorious and supreme King Kirti Sri Raja Sinha, born of the excellent solar race, powerful and majestic like the sun, a lion to the powerful inimical kings, like elephants, like a kalpadduma in liberality, sagacious, sincere, energetic, and endowed with many eminent virtues, like Indra in stately grandeur.

When Kirti Sri Raja Sinha, having been inaugurated King of Lanka, was making great advancement in religious and worldly affairs, noticed a stone statue of ancient date, in a rock lying in the palmirah garden, in the vicinity of Mahaweli-ganga.

Then he caused a vihare to be made containing stone walls of 13 cubits in length, 7 in breadth, and 11 in height, surrounded by stone pillars, and above a roof with rafters covered with tiles. Within the walls a stone image of 9 cubits in height was made, beautified its robes with vermilion painting, covered its different members with golden leaves painted around with paintings of five hues, and completed it after enshrining it with bodily relics. In the year of Saka 1671, on the eighth day of Poson, on Monday, the second day of the first quarter of the bright part of the moon, when all the works of the supremely magnificent image of Buddha, variegated with golden workmanship, were completed in the vihare, bearing the appellation of Gangarama, two eyes were affixed to the image. In the year of Saka 1671, of the month Poson, and on Monday, the eighth day of the increase of the moon, under the constellation Hata, eyes were affixed to the image, accompanied with great solemnity, rejoicings, and excessive offerings, and then satisfied the workmen by giving them appropriate gifts. In acquiring the merits accruing therefrom for the continuance of worship inviolate, the king caused to be appointed men for different grades of service; and considering that fields and gardens are also necessary, he dedicated from the village Bibila 4 amunu Wewakumbura, Hemagahakumbura, Aswedduma, Galpottakumbura, and Watte Arachchiyakumbura; from the village Aruppola 7 amunu Migakumbura, Muttettawa, Galahitiyawa, Pihili-anga, Passe-anga, Getahadeniya, Aswedduma, Kalanchiyakumbura, Pindeniya 12 amunu and 2 pelas, Asweddumwela, Tarale, Weralagahadeniya, Alupota, Hapugahadeniya, Walakumbura, Murutepalle Galahitiyawa, Uda Galahitiyawa, Pakade, Dodangahakumbura; from Wattarantenna 6 amunu and 1 pela of Gadadehimaditta and Hapugawela; from Bogambara 6 amunu and 2 pelas, from Halmehikandure-ela 6 pelas; from Ampitiya, Alugolla of 5 pelas; from Dumbura 2 pelas of Hatanuwa Aswedduma; from the village Diyagama in the Deyaledahanuwa pattuwa of Four Korales 30 amunu, Welideniya, Iriyakumbura, Mahakumbura, Pattamale, Kerembale, Nila-amba, Dangahalepela, Welikumbura, Galahitiyawa, Dematamalpela, Palakumbura, Ambakumbura, Uggala, Ritikumbura, Minumkumbura, Munamale, Havarikitawa, Bogahalepela, Kumbalkumbura, Butkumbura, Dorakumbura, Arabada, Alugolla, Kendope, Purana; from the attached village Amunugama 6 amunu and 2 pelas of Handungamuwa, Muttettawa, Kitululla, Dangahadeniya; from the village Dahanpahuwedenapitiya, Amunakumbura, Siyambalakumbura, Mahakumbura, Wewakumbura. Liyanguliyadda, Dewatagahakumbura, Aswedduma; from Mataganuwa of Kandupalata in Uduuwara, Handurukumbura of 5 pelas extent, to be possessed by Suranba and his posterity for the purpose of beating tom-tom on the days of poya. All these lands, comprising 83 amunu and 3 pelas sowing extent, together with all the appurtenant high lands, low lands, houses, trees, and plantations, inclusive, to be perpetuated for ever; were inscribed on the rock by the command of the king, who sat on the throne of Sriwardhanapura in Senkalagala, like Indra in stately grandeur.

A man who takes either grass or firewood, or a flower, or a fruit from what is dedicated to Buddha, shall become a pretaya in the world to come. Thus it is said by Buddha from his own mouth that whosoever taketh even grass or firewood with desire, he, after suffering heavily like crows and ghosts, shall ultimately be born to suffer in the eight hells.

It is said that on the occasion of the festival of painting the eyes of the image, two personal taxes were abolished, Pali and Marala Hungan. Pali Hungan was a tax exacted from all, Marala was exacted from headmen only.

A Sanna, Saka 1674, in favour of Abarana Achariya for lands at Keliyalpitiya in Udunuwara, in consideration of workmanship on the image at the Gangarama Vihare (*Jud. Com., 14th February, 1823*).

The vihare was built by Gannoruwa Loku Muhandirama. The vihare is possessed by the Chief Priest of the Malwatte Vihare (34,396). Government purchased part of Halmehikandure muttettu from the vihare for railway purposes for £123. 10s. (34,582, 34,558, 66,313). The vihare owns 83 amunu and 3 pelas of muddy land, but of that only about 15 amunu are muttettu in the possession of the priests; the rest is held by tenants.

Endowments of the vihare in the Kandy and Kegalla Districts:—

Village.	Number of Pangu.	Extent of Fields.	Extent of Gardens.	Extent of Hen.	Value of Services.
<i>Kandy.</i>		A. P. K.	A. P. K.	A. P. K.	Rs. c.
Talwatta	4	1 2 8	0 2 0	—	30 5
Wattarantenna	4	2 2 7	1 2 0	—	61 25
Mawilmada	3	2 1 0	1 3 5	2 2 2	55 90
Siyambalagastenna	4	2 2 0	2 3 1	1 1 0	57 25
Mapanawatura	2	1 1 0	0 2 8	1 0 0	31 70
Aruppola	7	6 3 3	9 2 8	8 0 0	108 30
Halmehikandura	1	0 0 2	0 0 1	1 0 5	2 90
Matgomuwa	1	1 1 7	6 3 0	3 1 6	36 75
Siriinalwatta	2	1 3 0	0 1 7	—	65 90
Napana	2	0 3 0	0 2 5	—	7 90
Tennekumbura	2	0 3 5	1 2 0	—	34 5
<i>Kegalla.</i>					
Diyananna	18	19 0 4	6 3 7	53 2 2	291 40
Dahunjahuwa	4	4 0 2	0 3 9	4 0 1	80 5
Total	53	45 0 8	31 1 1	74 3 7	563 40

The four pangu in this village:—

1. Itipandan (a field of about quarter of an acre).—Tenant: Jayasundara Mudiyanselage. Service (commutable for Rs. 1-60): to supply two wax candles once every month to the vihare.
2. Howisi (a field of 1 acre, and half an acre of garden).—Tenant: Pattiniyala. Services (commutable for Rs. 20-60): to beat tom-tom during six alternate months of each year, from Bakmaha, for the tewawa, and to appear before the incumbent on the first auspicious day after the new year with presents of vegetables.
3. Rajakari (1½ acre fields).—Tenants: Katupolellege and Bibilege. Service: to pay four shillings a year.
4. Walandena (¾ acre fields and half an acre garden).—Tenants: Panditaga. Services (commutable for Rs. 5-85): to deliver eight pingas earthenware according to custom, and to appear before the incumbent after the new year with penum of 12 appalla and 2 mutti.
5. Pandama-allana.—Maruwana.

The DALADA MALIGAWA has three pangu:—

1. Watteru (Or. 2p. 0l. fields; Or. 1p. 2l. gardens).—Tenants: Watterurallage, Katupolellege, and Diddeniya Kankanamalayage. Services (commutable for Rs. 14-70): to assist the officiating priests at the temple during the daily three services, Ude-tewawa, Mahalane-tewawa, and Sawana-tewawa. Mura one year in every three, and receive food.
2. Nanumura (Or. 3p. 0l. fields; Or. 1p. 2l. gardens).—Tenant: Katupolellege. Services (commutable for Rs. 20-60): to attend the temple at 9 A.M. every Wednesday for six months, beginning with the first Wednesday after the Sinhalese new year, and then supply to the officiating priest a Nannu for washing the sacred reflection; when employed receives meals.

8. Kattiyana (Ga. 2p. 01. Selda).—Tenant: Asweddumega. Services (commutable for Rs. 14-70): to carry offerings of food from the kitchen to the temple at the time of the three *tawana* daily, during two months of each year; receives food when so employed, besides 1-12th of all raw fruits offered, and 1-12th of sweetmeats and juice of fruits and sweet toddy in the evening.

TAMBILEGAMA *alias* **MARAKKALAGAMA**.—A Moorish hamlet of Kalapi-tiya, in Udaipone korale, Kotmale.

Village path to Maldeniya. A mosque, built about 1885, close to the minor road from Nayin-kelina-tota to Dimbula.

Population in 1891, 63 (33 males, 30 females).

TAMMITIYA.—A village in Pallepone korale, Kotmale, in Mawela-wasam.

A village path to Pussellawa.

Population in 1871, 75 (36 males, 39 females); in 1881, 86 (50 males, 36 females); in 1891, 71 (39 males, 32 females). Durayo, Goldsmitha.

Extent under paddy, 3 amunu (6 acres).

Lat Hawadigo Sirimala Veda, 94,574.

The Morape Kataragama Dewala owns land here (*ante*, pp. 776, 776).

TANGODA.—A village in Gan-atapalata korale, Tumpane, in Muruddeniya-wasam.

Streams.—Kandekumbure-ela, Mahakella-ela, Polwatte-ela, Rambukan-oya.

Hills.—Bolakulekanda, Kukaranapolakanda.

Population in 1871, 92 (50 males, 42 females); in 1881, 106 (53 males, 53 females); in 1891, 85 (41 males, 44 females).

In 1878 18½ acres (9a. 1p. 6l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 12½ acres paid Rs. 67-98.

Families.—Wisurigo, 87,768.

TAWALANTENNA.—A hamlet of Panangammana, in Udaipone korale, Kotmale. 31-95 miles from Kandy on the Nuwara Eliya road. The Pundalu-oya road leaves the main road here. 3,527 ft. above the sea.

About 20 inhabitants. Low-country Sinhalese and Tamils, in 1887. Population in 1891, 49 (25 males, 24 females).

A Roman Catholic Church built by Dona Christina Perera Hamine about 1863. A Hindu temple.

A Walawwa, at which Welegedara Ratemahatmaya of Kotmale died in December, 1870.

Litigation between low-country Sinhalese for an allotment of Crown land adjoining the high road (55,308, 57,606).

TELAMBUGAHAWATTA.—A hamlet of Akurana (*Vol. I.*, p. 6).

TELDENIYA.—A village in Palispattu West, Lower Dumbura, 15-25 miles east of Kandy.

Hamlets.—Kahatagolla and Welletota.

River.—Hulu-ganga.

Hills.—Hobarakadeniyahola, Kudagalkanda, Mubiriyakanda.

This village is said to have been originally inhabited by the people of Karalliyadda, who were driven out of it by King Raja Sinha, because when that king was hunting wild bours in the Teldeniya fields, one of the watchmen sounded the tagarapporuwa to drive away the animals, probably in ignorance of the king's being out hunting in the neighbourhood. The watchman was of Wulalagedara in Karalliyadda. The king was enraged, and he ordered all the inhabitants of the village to quit it, and he re-peopled it with people from the

low-country of Hinnewo, *i.e.*, washers of the inferior caste, or with the Hina Korale Paddo, who, whatever their original caste was, are called Porokarayo, literally, axe-men.

There were extensive royal fields in this village.

Dr. Davy (*p.* 372) says: "Teldeniya a royal farm, prettily situated at the foot of a mountain in a fertile valley of the Hulu-ganga."

Bridge over the Hulu-ganga. Inscription on it: "This work was begun on 17th March, 1859, and finished on the 20th March, 1860."

The dam of the Alutwela Wahala-ela across the Hulu-ganga is about 4 miles from Teldeniya.

The BAMBARAGALA VIHARE stands on a rocky hill, a little to the west of Teldeniya (*Vol. I., p. 336*).

Wellelota is immediately on the other side of the bridge. A small mosque on the left below the toll.

Resthouse, Police Station, Post Office, and boutiques. Vernacular school. Dispensary.

Population in 1871, 823 (540 males, 283 females). In 1881, 524 (283 males, 241 females). In 1891: of Teldeniya, 302 (162 males, 140 females); of Teldeniya Palahagammedda, 120 (65 males, 55 females); total, 422 (227 males, 195 females).

In the H. L. M. 82½ acres (11a. 0p. 6l.) of paddy land were registered.

In 1878 41 acres (40a. 2p. 3l.) were registered, of which 51½ acres paid Rs. 211.48.

Families.—An ancestor of the Gammahelage people was a cattle-keeper of King Sitawaka. He got a rope from the king as a Sannas for land, 6,958.

The ancestors of Pallawatte Gammaha and four other Gammahela obtained lands from King Rajadhi Raja Sinha for the service of building boats, guarding the palace, &c. A portion of the lands were given by the Gammahela to blacksmiths, who supplied iron tools, 16,918.

Gurumchelage Naide held lands of the villagers for blacksmith service, 27,756.

Wewegammedde Henayalage held lands for dhoby service. The office was hereditary, but did not descend in the direct line; absence from the village or inability to perform service forfeited, 57,866, 67,494.

Wattegama Punchirala Kankanama of the Ranawuda Mandappaya, Naran-dande Annan-chattara (beard trimmer to the king), Hangidiya of the Rana-wuda Mandappaya, Panikkila (keeper of the king's elephant), and Ruwanwelle Yamana, iron smelter, complained to the Judicial Commissioner that their houses were burned down by the troops at Teldeniya during the rebellion (*Jud. Com., 23rd September, 1818*).

Aranwelage, 5,290 (N. S.). Baiya Henayalage, 57,866, 67,494. Chetties, 68,848 (for Pahurugala estate), 67,576, 67,847, 70,237. Ellapelage, 4,191 (N. S.). Gamage, 38,988. Gammahelage, 6,958. Gurumchelage, 27,756, 38,198, 91,135, 4,191 (N. S.). Henage, 706 (old series), 10,828 (N. S.). Henneke's estate, Test. 272. Kapuge, 6,958. Karabawege, 251. Karunkege, 30,235, 30,409, 33,011, 38,459. Kongahakumburege, 17,472 (Talpot Saka 1717). Kuda Henayalage, 10,828 (N. S.). Lindage, 72,983. Mahakumburege, 706, 30,566, 57,767, 60,707, 62,918. Migahage, 27,756, 30,245 (Talpot Saka 1727), 69,366, 70,571. Moormen, 30,409, 30,566, 33,011, 50,796, 53,546 (Kahatagolla), 53,729, 57,767, 60,707, 62,918, 65,787 (Kahatagolla), 71,437, 75,375, 5,290 (N. S.). Pallawatte Gammaha, 16,918, 17,472. Pallawattege, 38,645, 91,135. Pihillekumburege, 16,918. Rajapukage, 65,731. Udage, 38,088, 38,459. Urakotege, 72,983. Vedage, 251. Wewegammedde Henayalage, 57,866, 67,494. Wikrama Arachchige, 63,787 (Kahatagolla).

(1795 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1717, of the month Wak, on Saturday, the fifteenth day of the increasing moon, under the constellation Deta. The following lands belonging to me, Indari, of Porokaragama in Teldeniya, Palispattuwa, Dumbara, to wit, the upper 1 pella of the field Lindakumbura and the one-half of the appertaining garden lying towards the house Nettigedara, a coconut tree growing on the garden, and 17 pieces of the 17 chena grounds, being my paravani property, I have given over to my younger brother Puchi Naide to be possessed by him in paravani. The witnesses hereto are Hinage Gammaha, Nettige Puchi Naide, Ambakote Gammaha, Denakumbure Ungu Naide, Ellapola Gammaha, Naide Gurumche, and Nekat Gammaha, who wrote this Talpot. Having so many witnesses I, Indari, gave over to Puchi Naide, declaring that he will be safe even if he were to take oaths on the seven ordeals. 17,472.

(1805 A.D.).—I, Nanduwa Waduwa, the son of Karunkege Kona Gammaha of Teldeniya, in the Palispattuwa of Dumbara, do hereby grant the following lands belonging to me the two houses and the maduwa, four

coconut trees, two jak trees, and an adse, to my grandson Sundara Naide, the son of Aiya Naide. Witnesses: Urudewe Gamaya, Maraka Gamaya, Nettige Punchi Naide, Menuwara Waduwa of the same house, Punchi Naide, Kongahakumburige Appu Naide, Siriya Naide of the same house, Sewala Naide, Hiyambalangahage Kuruppu Naide, Pallewatte Temuwara, Etgale Tetta Naide, Lindege Sepala Naide, and Kiri Henaya. (Imprecations.) This was written on Sunday, the second day of the lunar month Nikini, in the year of Saka 1727, under the constellation Uturupalgunna. 30,233.

TELGAMPALATA AND TELGOMU PALLEPALATA.—The old names of Pallepatala, in Tumpane (*Vol. I., pp. 213, 400*).

TELGAMUWA.—An abandoned village in Laggala Udasiya pattuwa, Matale East, in Mahalakotuwe-wasam.

In 1878 35½ acres (17a. 2p. 6l.) of paddy land were registered.

TELIHUNNA.—A village in Ganga Ihala korale, Udapalata.

In the Census of 1871 Polmalagama and Telihunna were grouped together. Population of Telihunna in 1881, 217 (121 males, 96 females); in 1891, 215 (118 males, 97 females).

In 1878 66½ acres (33a. 0p. 4l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 64½ acres paid Rs. 299.69.

Action by the Attorney-General against Martinez Peria, for a chena of 16 acres (95,424).

TELKANDUPE.—A village in Hewawissa korale, Lower Hewabeta.

Not in the Census of 1871 nor of 1881. Population in 1891, 50 (28 males, 22 females).

TEMBAHITIYAWA.—A village in Udugoda Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North, in Paldeniye-wasam.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Polwatta and Kotakumbura. Population of Tembahitiyawa in 1881, 21 (12 males, 9 females). Abandoned in 1887.

In 1878 11 acres (5a. 2p. 0l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 7 acres paid Rs. 14.08; the rest were temple land.

The Kandy Maha Dewala has one Service Panguwa of 3 acres field held by Kamburatawana Disamahatmaya and Tembahitiyawe Appuhami; to give yearly eightpence as panduru to the dewala, when the Basnayaka Nilame or Vidane visits the village to give adukku-pohidum. Services commutable for Rs. 14.

TEMBILIDENIYA.—A village in Agiri Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale South, in Selagama-wasam.

MELLAGOLLA, a hamlet.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 40 (21 males, 19 females); in 1891, 30 (15 males, 15 females). Goldsmiths, Vellalas, Tom-tom Beaters.

TEMBILIDENIYA.—A village in Udugoda Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North, in Paldeniye-wasam.

Streams.—Ambokke-oya, Elle-ela.

Hill.—Ritahelakanda.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Paldeniya, Ullekumbura, and Welegedara. Population of Tembilideniya in 1881, 24 (17 males, 7 females); in 1891, 27 (17 males, 10 females). Blacksmiths, Moormen.

TEMBILIGALA.—A village in Ganga Ihala korale, Udapalata.

In the Census of 1871 Tembiligala and Ulapano were grouped together.

PALLEGAMA.—Population in 1881, 289 (131 males, 158 females); in 1891, 310 (152 males, 158 females).

UDAGAMA.—Population in 1881, 163 (90 males, 73 females); in 1891, 217 (113 males, 104 females).

The inhabitants of Pallegama are Durayo or Paduwo and of Udagama Nilamakkarayo.

In 1878 101½ acres (60a. 8p. 5l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 96½ acres paid Rs. 437.53.

Hill.—Bolungala.

The railway to Nawalapitiya and the Raja-ela pass through the village.

An ambalama.

Families.—Balitiyannalage, 34,656. Bibilemūllege, 36,491. Egodawattege, 60,840, 57,188, 5,669, 10,867 (N. S.). Eragoda Arachchillage, 46,109, 45,409. Galgoda-pitiye Mudiyanseleage, 39,974. Galwetage, 48,523. Jambugollege, 32,600. Kalu Durayalage, 67,087. Kapuge, 45,109, 45,409. Keppitiyawattege, 59,868, 64,376, 67,087, 93,958. Kurukohawattege, 59,868, 64,376. Marassanage, 32,600. Pallewelalage, 36,491. Pandakkarage, 45,109, 45,409. Pinnawelage, 32,600. Tamila, 9,487 (N. S.). Tappakkarage, 57,188. Viyanage, 48,523. Walawwege, 45,109, 45,409. Wattege, 9,487 (N. S.). Wedikkarage, 60,340.

TEMNIGALA DEWALE.

TENNA.—A village in Kohonaiya pattuwa, Matale South. The waasm includes Tenna, Lewula, Makulemada, Paranagantenna, Patangigolla, Kirimetiya, Bulatwatta, and Galwaduhena.

Hill.—Dambuwekanda.

Population in 1871, 136 (75 males, 61 females); in 1881, 221 (121 males, 100 females); in 1891, 162 (90 males, 72 females). Ancient servitors (descendants of), Vellalas, Pannayo, Washers.

In 1878 32½ acres (16a. 0p. 8½l.) of paddy land were registered, of which only 6 acres paid Rs. 18.05.

WALAWWA (19,515, 67,194).

Tenne Walawwe Tikiri Kumarihami of Owilla, daughter of Mudiyanseleage Ukku Banda, by his wife Parahitiya Walawwe Loku Kumarihami, 39,450.

Tenne Walawwe Kiri Banda, Lekam Mahatmaya, and Tikiri Banda *vs.* Vihare Walawwe Loku Banda, Medduma Banda, and Punchi Banda, for a portion of a field (subject to service to the Alu Vihare) by purchase from Vihare Walawwe Kuda Banda, who was the son of Vihare Walawwe Nilame. The defendant and a priest were the sons (of an associated marriage) of two brothers, who were also the sons of the Nilame, 48,101.

Idibawe amuna and Namal amuna.

Undiyage and Wattage hold half an acre garden, paying two shillings a year to the Pitiyagedara family.

TENNEHENA.—A hamlet of Paranagama, in Lower Dumbura.

TENNEKUMBURA.—A village in Gandahe korale, Lower Hewaheta, beyond Buwelikada, close to Kandy.

River.—Mahaweli-ganga.

Hills.—Pattiyakelekanda, Velikanda.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Talwatta and Buwelikada. Population of Tennekumbura in 1881, 204 (125 males, 79 females); in 1891, 259 (147 males, 112 females).

In 1878 25 acres (12a. 2p. 2l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 20½ acres paid Rs. 69.14.

A mosque on the roadside.

General Fraser owned Pattiyakele and Ilukmodarawatta of 263 acres and 2 roads (38,873, 38,874, 38,875, 47,413).

Sale of land 13th January, 1869, under writ against D. Amaris de Alwis (47,488).

Families.—Alakumburege, 47,413. Andarawewe, late Ratamahatmaya, had land here, 29,951, 37,335, 37,613, 42,819. Aweddumero, descendants of Disanayaka Mudiyanse, 20,980, 29,951, 37,335, 37,613, 42,819. Kumburupitiyege, 38,873, 61,025. Moormen, 91,663. Palate Vidanage, 38,874, 61,025. Polwattege, 30,980. Sattambilage, 51,025, 91,663, 9,166 (N. S.). Tamila, 38,875.

The **GANGARAMA VIHARE** has here two pangu (1½ acre field and 8 acres garden). One panguwa held by Bibile Henayalage for the service of washing for the vihare, and the other panguwa by Aranayakayalage and Viharawattege for supplying firewood and cowdunging the multenge. Services commutable for Rs. 34-05.

The vihare has also a Walandena Panguwa given out to Maruwena tenants.

The **DALADA MALIGAWA** has one panguwa (1½ acre field and an acre garden) held by Bibile Henayalage, for the service of supplying white cloths, &c., for the Maligawa. Commutable for Rs. 21-15.

TIBBOTUMULLA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Matale South, in Wariyapola-wasara.

In the Census of 1871 it is stated to be in Udasiya pattuwa and grouped with Meddegoda. Population in 1881, 69 (40 males, 29 females); in 1891, 69 (34 males, 35 females). Vellalas, Smiths, Tamils.

In 1878 42½ acres (21a. 1p. 5½l.) of paddy land were registered, of which only 5½ acres paid Rs. 15-39; the rest were redoomed. The Porukota amuna irrigates the fields.

Families. — Migahakotuwege and Molagodage, 35,345. Pallakumburege, 31,929.

TIBBOTUMULLE VIHARE was built in the reign of the last King of Kandy by his favourite astronomer and astrologer Pananwala Ganitaya of Tibbotumulla. The king presented him with a gold image, which he deposited in the vihare, and endowed it with the field Welikotuwa or Aawedduma of 8 pelas.

Ganitaya and Hiruwala Muhandirama dedicated some lands.

In 1859 Indajoti Unnanse had been incumbent for forty years. His pupil Piyadasa Unnanse, who was also incumbent of Muwandoniye Vihare, litigated with Sobhita Unnanse for the vihare (45,003).

For lands in Yatinuwara sold by Pananwala Ganitaya (32,458).

TIBBOTUWAWA.—A village in Kohonsiya pattuwa, Matale South. The *wasam* includes Ganegoda, Meddegoda, Tibbotuwawa, Henepola, and Dombagasdeniya.

MEDDEGODA, a hamlet between Tibbotuwawa and Owilla.

Tradition is that some people from Tibbotuwawa in India came and settled here in ancient times.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Dombagasdeniya and Owilla. Population of Tibbotuwawa in 1881, 259 (137 males, 122 females); in 1891, 236 (116 males, 120 females). Walawwa people, Vellalas, Hangarammo.

In 1878 39½ acres (19a. 3p. 4l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 20 acres paid Rs. 25-11.

WALAWWA.—Tibbotuwawo Adikaram, by his first wife Waradamane Mahatmeyo, had two sons, Tibbotuwawo Medhankara Unnanse and Tibbotuwawo Rata Rala. By his second wife, Udugama Mahatmeyo, he had four children (2,243, D. C. M., 19,935, 20,206).

A lady of the Ganegoda Walawwa, in Tibbotuwawa, sold her land in Amunugama in 1866 (*Vol. I., p. 53*).

Henepola Dingiri Banda Nilame had two sons and a daughter: (1) Halangoda Lakam; (2) Deniye Walawwo Tikiri Banda, who married Deniyege Kalu Menika, and had a daughter Dingiri Menika. The daughter was married out in diga to Halangoda Walawwa, 22,238 (*Vol. I., p. 311*).

Tibbotuwawo Maha Mudiyanse granted land at Henepola, in Saka 1623 (1701 A.D.), to Tom-tom Beaters (*Vol. I., p. 343*).

Families.—Gamage, 2,220, D. C. M. Koralege, 1,117 (N. S.). Lankarage, 73,056, Meddara, 73,655, Mudalige, 1,117 (N. S.). Owille Mohottallage, 20,837. Tibbotuwawo Arachchilage, 53,385, 72,928; Tibbotuwawo Undiyarala owned land in Ganagoda (*Vol. I., p. 292*).

Hayapolawelle amuna and Nilwalhaduwe amuna.

Udage Mudiyanse and Digalege Punchi Appuhami were registered owners of a Ninda Panguwa, a small garden of 3 kuruni, held by Ratanarangahamulage or Godapaddalage. Services (commutable for Rs. 2 a year) : to present a pingo of vegetables and betel at the old year ; to go on journeys for three days, five times a year.

Kalingu Hamillage Hami, registered owner of a panguwa, also a small garden of 2 kuruni, held by Talagahamulage, for the same service as above. Commutable for Rs. 2.

Koralege Kawrala, registered owner of a panguwa, half an acre garden, held by Dodangaspitiyoge, to give betel, vegetables, and a bunch of plantains once a year. Service commutable for Re. 1.

TINIPITIGAMA.—An abandoned village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North, in Bambaragawewe-wasam.

The original settler was a man from Hiripitiyawa in Nuwarakalawiya.

In 1878 6 acres (3 amunu) of uncommuted paddy land were registered.

TIRAPPUWA.—A village in Medapalata korale, Udunuwara.

Tirappu is an uncommon word, meaning "stray men" (*D'Oyley's Notes*).

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Hiyarapitiya, Erawawela, and Imbuldeniya. Population of Tirappuwa in 1881, 49 (26 males, 23 females) ; in 1891, 54 (26 males, 28 females).

In 1878 25 acres (12a. 1p. 7½l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 6½ acres paid Rs. 26'88.

Families.—Litigation between Moormen for a field and garden, 48,425. Yakdessalage, 9,503 (N. S.).

The LANKATILAKA VIHARE has two pangu here :—

1. Multen.—Tenants : two Vellalas. Hold 1½ acre of fields. Services (commutable for Rs. 28'25) : to cook multen for three mura of one month each and to be on guard at nights ; once a week to cowdung the floor of the multenge ; to thatch the multenge, supplying straw ; to attend as multenkarayo at the festivals and perahera five days ; to carry the mutukude at the perahera ; to assist in supplying clay and firewood to bake tiles, when in mura receive meals ; each to present sweetmeats and betel to the Maha Nayaka Ummase.

2. Hewisi.—Tenants : two Low-caste. Hold 1 acre field, one-fourth of an acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 16'20) : to beat tom-tom for six mura of one month each ; to weed the maluwa four times a year ; to thatch the dange ; to beat tom-tom for the festivals, five days perahera, and Alutsal Mangallaya to Gurudeniya ; to assist in repairs of vihare and pansala ; to supply clay and firewood to bake tiles ; once a week to cowdung the floor of the hewisi mandappe ; to assist in whitewashing ; to present vegetables and betel.

The LANKATILAKA DEWALE has two pangu (6½ acres field) :—

1. Gepalanagedara Ganwasam.—Tenants : five Vellalas. Hold 2½ acres field. Services (commutable for Rs. 36'75) : to fetch the wattoruwa for the festivals and perahera ; to attend the perahera for the first ten days and remain in the dewale for the five days of maha perahera ; to put up and decorate an anamestre ; to clean the rock ; to put up arches ; to keep an account of the offerings ; to be present when the aramudalge is opened ; to guard the atuwa six weeks a year ; to whitewash the dewale ; to supply ten bundles of straw ; to give two and a half neli of oil ; to give adukku to the Basnayaka Nilame and Vidane ; to appear before the Basnayaka Nilame at three of the festivals with sweetmeats ; to give a yoke of buffaloes to thresh the muttettuwa paddy ; to assist in repairs ; to lend axes for felling timber ; to prepare and remove clay to make tiles and supply firewood and lathis ; a woman to walk in procession at the perahera ; to open the doors of the temple on Wednesdays and Saturdays ; to supply olas ; to prepare handun for the tewawa ; to take care of the kodipili, pali, &c., of the tewawa ; to supply three mats and a bench ; to superintend for two days the work in the Basnayaka Nilame's fields.

2. Netun.—Tenants : two Low-caste. Hold 3 acres field. Services (commutable for Rs. 52'95) : to dance at the perahera and on Saturdays ; to construct and decorate an anamestrage ; to whitewash and assist in repairs of the temple ; to weed the maluwa ; to give five bundles of straw ; to attend at three of the

festivals; to supply clay and firewood to make tiles; to assist in felling timber and to give laths; to appear three times a year before the Baṇayaka Nilame and Vidane and present them betel.

The GADALADENIYE VIṢṆU DEWALE has one panguwa (2½ acres field). Services valued at Rs. 29.45 (*Vol. I., p. 241*).

TISMADA.—A village in Kandupalata korale, Yatinuwara, near Menikdiwela.

Stream.—Tismada-ela.

Hill.—Wanduramala-elle-kandureliya.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Menikdiwela. Population of Tismada in 1881, 72 (34 males, 38 females); in 1891, 91 (39 males, 52 females).

In the H. L. M. Kotabogoda Mohattala was registered owner of an acre of paddy land.

In 1878 16½ acres (*Rs. 1p. 5l.*) of paddy land were registered, of which 5½ acres paid Rs. 19.17; the rest were redeemed.

Sale by Fiscal, 20th January, 1863, of Wanduramala-elle Kopiwatta and Dodangala, 230 acres, under writs against Welikala Appuhamillage Don David (48,545, 49,914).

Families.—Egodage, 22,517 (Talpot Saka 1602). Marandawelege, 40,961. Mudliyanselege, 22,517.

(1680 A.D.).—On Wednesday of the increasing moon in the month Nikin, of the year of Saka 1602. I, Wira-ekara Mudliyanselege Hingiti Appu, of Menikdiwela in the Kandupalata of Sinduruwanabada Yatinuwara, state:—That having been ordered to go to war at Dambadeniya, and having taken ill there, and there being no one to send to look after my land, I have made over the following high and low lands to Egodage Sepala to be held in undisturbed paravani possession, namely, the lower 2 pelus of the field Tismada Aswedduma and its appurtenant high lands, Girambahena 3 pelus, Anditennehena 2 pelus, and Delgolle Ellemililagamulahena 15 lahass. That he who disputes this by either word or deed shall for the seventh time suffer the vengeance of the oracles, but Sepala may swear on the five oracles and will not suffer thereby. With this declaration was this Talpot granted, which has been witnessed as follows:—Yatigammana Udage Mudliyanse I also know, Kottaliyandde Herat Peliya I also know, Panwatte Gammahe I also know, Vela Duraya I also know, and Nayaka Ella I also know. With the knowledge of these persons I, Hingiti Appu, since I have gone to the war, have caused this land Talpot to be written and granted to Sepala. 22,517.

TISPONE.—A village in Pallepone korale, Kotmale, on the left bank of the Kotmale river below Tispone Nob.

Stream.—Amunc-ela, from a water-course from Tispone estate. Guna-ela, Harangale-ela, Mi-ambo-ela.

Hills.—Arachehillage Korawatta, half a mile north of Tispone, 2,743.3 ft. Tispone Nob, 4 miles south of Pussellawa Resthouse, 4,422.2 ft. Tumbalwolahena, 3 miles N. E. of Tispone Nob, 2,621.2 ft.

Boutiques on the village path from Morapetota to Makandure-ela, and an ambalama at Galawataliyadda. A pausala school at Tispone.

Minor road across Tispone to Nawalapitiya; village path from Metihakka to Kodikarage-dewatta; village path from Morapetota to Makandure-ela.

Tispone is divided into Aluwela-gammedda, Kodikara-gammedda, Meda-gammedda, Uda-gammedda.

Population in 1871: Tispone, 472 (255 males, 217 females). In 1881: Tispone Aluwela-gammedda, 244 (143 males, 101 females); of Tispone Uda-gammedda, 321 (158 males, 163 females); total, 565 (301 males, 264 females). In 1891: Tispone, 66 (39 males, 27 females); Tispone Aluwela-gammedda, 133 (69 males, 64 females); Tispone Kodikara-gammedda, 76 (47 males, 28 females); Tispone Meda-gammedda, 85 (45 males, 40 females); Tispone Uda-gammedda, 304 (155 males, 149 females); total, 663 (355 males, 308 females). Vellalas, Moormen, Low-country Sinhalese, Dhobies.

In 1878 185½ acres (*Rs. 3p. 4½l.*) of paddy land were registered in Tispone, of which 181 acres paid Rs. 589.24.

Tispone estate, 526 acres.

Families.—Kandewatte Sattambi, a principal inhabitant.

Alutge, 28,892. Amarakon Mudiyanseelage, 65,425. Arubbalage, 24,670, 41,931. Arubbale Jayasundara Mudiyanseelage Appubami in 1870, Test. 926. Badalwattege, 265, D. C. N. E. (Talpot Saka 1638). Batalawattege, 21,125, 70,004, 81,619. Dahanayakage, 4,564 (N. S.). Disanayaka Mudiyanseelage, 67,069, 67,178, 67,179 (Appubami, late Korala in 1870, Test. 926). Dodangaliyaddege, 34,538. Dolosbagege, 42,684. Galagoda Godage, 95,256. Gankewelage, 42,684. Hewalgodage, 4,230 (N. S.). Idamege, 65,425. Kalingu Arachchige, 86,832, 90,502, 6,425 (N. S.). Kalu Arachchige, 65,425. Kandewatte Sattambi, 265, D. C. N. E. Kiriyawattege, 4,230 (N. S.). Kodikarage, 34,538. Konoge, 88,316. Kosgollege, 24,670, 41,931. Lappanage, 41,660. Lindapitiyege, 4,564 (N. S.). Mudawulage, 27,915, 68,805, 84,324. Mallawage, 86,832, 90,502. Maluwege, 29,286, 42,684. Nekatge, 67,069. Nilawalage, 34,538. Obalakumburege, 68,101. Pallo Kapuge, 34,577, 45,082. Polwatuge, 28,892, 4,230 (N. S.). Ratnayaka Mudiyanseelage, 68,101, 67,693, 68,936, 68,957. Ratnakege, 28,892, 66,101. Upasakage, 21,125, 28,892, 70,004. Uruletotage, 6,425 (N. S.). Yakdehige, 28,357, 28,892, 29,683.

(1723 A.D.).—On Wednesday, the seventh day of the month Wak, in the year of Saka 1645. I, Gikiyanage Kandurappu, of Tispona in Kotmale, do hereby acknowledge to have granted unto my granddaughter Kirihami the following Ganjanguwa belonging to me, viz., Delpannadeniya 2 polas If any person make any interruption whatever against this grant, such person shall suffer at the ordinal oath, but my granddaughter Kirihami shall not suffer therefrom were she to swear the seven oaths. Witnesses who know this are Sendipuma Arachchila, Elle Korala, Sattambi Rala, Kandawatte Vidane, Rammadage Appu, Kodikara Rala, Tispona Henaya; and with the knowledge of the elders of Tispona the said lands have been granted by Kandurappu to Kirihami, who rendered assistance for three years.

TISPONE VIHARE and PANSALA, in good condition, built about 1868. The vihare has three images of clay, and contains paintings (Suwisiwarana) showing the four-and-twenty births of Buddha. The vihare has about 2 amunu of paddy land.

KUMARA-DEYYANNE KOWILA, built about 1868. The dewale contains the weapons of this god; it has a Kapurala in charge (*Le Mesurier*).

TITTAPATGALA.—A village in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, Hariapattu.

Population in 1871, 348 (182 males, 166 females); in 1881, 481 (243 males, 238 females); in 1891, 387 (194 males, 193 females).

In 1878 87 acres (43a. 1p. 7l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 36½ acres paid Rs. 109.75.

Families.—Adikari Mudiyanseelage Pitiyegolara Lekama, 392, D. C. Mad. (Sanna Saka 1555; Talpot Saka 1615). Aniyangodage, 28,597. Apullannalage, 62,431. Botge, 28,597, 31,021, 34,026. Dasdeniyage, 58,021. Eramudu-angoge, 28,597. Galgopitiyege, 31,026. Gonigoda Unnanse of Attaragama Vihare, 392, D. C. Mad. Gunnapana Ekannayaka Walawwa, 97,456. Kalugala or Pitiyagoda Walawwa, 55,629, 97,456. Kandandeniyege, 56,578. Moormen, 12,174. Pallege, 31,026. Pileadeniyage, 56,578. Pitiyage, 6,001 (N. S.). Polgollege, 6,001 (N. S.). Porambege, 12,174. Rajapaksa alias Batagollege, 48,948. Waduge, 58,024.

HANNAR (1633 A.D.).—The royal command delivered on the eleventh day of the waxing moon of the month Nikini, in the year of Saka 1555. As Maha Appu is serving the king with propriety and fidelity, the king has been pleased to grant to the said Maha Appu the 3 pelas extent of Imbulekumbura at Tittapatgala, so that he may possess securing it to himself. This is the command delivered by the king. 392, D. C. Mad.

TITTAPATGALA VIHARE.—Dagoba and bo-tree. The vihare was built in the reign of King Rajadhi Raja Sinha, to which the following grants were given, dated 1799 and 1809 A.D., respectively :—

(1799 A.D.).—On Wednesday, the eighth day of the new moon of the month Poon, in the year of Saka 1721. I, Dinturala, and my brother, Arambeg Menikrala, both of Tittapatgala in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa of Sarasiya pattuwa, do dedicate our paraveni property, the marshy ground, being a portion of Ilukgodehena above the stump of the liyan tree and below the elabaddana tree in the *annata*; and we, Pitiyege Dingirajja, Tenaaja, and Uggajja, do dedicate our paraveni property, the two upper liyali of Kehelwatta and the portion now being asweddumized; I, Waleniye Angarajja, do dedicate my paraveni property, that is the high land now being asweddumized; I, Hallele Wattunajja, do dedicate my paraveni property, that is the lower portion of Ilukgodehena below the range of rocks; we, Naidajja, Menikajja, and Pernamajja, do dedicate our paraveni property, that is the portion of Ilukgodehena which is now being asweddumized; and I, Upasakage Bodinajja, do dedicate the lower 6 lahas which are stony lying at the lower end of my hena; we all do dedicate these to the Tittapatgala Vihare in the name of the Supreme Buddha, with the view of acquiring merit to His Majesty, His Ministers, and us, so that we may attain bliss in heaven and on earth. Witnesses to this are Kulugammana Unnanse, Murutawela Unnanse, Toradeniye Duggannaralahami, Nagawela Kuda Disaralahami, Pitiyagoda Rala, Polgaspitte Duggannarala, Walalage Arachchila, Beragama Gammarala, Vidane, Porumbage Appu, Di-ange Naide, Kankaniya, Palkade Henaya, Pattapalapitiye Upasaka Duraya, Gorakawatte Duraya, Pelawa Duraya, Yathihelagala Duraya, Kurundugahamade Duraya, and others, who had assembled on the occasion of this ceremony. In the presence of these witnesses this grant of land was given to Rambukwelle Unnanse on behalf of the Tittapatgala Vihare. Those that dispute this shall be subject to punishment in the four principal hells. May those who warrant and defend this obtain bliss in heaven.

(1809 A.D.).—Under the constellation Ma, on Monday, the full moon day of the month Navan, in the year of Saka 1731, the charitable and generous people of Attaragama, in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa of Sarasiya pattuwa, namely, Pitiyege Lekanuraha, Imbulukumbure Lekanuraha, Maneluwewe Botota Punchirala, Gonigoda Yatiwawaha Rala, Kahawattege Pihanarala, Okurugahage Arachchi, Hapugaspitte Gammahe, Ankelihinne Gammahe, Ambegange Naide, Polgahawatte Naide, Delgahapelo Naide, Payindakarage Herat Duraya, Watte Duraya, Ankelihinne Duraya, Ranhoti Duraya, Halu-apullana Henaya, Gorakange Duraya, Udawela Godapudda and Duraya, and Labudeniye Duraya, all these people gave 10 ridis to Gurugama Duraya, who is called Tittapatgala Dingawa. I, who am called Dingawa having taken the 10 ridis, gave this grant of land, making over my paraveni Arambegslaragawahena, this side of Waduge Nadelage Aramba, this side of Appu's fence, and the jak tree in Ganrakawal-pangawa, including the marshy ground, all of 1 pela, to be dedicated, so that His Majesty the King, His Ministers, and we who perform services may obtain heavenly bliss, without any disputes from my brothers, myself, or any other person; the land for which all of us paid money and took was dedicated to the Tittapatgala Vihare. With the view that His Majesty, the Nilame over the village, and all of us may obtain merit in this and the heavenly world, this was dedicated in the name of and to Rambukwelle Nawaratna Unnanse. Any person hereafter making any dispute either by word or deed with regard to this, shall have to suffer vengeance in the eight principal hells. Whoever defends this shall obtain worldly and heavenly bliss hereafter.

That vihare fell, and there had been no vihare for thirty years or more before Dodanwela Sunanda Unnanse built one about 1839.

In 1859 Dodanwela Unnanse was very old, Poddalagoda Unnanse produced Talpot Saka 1731 for land, now the Pansalawatta, a Talpot of same date for other lands, and another of 1701 for some other lands. Claim for registration of 2 pelas 9 lahas muddy land, 6 pelas garden was rejected by the Temple Lands Commissioner (*T. L. C.* 290).

Aniyangodage, Pattiyeewattege, and Lensawa Henayalage hold 2½ acres field and 3½ acres garden under the Dalada Maligawa for the service of supplying kital syrup. Commutable for Rs. 35-30.

TITTAWELGOLLA.—A village in Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattuwa. Matale North. The wasam includes Tittawelgolla, Bintombura, and Siyambalawa.

Population in 1871, 247 (131 males, 116 females); in 1881, 229 (120 males, 109 females); in 1891, 267 (132 males, 135 females). Nilamakkarayaw, Wasbera.

Tittawelgolle Vidane joined the rebellion of 1817-18 and got a Sannas from the Pretender (*Jud. Com.*, 20th May, 1820).

The tradition is that King Walagam Bahu dedicated this village to the head of the recumbent image of Buddha in the Dambulu Vihare.

The Dambulu vihare has twelve Service Pangu :—

1. Dehetimuro Ihala Panguwa.—Tenants: Alutge and Vedage. Hold 3 acres fields, half an acre garden, and 27 acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 13-90): to supply yearly 2,000 betel leaves; to maintain in proper repair the malasunge; to appear twice a year before the officiating priest at the Dewarajage with a kada of vegetables and 40 leaves of betel each time; once a year to accompany the priest to Kandy conveying his baggage.
2. Veda Naidela Panguwa.—Tenants: Medage and Anumetige. Hold 2½ acres fields and 8 acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 11-55): same as No. 1.
3. Pahala Panguwa.—Tenants: Vedage. Hold 2 acres fields and 6 acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 9-15): same as No. 1.
4. Wewekumbure Maha Panguwa.—Tenants: Mahagamage family. Hold 2½ acres fields, one-fourth of an acre garden, and 25½ acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 10-85): to unite with the four next pangu in the following service, each of the five divisions of Maha Panguwa, of which this is one, taking its turn:—At the Nanumura Mangallaya to put up and decorate a torana, also to keep in repair and whitewash with makul 8 ft. of the mandappe and vihare wall; to cowdung the floor of the vihare; to repair 4 ft. of the wahaikada; to give a kevilikada at the same festival; at the Katti Mangallaya to decorate the torana afresh and to give a neliya of oil, also to decorate the torana again for the Alutal Mangallaya and to give a kevilikada; at the new year and at the old year festivals to give a penumkada and forty betel leaves to the Nayaka Unnase; yearly in the honey season to give one muttiya of honey or in lieu of it to pay sixpence; once a year to thatch and repair the mandappe; to the dankat for fifteen days in the *was* season the daily contribution being three neli of rice, one coconut, and sufficient condiments; to give twopence a year as siwumula; to give yearly one man for ten days for timber work and the general repair and improvement of the vihare and its adjacent buildings and gardens; to accompany the Nayaka Unnase to Kandy on one journey a year, providing one palanquin bearer; to take turn with the other pangu in the village in pounding one pela of paddy yearly and delivering the rice at the pansala gabadawa. This panguwa has to take its turn with the other pangu in the village in providing two men for two days' gamura at the vihare, the village itself taking its turn with seventeen other villages in this duty.
5. Wewekumbure Maha Panguwa.—Tenants: Akurambodage. Hold 2½ acres fields, 2 acres gardens, and 30 acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 11-60): takes its turn with the preceding panguwa.
6. Wewekumbure Maha Panguwa.—Tenants: Dewatege. Hold half an acre field, one-fourth of an acre garden, and 9 acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 2-30): takes its turn with the two preceding pangu.
7. Wewekumbure Mahakumbure Panguwa.—Tenants: Akurambodage. Hold 1 acre field, one-fourth of an acre garden, and 19½ acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 4-65): takes its turn with the three preceding pangu.
8. Vidanelo Panguwa.—Tenants: Pahalage Appuhami Arachehila and Nambirala Vidane. Hold 1½ acre fields and 14 acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 6-20): takes turn with the four preceding pangu, except in the palanquin service, instead of which this panguwa has to accompany the palanquin.
9. Vidanelo Panguwa.—Tenant: Pahalage Kirala Vidane. Holds one-fourth of an acre field, a very small garden, and 3½ acres hen. Services (commutable for 75 cents): part of panguwa No. 8, with which it takes its share of service.
10. Pahalage-lara Panguwa.—Tenants: Ihalage, Pahalage, and Akurambodage. Hold 1½ acre field and 7 acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 5-80): same service as panguwa No. 4 with its connected pangu.
11. Veda Naidela Panguwa.—Tenants: Sepalahami Liyanarala and Medage. Hold 2½ acres fields, 1 acre gardens, and 4 acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 11-25): same as No. 10.
12. Wewekumbure Veda Naidela Panguwa.—Tenants: Anumetige. Hold 4 acres fields, 1 acre gardens, and 27 acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 16-20): same as No. 10.

TIYAMBARA-AMBE — A hamlet of Yatapana, in Ganga Ihala korale, Udapalata.

TOLAMBAGOLLA.—A village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North, in Walasowe-wasam.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Pahalawewa and Talakiriya. Population of Tolambagolla in 1881, 83 (43 males, 40 females); in 1891, 76 (40 males, 36 females). Mudaliperuwa, Vidanella, Katupulle.

In 1878 10½ acres (5a. 1p. 0l.) of paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 13-16.

Tolambagolle Kuruwe Lekam Mahatmaya, brother of Tolambagolle Adikarama (41,120).

A Government vernacular school.

EWARIYAPATAHE VIHARE.—In good condition.

TOMUNUWA.—An abandoned village in Laggala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East. The 6½ acres (3a. 0p. 5l.) of paddy land were also abandoned.

TORADENIYE WALAWWA.—In Boragama of Medasiya pattuwa, Harispattu.

Toradeniye Banda witness to a deed in 1778 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 87*).

Toradeniye Duggannarala married a daughter of Randeniye Ralaalias Kankanam Nilame of Wattagama. He was a witness to a dedication to the Tittapattala Vihare in 1799 A.D.

Toradeniye Walawwe Bandas and Menikas, children and grandchildren of Mattamagoda Banda and Toradeniye Mahatmeyo, daughter of Deldeniye Basnayaka Rala.

Toradeniye Loku Mudiyanse, father of Toradeniye Mudiyanse (16,679, 29,155).

Toradeniye Arambe Narayana Brahmanu Mudiyanse-lage Loku Punchirala and his brother Medduma Banda were associated husbands; they had a son and a daughter. Toredeniye Walawwe Tikiri Banda and Tikiri Menika (*Vol. I., p. 102*). Tikiri Banda married two sisters from Wegiriya Walawwa and had a daughter (plaintiff in 2,707, N. S.). Tikiri Banda died in 1864, when his elder wife (plaintiff in 69,431) took administration in Test. 859 (7,516, N. S.).

Toradeniye Kumarihami married Annatugoda Muhandiram Nilame, and his brother Kiri Banda, and had a daughter Ikiriwatte Kumarihami. After the death of Muhandiram Nilame, Toradeniye Kumarihami lived as the wife of Kiri Banda and his brother Ukku Banda, and had a daughter Punchi Menika (*Vol. I., p. 374*).

The Walawwa had land in Urapola (30,968, 50,314).

TORALANDA.—A village in Kohonsiya pattuwa, Matale South, in Gongawala-wasam.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 279 (138 males, 141 females); in 1891, 205 (108 males, 97 females). Moormen.

TORAPITIYA—A village in Kandapahala korale, Upper Dumbura, under the Pallewatte Arachchi. It is 9 miles from Weragama.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 32 (16 males, 16 females); in 1891, 41 (24 males, 17 females). Descendants of slaves.

Extent under paddy 8 acres (4 amunu). Kurakkan sown in excess of paddy.

TOTAGAMUWA.—A village in Gampahasiya pattuwa, Matale South, in Aluvihare-wasam.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 131 (67 males, 64 females); in 1891, 50 (28 males, 22 females). Low-country Sinhalese, Moormen, Tamils, Barbers, Carpenters.

In 1878 6½ acres (3a. 1p. 0l.) of paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 25-24.

Land advertized for sale by Fiscal 8th December, 1868, under writ 47,173.

K. N. N. Narayanan Chetty *vs.* Bastian, for a garden, 93,894, 97,904, Insolvency 1,190.

Satappa Chetty *vs.* Mapulle Marikkar, for a garden, 41,681, 51,863.

TUMBAKARAWILAWATTA.—An abandoned village in Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North, in Padeniye-wasam.

Stream.—Nagolle-ela, Yatigonawe-o-ya.

Hill.—Hewariyagalakanda.

TUMBARE.—A village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North.

Not mentioned in any of the Census Returns.

In 1878 2½ acres (1a. 0p. 8l.) of paddy land were registered, which paid Ra. 4.

TUMPANE.—The western division of the Central Province. It comprises 57½ square miles, length 12 miles, breadth 8 miles.

It is bounded on the north by We-uda korale of the Seven Korales, on the east by Galasiya and Medasiya pattuwas of Harispattu, on the south by Yatinuwara, on the west by Galboda and Kinigoda korales of the Four Korales, and on the north-west by Gannewa korale of the Seven Korales.

It is divided into three Korales: Gan-atapalata, Pallepatala, and Udapalata.

The tradition is that King Gaja Bahu, when settling the people in the different districts, sent to Tumpane one hundred and fifty. After the distribution of the people the king questioned the headman as to the number in his charge, and when it came to the turn of the Tumpane headman to answer, he said the number was "Tun-panahai" (three fifties) instead of saying "Eka siya panahai" (one hundred and fifty), whereupon the king called the headman a fool, since then the people of Tumpane are called fools.

Knox calls it "Tunponahoy," three fifties (*p. 3*).

"Tumpane, a district situated between the Seven and Four Korles, Harispattoo and Yatinuwera. The Singhalese call it *Tumpanahay*, or 'three fifties,' having been originally peopled by 150 families of Gaja Bahoo's captives. It is a country interspersed with hills and dales, and produces abundance of grain" (*Cassie Chetty*).

Kadakkutti Appuhani, Ratamahatmaya of Tumpane in the reign of King Kirti Sri (*Vol. I., p. 385*).

Gunnalahe, Ratamahatmaya in the reign of King Rajadhi Raja Sinha (*Vol. I., pp. 300-1*).

Weliwita, Ratamahatmaya of Tumpane in 1792 A.D. (*ante, p. 597*), and in 1815. Pattapola, Ratamahatmaya (*Vol. I., p. 385*). Kadigomuwe from 1835 to 1841. Galagedara from 1849 to 1885.

In 1824 Lieut. J. Reid was Agent of Government for Tumpane and Harispattu under the superintendence of the Board of Commissioners. In 1829 Captain E. Macpherson.

Population in 1871, 9,646 (5,078 males, 4,568 females):—

Professional, 82 (males); domestic, 6,648 (2,146 males, 4,502 females); commercial, 240 (211 males, 29 females); agricultural, 2,584 (2,578 males, 6 females); industrial, 34 (males); indefinite and non-productive, 58 (27 males, 31 females); total, 9,646 (5,078 males, 4,568 females).

This did not include the population on the coffee estates. Population on the six estates of the Alagalla district in 1871, 947 (584 males, 363 females).

Population:—

		1881.	1891.
Gan-atapalata	...	2,021	1,838
Pallepatala	...	3,732	3,593
Udapalata	...	6,238	6,091
Estates	...	479	513
Total	...	12,470	12,035
Europeans	...	14	12
Burghers	...	38	18
Sinhalese	...	11,118	10,973
Tamils	...	699	529
Moormen	...	580	483
Malays	...	4	16
Others	...	17	2
Total	...	12,470	12,035

<i>Religion.</i>		1881.	1891.
Christians	...	151	157
Buddhists	...	11,097.	10,920
Hindus	...	628	455
Mohammedans	...	595	502
Others	...	1	1
Total		12,470	12,035

<i>Education.</i>		1881.	1891.
Men able to read	...	1,676	1,691
Women able to read	...	73	87
Men unable to read	...	4,866	4,573
Women unable to read	...	5,855	5,684
Total		12,470	12,035

In 1878 3,118½ acres of paddy land were registered. Of these, 806a. 1p. 4½l. paid tithe Rs. 7,048-79; 373a. 1p. 7½l. were redeemed; 17a. 1p. 0½l. sold by the Crown; 0a. 1p. 8½l. belonged to the Crown; 19a. 0p. 2½l. temple land; and 342a. 2p. 8½l. abandoned; total, 1,559a. 0p. 9½l.

Angammuna Adigar had land in Tumpane (*Vol. I., p. 56*).

There were but few vihara in Tumpane before the British accession, the majority now existing have been built by villagers since 1815, and were endowed with gifts of small portions of field. The dedication was generally to the vihara, not to a priest, and the villagers had the right of selecting an incumbent on a vacancy, and probably also the right of ousting an incumbent who had become obnoxious to them.

In Tumpane, as in other poor parts of the Kandyan districts, the difficulty was to get priests to remain in pausal and attend to the vihara.

It is only in the case of rich vihara that we hear of the right of pupils to succeed. In poor unendowed vihara there were frequent changes of incumbents. In the case of death, the pupil would probably be selected if he had made himself liked by the villagers.

Service Tenure Vihara lands in Tumpane :—

	Fields.			Gardens.			Hens.			Value of Services.	
	A.	P.	L.	A.	P.	L.	A.	P.	L.	Rs.	c.
Gunadahe Vihare	16	3	9	15	0	3	60	1	7	393	7
Kolugala Vihare	0	1	8	0	2	0	—	—	—	10	2
Alutgama Vihare	0	1	6	0	1	0	1	3	0	8	8
Medagama Vihare	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	5	8
Weliwita Pattini Dewale	1	3	3	0	2	1	2	0	9	41	15
Total	19	3	8	16	2	4	64	3	6	459	75

TUMPELAWAKA OR TUMPELAWATTA.—A village in Kandukara Pahala korale, Udupalata, under a Duraya.

Stream.—Tumpelawaka-oya.

Hill.—Patellegala.

Population in 1871, 124 (73 males, 51 females); in 1881, 100 (54 males, 46 females); in 1891, 135 (77 males, 58 females). Jaggery caste.

In 1878 39½ acres (19a. 3p. 5½l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 35½ acres paid Rs. 161-34.

Families.—Bawlanage, 5,448 (N. S.). Wahumpurage, 68,391.

TUNDENIYA.—A village in Kandukara Pahala korale, Udupalata.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Ududeniya, Wewatenua, and Kahawatta. Population of Tundeniya in 1881, 112 (53 males, 59 females); in 1891, 137 (64 males, 73 females.)

TUNIYAGALA.—A hamlet of Kehelgamuwa (*Vol. I., p. 427*).

UDA-ARAMBA.—A village in Udupalata korale, Tumpane, near Morawaddeniya and Madawala.

Stream.—Hapugaha-ela.

Hills.—Hinnapitakanda, Polgahalandekanda.

Population in 1871, 83 (46 males, 37 females); in 1881, 81 (42 males, 39 females); in 1891, 90 (42 males, 48 females). Jaggery caste, Vellalas.

In 1878 16½ acres (8a. 1p. 4½l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 6½ acres paid Rs. 24.23; the rest were redeemed.

UDA-BOWALA.—A hamlet of Bowala, in Gunnewe korale, Upper Hewaheta.

Population in 1881, 81 (39 males, 42 females); in 1891, 68 (26 males, 42 females). Boutiques and two ambulams and a pansala school here, and another at Ranpatge Vihare.

RANPATGE VIHARE, built by the villagers; a priest in charge; contains three large images of clay and has 5 lahas mud land and half an acre high land.

UDA-DUNWELA GANNILE.—In Gangapulata korale, Yatinuwara.

In the H. L. M. 15 acres (7a. 2p. 3½l.) of paddy land were registered in the names of Bini Menika, Bini Lami, Bini Ratnekala, Ratneka Achchila, Tikirihami, Disaneka Achchila.

UDAGAMA.—A village in Pallegampaha korale, Lower Dumbars.

Hill.—Bambaragalokanda.

Population in 1871, 329 (179 males, 150 females); in 1881, 400 (213 males, 187 females); in 1891, 244 (117 males, 127 females).

In the H. L. M. this village and Pallegama are registered as one; united acreage 48½ acres (21a. 0p. 8½l.).

In 1878 37½ acres (18a. 3p. 6½l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 31½ acres paid Rs. 115.71.

Families.—Kandekumburo Mudiyanalage and Pillewege, 1,929 (N. S.).

Angammanage and Uduporuwege held 2 acres field and 2 acres garden under the Dalada Maligawa for a payment of Rs. 2 for each pela of field.

UDAGAMA.—A village in Udagampaha korale, Lower Dumbars, the upper part of Attaragalla.

Hills.—Gonagamakanda, Hapugahamadakanda.

Population in 1871, 725 (391 males, 334 females). In 1881, 989 (529 males, 460 females). In 1891: Udagama, 262 (141 males, 121 females); Udagama Gonagama, 261 (142 males, 119 females); Udagama Maharagammedda, 293 (134 males, 159 females); total, 816 (417 males, 399 females). Durayo.

In the H. L. M. about 48½ acres (21a. 0p. 7½l.) of paddy land were registered.

In 1878 99 acres (49a. 2p. 3½l.) were registered, of which 52½ acres paid Rs. 213.02.

Plumbago pits mentioned in 49,665.

Families.—Udakumbure Sundara said, having been born under a bad star, his parents wanted to abandon him, when Dingitta and his wife took him under their care and brought him up (*Jud. Com., 5th July, 1885*).

Angemulle Ranpatinge, 95,169. Ankelipitiyege, 8,490 (Talpots Saka 1733-38), 9,647, 39,950. Asweddumege, 17,248, 31,985, 31,986, 53,084, 57,230, 95,169. Chetties, 69,112. Crown, action against the, 38,012, 46,328. Depakarage, 46,197. Donald, A. D., 10,945 (N. 8). Galpottege, 52,486, 54,438. Hapugaha-angege, 84,466. Hempitage, 33,375, 33,498, 34,466, 49,665, 49,962, 51,117, 51,417, 55,463, 61,803, 69,268. Montalege, 92,421. Idisinge, 46,328. Ihagamage, 9,647. Ihahage, 17,218, 31,985, 31,986. Kummalapitiye Rajapaksege, 39,245, 52,486, 54,438, 58,375, 59,651. Kande Hewa Durage, 30,670, 65,309. Karuna Durayalage, 34,466, 51,117, 55,463, 66,991, 88,618. Liyangaawagure Domittarage, 30,817, 48,526, 53,153. Low-country Sinhalese, 34,466, 49,962, 67,513, 69,112, 70,373. Mahapedige, 53,084, 57,230, 58,375, 59,651. Maharawalage, 56,991, 82,679, 88,618, 88,619. Malwadange, 48,197, 49,177, 49,665, 55,922, 61,803, 92,114. Meragalge, 89,319. Pahala Wattege, 38,012. Pahala Yamanalage, 82,679, 88,619. Panwilage, 49,665. Polkotuwege, 48,197. Rajapaksege, 8,490, 38,471, 39,245, 48,197, 49,665. Ranhawadiye, 55,922. Seya Durayalage, 34,466, 51,117, 55,463. Tennawattege, 14,197. Udakumburege, 45,702, 57,202. Wattegama Unnanee, 34,466. Yakdehige, 30,817, 48,526, 53,153. Yaramanage, 37,938, 10,945 (N. 8).

(1811 A.D.).—Peruma having inherited from his father Ankelipitiye Tettuwa, Urakotekumbura 1 pela, the lower range of houses, a portion of the dwelling garden, 4 cocoanut trees at Udagama, in Kottalpititiya of Depalata in Dumbura, transferred the same to his daughter Punchi, having received assistance from her, upon Talpot dated Saka 1733. Witnesses: Tennage Korale Gamarala of Hurikaduwa, Kottuwa Duraya, Udage Kuda Duraya, Udagama Yakdeesa, Kande Menika Duraya, the two Kuda Duraya of Meragalgedara, Horatala of the same family, Mahapedige Naida Duraya, Ihalapale Kira Duraya, Karunapedige Yamana, Malmala Hewa Duraya, Asweddume Horatala, Depakarage Kalu Duraya, Ankelipitiye Hawadiya, Watagoda Ukkuwa, the two Gabada Mananno. Talpot written by Pelawage Nekat Duraya.

In 1816 A.D. the above-named Ankelipitiye Peruma Duraya of Udagama granted to his daughter Meniki, Jambugahanulakumbura 16 lahas and three other fields, a garden, and two chenas, disinheriting his other children (8,490).

Ankelipitiyege held a Dan Panguwa under the Walala Vihare. Service (commutable for Rs. 4.65): to supply rice, cocoanuts, and vegetables.

Rajapaksege held a Hambakotana Panguwa under the same vihare. Service (commutable for 25 cents): to convert a pela of paddy into rice.

(Both parties held 5 kuruni field and Oct. 1p. 5l. gardens).

UDAGAMA.—A village in Udasiya pattuwa, Upper Dumbura.

Not enumerated in any of the Census returns.

Families.—Landarage Appurala *vs.* Kottagoda Kirala Arachchila, 9,772.

Defendant filed the following deed (1730 A.D.):—

The paravendi lands which belonged to the woman Kottagodage Kapurubami of Udagama, in Udasiya pattuwa of Pansiyapattu, Dumbura, viz., Podamurekumbura 3 pelas, Ambalamagawakumbura 1 pela, and Niyamagaha-wagure Aswedduma 3 pelas, were granted by her to her daughter Ran Kira. From Ran Kira, Pitawala Kirihami Gammahe obtained the Aswedduma and its appurtenances, to wit, &c. The original Talpot granted by the old woman Kapurubami and Ran Kira to the latter's grandson Tikiri Rala was concealed, therefore I, Puncha, on my deathbed, grant this Talpot to my Tikiri Rala (son), in the knowledge of the witnesses Gikiyanage Nekatraba, Kuda Gikiyanna, Konara Arachchila, Sellappu, Mahakumburege Subaya Hani, Lokuru Naide, Pamunuwe Korala, Namadagala Hani Arachchila, Abs-inha Mudiyanse of Poddalagoda, Wibadde Liyanarala of the same village, Gabbela Berakaraya. With the knowledge of these persons as witnesses this has been granted in the year of Saka (1)653. Besides the following things, viz., 1 silver chunam box, 2 ottu kachehi, 7 billhooks, 7 chisels, 1 axe, 1 mamoty, 1 chandrawannam muri cloth worth 7 rdis, 3 buffaloes, 2 bulls, these things and the Talpot originally given, Subaya Hani was asked to give, but refused.

Rambukwelle, late Wannaku Nilame, *vs.* Kittagahawatte Pihanarala, for land here (*Jud. Com., 6th May, 1820*).

UDAGAMA.—A village in Udalapala korale, Tumpane.

Population in 1871, 115 (63 males, 52 females). Not in the Census of 1881. In 1891, 131 (68 males, 63 females).

UDAGAMA.—A village in Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East.

In the Census of 1871 it is grouped with Andawala and Pallegama; united population, 251 (135 males, 116 females). It is not in the Census of 1881 nor of 1891.

UDAGAMA (DIMBULA).—A village in Udapone korale, Kotmale (*Vol. I*, pp. 164, 165, 483).

Road from Pussellawa by Dunuko-ulla.

Minor road from Pine Hill to Baramana. Village paths from Pattihela to Makandura, from Harakwadiya to Makandura, from Udawattegoda to minor road, from Harakwadiyaliyudda to minor road. Road from Watagoda to Pussellawa and Nawalapitiya.

Bazaars on the road from Pine Hill to Baramana and in Pallegammedda. Pansala school at Pattihela Vihare.

All the high lands are planted with tea.

Population in 1871, 622 (365 males, 257 females). In 1881, 795 (441 males, 354 females). Divisions and population in 1891: Udagama, 181 (99 males, 82 females); Udagama Pallegammedda, 97 (59 males, 38 females); Udagama Rawanagoda, 223 (122 males, 101 females); Udagama Udagammedda, 139 (76 males, 63 females); Udagama Wijepahukunda, 108 (49 males, 59 females); total, 748 (405 males, 343 females). Vellalas, Low-country Sinhalese.

In 1878 176 acres (88*a*. 0*p*. 1*l*.) of paddy land were registered, of which 173½ acres paid Rs. 728.68 (*Vol. I*, p. 493).

Family.—Adikarige, 65,733, 8,768 (N. S.). Ambabelage, 60,347. Atukoralege, 36,375, 43,931, 66,043. Dewage, 27,899, 60,347. Galagodage, 8,768 (N. S.). Ganage, 59,116, 65,733. Test, 1,021,19,009. Gankewelage, 8,284 (N. S.). Ilukumburege, 27,899. Malitige, 30,802. Marsalage, 64,216. Moormen, 65,733. Mura Mudaliya, 60,347. Pansalawattege, 64,216. Rawanagoda Yakdehige, 36,375, 43,931, 65,733. Silva, H. Udaria, 8,284 (N. S.). Vedage, 66,043. Weligodage, 60,347.

PATTIHELA VIHARE.—An old temple built by villagers, has 2 amunu paddy fields and a garden. The vihare and pansala in good condition.

KALU BANDARA DEYYANNE KOWILA.

GUNAMAT-WEWA.—An abandoned tank.

At Baramana there is a stone, on the top of which is another resembling a tom-tom, and hence the name Bora-mana. It is said to have a treasure buried under it.

Rawanagoda is a hamlet where King Rawana is said to have lived for some time.

Two tanks, Enduratel-wewa and Suriya-wewa, both in ruins. Close to Suriya-wewa there is a rock inscription not decipherable.

Watagoda to Hapugastalawa 13 miles.

Watagoda estate, Yoxford.

Medakumbura bridge over Kotmale-ganga.

Boramanapatana, Udagama, Medagama, Pine Hill estate, Hidunuwewa.

UDAGAMA.—A village in Diyatilaka korale, Upper Hewaheta, between Bambara-gumuwa and Walalawela.

High road from Walawatta to Rikillagasoda, minor road from Pallepitiya to Walalawela, three village paths from Dodankumbura to Rikillagasoda, from Walalawela to Rikillagasoda, and from Udagama to Dodankumbura.

Stream.—Udagama-ela.

In 1871 Udagama, Dodankumbura, and Walugama were grouped together. Population of Udagama in 1881, 178 (97 males, 81 females); in 1891, 92 (50 males, 42 females). Tom-tom Beaters, Jaggery caste, Low-country Sinhalese.

In 1878 131 acres (65*a* 2*p*. 3*l*.) of paddy land were registered, of which 106 acres paid Rs. 274.04.

In 1872 Mr. Hartshorne reported that if the Hinguruwelketiye-wewa of one-fourth of an acre were repaired, it would irrigate 20 acres.

DIMBULAGHAPITTI VIHARE, a rock temple, has a priest; contains two or three small images. *Pansala* attached, with an acre of high land.

DIYATALAWAKANDA, 5,025·8 ft. above the sea. There is a modern inscription on the rock on the top.

MADUGAHA-ULLE-WEWA.—A small abandoned tank.

UDAGAMA.—A village in Ganneve korale, Upper Hewaheta.

A minor road from Udagama to Bowala and village paths from Udagama to Medagama, Bambaragama, Uda Bowala, and Lower Hewaheta. *Boutiques*.

Population in 1871, 456 (248 males, 208 females); in 1881, 199 (102 males, 97 females); in 1891, 197 (91 males, 106 females). *Vellalas*, *Tom-tom Beaters*, *Dhobies*, *Smiths*, Low-country Sinhalese, *Tamils*.

In 1878 362½ acres (181a. 0p. 5l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 280 acres paid Rs. 754·48.

A *pansala* school at Galkotiye Vihare. *Gonavy* estate, 878 acres.

Families.—Ambagaspitiyege, 63,747. *Pahalage*, 68,240. *Walawwege*, 72,441.

GALKOTIYE VIHARE AND DAGOBA.—The vihare is partly in a cave. It has 2 *pelas* mud land and one-fourth of an acre high land; the dagoba, 14 ft. high and 50 ft. round the base, is in good order.

ULU KOWILA DEWALE, containing weapons of *Alutnuwara Dewatawa*, has a *bana* maduwa used by Government as a school.

GEDARA-HEYYAWEKELLE KELANIYA DEYYANKE GALLENA.—A cave near *Gonavy*.

UDAGAMA.—A village in Gangapalata korale, Upper Hewaheta.

Streams.—Hinguruwolketiye-ela, Ratninde-ela, and Welipolle-ela.

Boutique at Boragahamalitta, a Church Missionary Society's school, and an *ambalama* at Udagama. Village paths from Udagama to Hanguranketa and Hakurutale.

Population in 1871, 266 (148 males, 118 females); in 1881, 83 (41 males, 42 females); in 1890, 160 (75 males, 85 females). *Vellalas*, *Dhobies*, *Smiths*.

In 1878 57½ acres (28a. 2p. 8l.) of paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 156·47.

Litigation between members of the Gamago family for a field (29,938).

GONAGAMA alias UDAGAMA VIHARE.—The vihare and *pansala* were repaired in 1888. The vihare was built in 1878; it owns 3 acres high land and 2 *pelas* mud land, and has two images.

UDAGAMMEDDA.—A village in Gandeke korale, Upper Dumbura.

It is not mentioned in the Census of 1871 nor of 1881. Population in 1891, 53 (23 males, 30 females).

UDAGAMMEDDA.—A village in Wondaruwa korale, Lower Dumbura, on the Angurumala and Gallala oyas.

Hills.—Dawagollehela, Dawaketiyehela, Gurugalakanda, Udalakanda.

Population in 1871, 266 (142 males, 124 females); in 1881, 245 (122 males, 123 females); in 1891, 151 (83 males, 68 females).

In 1878 144½ acres (72a. 0p. 4l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 124½ acres paid Rs. 262·40.

UDAGAMMEDDA.—A village in Kohonsiya pattuwa, Matale South.

Population in 1871, 105 (55 males, 50 females). It is not in the Census of 1881 nor of 1891.

UDAGAMMEDDA.—A hamlet of Kadadora, in Pallepone korale, Kotmale.

Population in 1891, 75 (39 males, 36 females). *Vellalas*, *Jaggery caste*.

UDUGABALE KOWILA.—An ancient temple.

UDAGAMMEDDA.—A hamlet of Kalapitiya, in Udaipone korale, Kotmale.

Population in 1891, 82 (44 males, 38 females).

UDAGAMPAHA KORALE of Lower Dumbura (*Vol. I., pp. 261, 262*).

UDAGAMPAHA KORALE of Hariapattu (*Vol. I., p. 262*).

UDAGAMPAHA KORALE of Maturata, in Upper Hewaheta (*ante, p. 556*).

UDA HANGURANKETA.—A hamlet of Hanguranketa-wasam in Diyatilaka korale, Upper Hewaheta.

Population in 1881, 163 (82 males, 81 females); in 1891, 126 (51 males, 75 females).

UDA ILUKA.—A village in Gandeke korale, Upper Dumbura.

It is not in the Census of 1871 nor of 1881. Population in 1891, 81 (42 males, 39 females).

UDAKUMBURA.—A village in Udapalata korale, Tumpane.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Kobbegala and Ambagahahena. Not in the Census of 1881. Population in 1891, 75 (34 males, 41 females).

UDALUGAMA.—A village in Udapalata korale, Tumpane, on the road from Galagedara to Rambukkana. Bridge across Kospotu-oya.

UDALUGAMA is a hamlet.

In 1871 grouped with Bobalugama. Population of Udalogama in 1881, 43 (22 males, 21 females); in 1891, 71 (37 males, 34 females).

In 1878 36 acres (17a. 3p. 7½l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 23½ acres paid Rs. 86/01, the rest were redeemed.

Paranagama Walawwe Kiri Banda *ex* Wattagedara Dingiri Menika and others, Plaintiff claimed land by gift from his wife, the daughter of first defendant and of Panikki Mudiyanse. First Defendant produced the following deed (1802 A.D.) from her husband, the Mudiyanse :—

Under the constellation Panawasa, on Wednesday, the third day of the waxing moon of the month Wuk, in the year of Saka 1724. I, Panikki Mudiyanse, of Udalogama in Naranwenipalata of Tumpane, have received much assistance from my Mahatmeyo, who was conducted from Suriyagoda, and in consideration of the same do hereby grant and make over unto my said Mahatmeyo and to my begotten son the following lands :—Kotakumbura 3 polas, &c. Those who contest or dispute this, by word or deed, shall suffer by the seven ordeals. Declaring that my begotten son and my Mahatmeyo shall not suffer by oaths even the first, second, and third time, were they to swear in oil, crowding, and the five ordeals, this has been granted. Witnesses to this grant : Madawala Madappu Nilame, Galagedara Duggannarala, Bulumullege Korala, Mahagamage Tikirala of Madawala, Dombagahage Nekatrala of the same village, Willage Duggannarala, Malwattageda Menikrala, Abekonge Punchirala, Pallegayalage Appu, Attaragama Gurunneche, Dehelveheraya. Known to these persons this paraveni voucher has been granted. Those who shall favour this, even by a word, shall enjoy everlasting happiness in heaven. This paraveni voucher has been written by Tikiri Mudiyanse. 896, D. C. Mad.

UDALUGAPUTENNA.—A village in Kandapahala korale, Upper Dumbura.

It is not in the Census of 1871 nor of 1881. Population in 1891, 46 (26 males, 20 females).

UDALUMADA.—A village in Kohoka korale, Upper Hewaheta, under the Denike Aracheli. On the minor road from Rikillagasgoda to Naranhena.

Streets.—Meda-cha, Pallo-cha, and Panwatte-cha, branches of the Ma-oya.

Population in 1871, 214 (105 males, 109 females); in 1881, 258 (122 males, 136 females); in 1891, 259 (121 males, 138 females). Vellalas, Smiths. Low-country Sinhalese.

Families.—Abesinha Mudiyanselage, 34,871, 36,622, 72,578. Ambagasipitiye Duggannarallage Ellapitageslara, 65,568. Badellege *alias* Madage, 68,601, 86,870, 87,011. Galpottege, 66,601, 86,870, 87,011. Kosgaha-arawege, 31,871, 36,622, 72,578. Mapahurege, 31,022. Mutukudege, 64,845. Nellihellege, 31,871, 36,622, 72,578. Pelurugolage, 31,022. Samarakon Mudiyanselage, 66,601, 86,870, 87,011. Talwattege, 65,568.

A DEWALE containing weapons of the Dolaha Dewiyo, now in ruins, and a bana madawa at Welampagoda, built by the villagers.

UDAMALUWA *alias* **WIDIYA**. — A hamlet of Damunumeysa, in Diyatila korale, Upper Hewahota, part of the town of Hanguranketa.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 239 (153 males, 86 females); in 1891, 132 (84 males, 48 females).

UDAMULLA.—A village in Pallepallata korale, Tumpane.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Rangomuwa, Yaggala, and Yatatawva; united population, 306 (164 males, 142 females). Not in the Census of 1881 nor of 1891.

UDAMULLA.—A village in Pallosiya pattuwa, Matale East.

In the Census of 1871 it is grouped with Pallama and Elahena; united population, 116 (66 males, 50 females). It is not in the Census of 1881 nor of 1891.

UDANGAMUWA.—A village in Udasiya pattuwa, Matale South. The waman includes Udangamuwa, Elkaduwa, Kendagollamada, and Uda Hapuwida.

The original settler was a Vedda named Udanga.

Population in 1871, 294 (151 males, 143 females); in 1881, 374 (193 males, 181 females); in 1891, 294 (153 males, 141 females). Vellalas, Pannayo, Washera. In 1878 60½ acres of paddy land were registered, of which rather more than half were redeemed; 28½ acres paid Rs. 69.42.

Families.—Disannayakage, 20,414. Dombagaspitiye Korallage, 43,419. Dugganacallage, 33,114. 5,883 (N. S.). Gal-edandage, 52,082. 55,232. 70,005. Galketi-henage, 28,399. Gamage, 33,114. Heratage, 2,372. D. C. M. (Talpot Saka 1717). Irugalala, grandson of Panikki Mudiyanse, 2,372. D. C. M. (Talpot Saka 1603, 1653). Konara Mudiyanse, 1,797. D. C. M. Maha Waduge, 52,082. 55,232. Muhandirange Mudiyanse, 1,797. D. C. M. Narankotnwege, 28,277. Narapanawewe Mudiyanse of Nagolla, 96,862. Narapanawewe Muhandirama, 446. D. C. M. (Talpot Saka 1581, Sittu 1740). Owisawatte Gunaratna Banda, 5,883 (N. S.). Pokunewatte Mudiyanseage, 13,419. 56,354. Ratnayaka Mudiyanseage of Nagolla, 96,862. Talampitiyeage, 446. D. C. M. Tololghakawatteage, 28,399. Udage, 1,797. D. C. M. Udangamuwe Mohottala (*Vol. I. p. 410*). Udangamuwe Watte Vedarala, 446. D. C. M. (Sittu Saka 1664). Ulakkondage, 14,154. Waragastenne Rata Rala, 446. D. C. M. (Talpot Saka 1653). Watte Raterallage, 52,082. 55,232. Wegodapala Ratemahatmaya, 28,399.

(1662 A.D.).—I, Kaluhani, of Udangamuwa in Udasiya pattuwa of Matale, have granted unto my grandson Appu the lower 2 pelas of Waraga-tenne A-wedduma, Waragastennechena which is above the stone fence, and Arambewatta. On Thursday, the second day of the waning moon of the month Rak, in the year of Saka 1584. The witnesses who know that this Talpot has been granted this day, are Ranawira Rala of Udangamuwa, Kankanama of the same village, Wanni Hani, Gota Henaya, Hitihami of Elkaduwa, Konappu of the same village, Herat Hani, Mantri Hani of Hunuketawala, Panamappu of the same village. With the knowledge of these witnesses this Talpot has been granted. (Imprecations.) Those who do injustice to this shall incur much punishment. The chiefs who do justice shall see Maitri Buddha.

(1681 A.D.).—On Tuesday, the fifteenth day of the month Unduwak, in the year of Saka 1603. I, Honda Naide, of Hunuketawala in Udasiya pattuwa of Matale, being poor, have received from Puwali Hani 30 rida currency, 1 blue tuppotti cloth, 1½ anna kurakkan, and 2 anna paddy, and in consideration thereof I, Honda Naide, do hereby transfer to the said Puwali Hani the piece of garden with seven coconut trees and 2 jak trees standing thereon belonging to me, to be possessed by him in paravani, the said piece of garden is bounded on the east by Witnesses to this Veda Gurunne of Dehideniya, Naidappu Rala of Hunuketawala, Herat Rala of the same village, Dahanaka Mudiyanse of the same village, Galketiyege Veda Naide of the same village. (Imprecations.)

(1731 A.D.).—In the year of the illustrious and holy King Saka 1653. The purport of the land voucher given by me, Kaluhani, of Udangamuwa in....., to Naidappu, the son of Kupunhami, under the constellation Panawa-a on Monday, the seventh day of the waxing moon of the month Durutu, Etawaramadittekumbura 1 pela and its appurtenants, Waragastennechena, and Atwellehena, belonging to me, have been finally granted in paravani to Naidappu, in consideration of assistance rendered. Witnesses who know the same are Lindege Mudiyanse, Kapu Naide of the same village, We-ula Vilane of the same village, Wanni Hani of the same village. With the knowledge of these persons as witnesses this land voucher has been granted. (Imprecations.)

(1731 A.D.).—On Friday, the eleventh day of the month Pōson, in the year of Saka 1653. The upper 1 pela of the field bounded by.....and Bogahaliyadda and their appurtenances, also the purchased field Rambukpitiya of 1 pela and the house, belonging to me, Upasaka Rala, together with the gun which I purchased, all these have been made over to my son Panchirala; the gun has been given as a "kete." Witnesses who know the same are Herat Rala, Naidappu, Navaratnaya of Dehlieniya, Sellappu of the same village, Muhandiramalage Kula Naide of Weligala. Known to these persons as witnesses this has been granted. (Imprecations.) To this effect this voucher written by We wage Dugguana Appuhami.

SITTU (1742 A.D.).—On Saturday, the tenth day of the waning moon of the month Nikini, in the year of Saka 1661. On this day Udangamuwe Arachchila, of Udasiya pattuwa in Matale, and Hunuketawala Naidappu, laid claims to Waragastennekumbura, therefore the statements of both parties were heard; and it appearing, on such inquiry, that the Arachchila has a paraveni right, the land has been accordingly adjudged to him and this Sittu granted. To this effect Baladiwakara Rajakaruna Hanumatkodi Wahala Mudiyanse Ralahami, who holds the offices of Kuttaha Nilane, Chief of the Madige Departments of Hurukaduwa and Panagamuwa, and Muhandirama of the Maha Atupattuwa.

SITTU (1782 A.D.).—When the litigation between Vidane and Kudaralaya of Hunuketawala for the 1 amuna of Waragastenna above the stone fence, situate at Udangamuwa in....., was investigated by the Great Court, it was found that the mulpanguwa of the hema was in the possession of Vidane, that he held Divi Talpots and Sittus which he had obtained by swearing, and that Kudaralaya had no sufficient defence. Therefore, according to justice, this 1 amuna has been adjudged to Vidane. This Sittu has been granted on Monday, the twelfth day of the waning moon of the month Esala, in the year of Saka 1704, by the principal Chiefs of the Great Court, including Angammama Diwakara Wikramasinha Rajapaksa Wahala Mudiyanse Ralahami, the Great Adikaram Nilame of the Great City. 446, D. C. Matale.

(1795 A.D.).—Under the constellation Ada, on Saturday, the second day of the waxing moon of the month Wesak, in the year of Saka 1717. I, Nambirala, the grandson of Puwali Hami, of Hunuketawala in Udasiya pattuwa of Matale, being reduced to poverty, my paraveni lands, viz., Ambakotetenna 1 pela, &c., this Ganpanguwa, our said grandfather gave to his daughter Tikiri Etana, our mother, who possessed the same all her life, and at her death gave unto me, her son. In consideration of 65 riddis received from my nephew Melagama Unnanse, I do hereby transfer the said Ganpanguwa unto him in paraveni. (Imprecations.)—Witnesses who know the same are Pitiyege Mudiyanse of Udangamuwa, Muhandirama Rala of Hunuketawala, Pokunewatte Mudiyanse of Dingirala, Dombagoda Arachchila, Pussetenne Udage Sirala, Hewapola Vidane. Known to these persons this Ganpanguwa has been purchased by giving the amount. May this come to pass. 2,372, D. C. Matale.

UDANGAMUWE VIHARE was built by the villagers about 1835. It has about 8½ acres of muddy land.

Undiyage owns three Ninda Pangu (1½ acre gardens). Tenants: Tololgahakanattege, Weligalage, and Arambage. Services (commutable for Rs. 9): to give betel annually; to work three days for the proprietor in his field; to go four journeys a year, carrying a pingo, receiving food.

UDA-OWITA.—A village in Ganga Pahala korale, Udupalata, on the Mahaweli-ganga, in Kirinde-wasam.

Kalugomuwa, Elpitiya, and Uda-owita are grouped together in the Census of 1871. Population of Uda-owita in 1881, 203 (102 males, 101 females); in 1891, 231 (109 males, 122 females). Vellalas.

In 1878 48½ acres (24a. 1p. 3l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 34½ acres paid Rs. 168.46. The fields are irrigated by the Raja-ela.

The railway to Nawalapitiya passes through the village.

The Panabokke family, largest landowners here.

The Angammama family owned lands, which were sold to the villagers.

The Rambukwolle family owns land (36,855).

Families.—Arachchilage, 97,870. Arambe Arachchilage, 5,245. Gannilege, 5,215, 5,649. Golumannege, 33,698, 58,517, 60,211. Kapuwattan Arachchilage, 67,097. Karamala Unnanse of Elpitiye Vihare, 97,870. Kirinde Pallege, 5,649. Korallage, 67,097. Loku Arachchilage, 67,097. Medage (Ganegoda Dewala

TOLAMBAGOLLA.—A village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North, in Walaswowe-wasam.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Pahawewa and Talakiriya. Population of Tolambagolla in 1881, 83 (43 males, 40 females); in 1891, 76 (40 males, 36 females). Mudaliporuwe, Vidanola, Katupulle.

In 1878 10½ acres (5a. 1p. 0l.) of paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 13-16.

Tolambagolle Kuruwe Lekam Mahatmaya, brother of Tolambagolle Adikarama (41,120).

A Government vernacular school.

EWARIYAPATAHE VIHARE.—In good condition.

TOMUNUWA.—An abandoned village in Laggala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East. The 6½ acres (3a. 0p. 5l.) of paddy land were also abandoned.

TORADENIYE WALAWWA.—In Boragama of Medasiya pattuwa, Harispattu.

Toradeniye Banda witness to a deed in 1778 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 87*).

Toradeniye Duggannarala married a daughter of Randeniye Rala *alias* Kankanam Nilame of Wattegama. He was a witness to a dedication to the Tittapatgala Vihare in 1799 A.D.

Toradeniye Walawwe Bandas and Menikas, children and grandchildren of Mattamagoda Banda and Toradeniye Mahatmoyo, daughter of Deldeniyie Basnayaka Rala.

Toradeniye Loku Mudiyanse, father of Toradeniye Mudiyanse (16,679, 29,155).

Toradeniye Arambe Narayana Brahmanana Mudiyanse Lago Loku Punchirala and his brother Medduma Banda were associated husbands; they had a son and a daughter. Toredeniye Walawwe Tikiri Banda and Tikiri Menika (*Vol. I., p. 102*). Tikiri Banda married two sisters from Wegiriya Walawwa and had a daughter (plaintiff in 2,707, N. S.). Tikiri Banda died in 1864, when his elder wife (plaintiff in 69,431) took administration in Test. 859 (7,516, N. S.).

Toradeniye Kumarihami married Annatugoda Muhandiram Nilame, and his brother Kiri Banda, and had a daughter Ikiriwatte Kumarihami. After the death of Muhandiram Nilame, Toradeniye Kumarihami lived as the wife of Kiri Banda and his brother Ukku Banda, and had a daughter Punchi Menika (*Vol. I., p. 374*).

The Walawwa had land in Urapola (30,968, 50,314).

TORALANDA.—A village in Kohonsiya pattuwa, Matale South, in Gongawala-wasam.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 279 (138 males, 141 females); in 1891, 205 (108 males, 97 females). Moormen.

TORAPITIYA.—A village in Kandapahala korale, Upper Dumbura, under the Pallowatte Arachchi. It is 9 miles from Weragama.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 32 (16 males, 16 females); in 1891, 41 (24 males, 17 females). Descendants of slaves.

Extent under paddy 8 acres (4 amunu). Kurakkan sown in excess of paddy.

TOTAGAMUWA.—A village in Gampahasiya pattuwa, Matale South, in Aluvihare-wasam.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 131 (67 males, 64 females); in 1891, 59 (28 males, 22 females). Low-country Sinhalese, Moormen, Tamils, Barbers, Carpenters.

In 1878 6½ acres (3a. 1p. 0l.) of paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 25-24.

Land advertised for sale by Fiscal 8th December, 1868, under writ 47,173.

K. N. N. Narayanan Chetty *vs.* Bastian, for a garden, 93,894, 97,904, Insolvency 1,190.

Satappa Chetty *vs.* Mapulle Marikkar, for a garden, 41,681, 51,863.

TUMBAKARAWILAWATTA.—An abandoned village in Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North, in Padeniye-wasam.

Streams.—Nagolle-ela, Yatigonawe-oya.

Hill.—Hewariyagalakanda.

TUMBARE.—A village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North.

Not mentioned in any of the Census Returns.

In 1878 2½ acres (1a. 0p. 8l.) of paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 4.

TUMPANE.—The western division of the Central Province. It comprises 57½ square miles, length 12 miles, breadth 8 miles.

It is bounded on the north by We-uda korale of the Seven Korales, on the east by Galasiya and Medasiya pattuwas of Harispattu, on the south by Yatinuwara, on the west by Galboda and Kinigoda korales of the Four Korales, and on the north-west by Ganneva korale of the Seven Korales.

It is divided into three Korales: Gan-atapalata, Pallepallata, and Udapalata.

The tradition is that King Gaja Bahu, when settling the people in the different districts, sent to Tumpane one hundred and fifty. After the distribution of the people the king questioned the headman as to the number in his charge, and when it came to the turn of the Tumpane headman to answer, he said the number was "Tun-panahai" (three fifties) instead of saying "Eka siya panahai" (one hundred and fifty), whereupon the king called the headman a fool, since then the people of Tumpane are called fools.

Knox calls it "Tunponahoy," three fifties (*p. 3*).

"Tumpane, a district situated between the Seven and Four Korles, Harispattoo and Yattinuware. The Singhalese call it *Tumpanahoy*, or 'three fifties,' having been originally peopled by 150 families of Gaja Bahoo's captives. It is a country interspersed with hills and dales, and produces abundance of grain" (*Chie Chitty*).

Kadakkutti Appulami, Ratamahatmaya of Tumpane in the reign of King Kirti Sri (*Vol. I., p. 385*).

Gunadahe, Ratamahatmaya in the reign of King Rajadhi Raja Sinha (*Vol. I., pp. 300-1*).

Weliwita, Ratamahatmaya of Tumpane in 1792 A.D. (*ante, p. 597*), and in 1815. Pattapola, Ratamahatmaya (*Vol. I., p. 385*). Kadigomuwe from 1835 to 1841. Galagedara from 1849 to 1885.

In 1824 Lieut. J. Reid was Agent of Government for Tumpane and Harispattu under the superintendence of the Board of Commissioners. In 1829 Captain E. Macpherson.

Population in 1871, 9,646 (5,078 males, 4,568 females):—

Professional, 82 (males); domestic, 6,648 (2,146 males, 4,502 females); commercial, 240 (211 males, 29 females); agricultural, 2,584 (2,578 males, 6 females); industrial, 34 (males); indefinite and non-productive, 58 (27 males, 31 females); total, 9,646 (5,078 males, 4,568 females).

This did not include the population on the coffee estates. Population on the six estates of the Alagalla district in 1871, 947 (584 males, 363 females).

Population:—

		1881.	1891.
Gan-atapalata	...	2,021	1,838
Pallepallata	...	3,732	3,593
Udapalata	...	6,238	6,091
Estates	...	479	513
Total	...	12,470	12,035
Europeans	...	14	12
Burghers	...	38	18
Sinhalese	...	11,118	10,973
Tamils	...	699	529
Moormen	...	580	483
Malays	...	4	16
Others	...	17	2
Total	...	12,470	12,035

<i>Religion.</i>		1881.	1891.
Christians	...	151	157
Buddhists	...	11,097	10,920
Hindus	...	626	455
Mohammedans	...	595	502
Others	...	1	1
Total		12,470	12,035

<i>Education.</i>		1881.	1891.
Men able to read	...	1,676	1,691
Women able to read	...	73	87
Men unable to read	...	4,866	4,573
Women unable to read	...	5,855	5,684
Total		12,470	12,035

In 1878 3,118½ acres of paddy land were registered. Of these, 806a. 1p. 4½l. paid tithe Rs. 7,048-79; 373a. 1p. 7½l. were redeemed; 17a. 1p. 0l. sold by the Crown; 0a. 1p. 8½l. belonged to the Crown; 19a. 0p. 2½l. temple land; and 342a. 2p. 8½l. abandoned; total, 1,559a. 0p. 9½l.

Angammuna Adigar had land in Tumpane (*Vol. I., p. 56*).

There were but few vihara in Tumpane before the British accession, the majority now existing have been built by villagers since 1815, and were endowed with gifts of small portions of field. The dedication was generally to the vihara, not to a priest, and the villagers had the right of selecting an incumbent on a vacancy, and probably also the right of ousting an incumbent who had become obnoxious to them.

In Tumpane, as in other poor parts of the Kandyan districts, the difficulty was to get priests to remain in pansal and attend to the vihara.

It is only in the case of rich vihara that we hear of the right of pupils to succeed. In poor unendowed vihara there were frequent changes of incumbents. In the case of death, the pupil would probably be selected if he had made himself liked by the villagers.

Service Tenure Vihara lands in Tumpane :—

	Fields.			Gardens.			Hens.			Value of Services.	
	A.	P.	L.	A.	P.	L.	A.	P.	L.	Rs.	c.
Gunadahe Vihare	16	3	9	15	0	3	60	1	7	393	7
Kolugala Vihare	0	1	8	0	2	0	—	—	—	10	2
Alutgama Vihare	0	1	6	0	1	0	1	3	0	8	8
Medagama Vihare	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	5	8
Weliwita Pattini Dewale	1	3	3	0	2	1	2	0	9	41	15
Total	19	3	8	16	2	4	64	3	6	459	75

TUMPELAWAKA OR TUMPELAWATTA.—A village in Kandukara Pahala korale, Udapalata, under a Duraya.

Stream.—Tumpelawaka-oya.

Hill.—Patollegala.

Population in 1871, 124 (73 males, 51 females); in 1881, 100 (54 males, 46 females); in 1891, 135 (77 males, 58 females). Jaggery caste.

In 1878 39½ acres (19a. 3p. 5½l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 35½ acres paid Rs. 161-34.

Families.—Bawlanage, 5,448 (N. S.). Wahumpurage, 68,391.

TUNDENIYA.—A village in Kandukara Pahala korale, Udapalata.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Ududeniya, Wewatenna, and Kahawatta. Population of Tundeniya in 1881, 112 (53 males, 59 females); in 1891, 137 (64 males, 73 females.)

TUNIYAGALA.—A hamlet of Kehelgamuwa (*Vol. I., p. 427*).

UDA-ARAMBA.—A village in Udupalata korale, Tumpane, near Morawaddeniya and Madawala.

Stream.—Hapugaha-ela.

Hills.—Hinnapitakanda, Polgahalandekanda.

Population in 1871, 83 (46 males, 37 females); in 1881, 81 (42 males, 39 females); in 1891, 90 (42 males, 48 females). Jaggery caste, Vellalas.

In 1878 16½ acres (8a. 1p. 4½l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 6½ acres paid Rs. 24.23; the rest were redeemed.

UDA-BOWALA.—A hamlet of Bowala, in Gannewe korale, Upper Hewaheta.

Population in 1881, 81 (39 males, 42 females); in 1891, 68 (26 males, 42 females). Boutiques and two ambalam and a pansala school here, and another at Ranpatge Vihare.

RANPATGE VIHARE, built by the villagers; a priest in charge; contains three large images of clay and has 5 lahas mud land and half an acre high land.

UDA-DUNWELA GANNILE.—In Gangapalata korale, Yatinuwara.

In the H. L. M. 15 acres (7a. 2p. 3l.) of paddy land were registered in the names of Bini Menika, Bini Lami, Bini Ratnekala, Ratneka Achchila, Tikirihami, Disaneka Achchila.

UDAGAMA.—A village in Pallegampaha korale, Lower Dumbara.

Hill.—Bambaragalekanda.

Population in 1871, 329 (179 males, 150 females); in 1881, 400 (213 males, 187 females); in 1891, 244 (117 males, 127 females).

In the H. L. M. this village and Pallegama are registered as one; united acreage 48½ acres (21a. 0p. 8½l.).

In 1878 37½ acres (18a. 3p. 6½l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 31½ acres paid Rs. 115.71.

Families.—Kandekumburo Mudiyanalage and Pillewege, 1,929 (N. S.).

Angammanage and Uduporuwege held 2 acres field and 2 acres garden under the Dalada Maligawa for a payment of Rs. 2 for each pels of field.

UDAGAMA.—A village in Udagampaha korale, Lower Dumbara, the upper part of Attaragulla.

Hills.—Gonagamakanda, Hapugahamadakanda.

Population in 1871, 725 (391 males, 334 females). In 1881, 989 (529 males, 460 females). In 1891: Udagama, 262 (141 males, 121 females); Udagama Gonagama, 261 (142 males, 119 females); Udagama Maharagammedda, 293 (134 males, 159 females); total, 816 (417 males, 399 females). Durayo.

In the H. L. M. about 48½ acres (21a. 0p. 7½l.) of paddy land were registered.

In 1878 99 acres (49a. 2p. 3½l.) were registered, of which 52½ acres paid Rs 213.02.

Plumbago pits mentioned in 49,665.

Families.—Udakumbure Sundara said, having been born under a bad star, his parents wanted to abandon him, when Dingitta and his wife took him under their care and brought him up (*Jud. Com., 5th July, 1885*).

Angemulle Ranpatinge, 95,169. Ankelpitiyege, 8,490 (Talpota Saka 1733-38), 9,047, 39,950. Asweddumege, 17,248, 31,963, 31,986, 53,084, 57,230, 95,169. Chetties, 69,112. Crown, action against the, 38,012, 46,328. Depakarage, 48,197. Donald, A. D., 10,945 (N. S.). Galpottege, 52,186, 54,438. Hapugaha-angege, 84,466. Hempitage, 33,375, 33,198, 34,166, 49,665, 49,962, 51,117, 54,417, 55,463, 61,803, 69,268. Hentalege, 92,421. Idisinge, 46,328. Ihagamage, 9,617. Ihahage, 17,248, 31,985, 31,986. Kammalapitiye Rajapakage, 39,245, 52,486, 54,438, 58,375, 59,651. Kande Hewa Duraya, 30,670, 65,309. Karuna Durayalage, 34,466, 51,117, 55,463, 56,994, 88,618. Liyangawagure Domittarage, 30,817, 48,526, 53,153. Low-country Sinhalese, 34,466, 49,962, 67,515, 69,112, 70,373. Mahapedige, 53,081, 57,230, 58,375, 59,651. Maharawalage, 56,994, 82,679, 88,618, 88,619. Malwadange, 48,197, 49,177, 49,665, 55,922, 61,803, 92,114. Meragalge, 89,319. Pahala Wattege, 38,012. Pahala Yamanalage, 82,679, 88,619. Panwilage, 49,665. Polkotuwege, 48,197. Rajapakage, 8,490, 38,474, 39,245, 48,197, 49,665. Ranhawadiage, 55,922. Seya Durayalage, 34,466, 51,117, 55,463. Tennewattege, 48,197. Udakumburege, 45,702, 57,202. Wattegama Unnanse, 34,466. Yakdehige, 30,817, 48,526, 53,153. Yaramanage, 37,938, 40,945 (N. S.).

(1811 A.D.).—Peruma having inherited from his father Ankelpitiye Tettuwa, Urakotekumbura 1 pela, the lower range of houses, a portion of the dwelling garden, 4 coconut trees at Udagama, in Kottalpitiya of Depalata in Dumbura, transferred the same to his daughter Punchi, having received assistance from her, upon Talpot dated Saka 1733. Witnesses: Tennege Korale Gamarala of Hurikaduwa, Kottuwa Duraya, Udage Kuda Duraya, Udagama Yakdeewa, Kande Menika Duraya, the two Kuda Duraya of Meragalgedara, Horatala of the same family, Mahapedige Naida Duraya, Ihahalele Kira Duraya, Karunapedige Yamma, Malmada Hewa Duraya, Asweddume Horatala, Depakarage Kalu Duraya, Ankelpitiye Hawadiya, Watagoda Ukkuwa, the two Gabada Mananno. Talpot written by Pelawage Nekat Duraya.

In 1816 A.D. the above-named Ankelpitiye Peruma Duraya of Udagama sold to his daughter Meniki, Jambugamulakumbura 16 lahas and three or fields, a garden, and two chenas, disinheriting his other children (8,490). Ankelpitiyege held a Dan Panguwa under the Walala Vihare. Service immutable for Rs. 465: to supply rice, coconuts, and vegetables. Rajapakage held a Hambakotana Panguwa under the same vihare. Service immutable for 25 cents: to convert a pela of paddy into rice. Both parties held 5 kuruni field and 0a. 1p. 5l. gardens).

GAMA.—A village in Udasiya pattuwa, Upper Dumbura. Not enumerated in any of the Census returns.

Families.—Landarage Appurala *vs.* Kottagoda Kirala Arachchila, 9,772.

Defendant filed the following deed (1730 A.D.):—

The paraveni lands which belonged to the woman Kottagodage Kapuruhami of Udagama, in Udasiya pattuwa of Pansiyapattu, Dumbura, viz., Podamurekumbura 3 pelas, Ambalamagawakumbura 1 pela, and Niyamagaha-wagure Aswedduma 3 pelas, were granted by her to her daughter Ran Kira. From Ran Kira, Pitawala Kirihami Gammah obtained the Aswedduma and its appurtenances, to wit, &c. The original Talpot granted by the old woman Kapuruhami and Ran Kira to the latter's grandson Tikiri Rala was concealed, therefore I, Puncha, on my deathbed, grant this Talpot to my Tikiri Rala (son), in the knowledge of the witnesses Gikiyannage Nekatraba, Kuda Gikiyanna, Konara Arachchila, Sellappu, Mahakumburege Subaya Hami, Lokuru Naidu, Pamunuwe Korala, Namdagala Hami Arachchila, Abesinha Mudiyanse of Poddalagoda, Wibadde Liyanarala of the same village, Gabhela Berakaraya. With the knowledge of these persons as witnesses this has been granted in the year of Saka (1)653. Besides the following things, viz., 1 silver chunam box, 2 ottu kachchi, 7 billhooks, 7 chisels, 1 axe, 1 mamoty, 1 chandrawannam muri cloth worth 7 rdis, 3 buffaloes, 2 bulls, these things and the Talpot originally given, Subaya Hami was asked to give, but refused.

Rambukwelle, late Wannaku Nilame, *vs.* Kittagahawatte Pihanarala, for land *re* (*Jud. Com., 6th May, 1820*).

UDAGAMA.—A village in Udapalata korale, Tumpane.

Population in 1871, 115 (63 males, 52 females). Not in the Census of 1881. In 1891, 131 (68 males, 63 females).

UDAGAMA.—A village in Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East.

In the Census of 1871 it is grouped with Andawala and Pallegama; united population, 251 (135 males, 116 females). It is not in the Census of 1881 nor of 1891.

UDAGAMA (DIMBULA).—A village in Udapone korale, Kotmale (*Vol. I, pp. 184, 185, 483*).

Road from Pussellawa by Dunuke-ulla.

Minor road from Pine Hill to Baramana. Village paths from Pattihela to Makandura, from Harakwadiya to Makandura, from Udawattededara to minor road, from Harakwadiyaliyadda to minor road. Road from Watagoda to Pussellawa and Nawalapitiya.

Bazaars on the road from Pine Hill to Baramana and in Pallegammedda. Pansala school at Pattihela Vihare.

All the high lands are planted with tea.

Population in 1871, 622 (365 males, 257 females). In 1881, 795 (441 males, 354 females). Divisions and population in 1891: Udagama, 181 (99 males, 82 females); Udagama Pallegammedda, 97 (59 males, 38 females); Udagama Rawanagoda, 223 (122 males, 101 females); Udagama Udagammedda, 139 (76 males, 63 females); Udagama Wijepahukunda, 108 (49 males, 59 females); total, 748 (405 males, 343 females). Vellalas, Low-country Sinhalese.

In 1878 176 acres (88a. 0p. 1l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 173½ acres paid Rs. 728-68 (*Vol. I, p. 483*).

Families.—Adikarige, 65,733, 8,768 (N. S.). Ambahelage, 60,347. Atukorselage, 36,375, 43,031, 66,013. Dewage, 27,899, 60,347. Galagodage, 8,768 (N. S.). Ganage, 59,116, 65,733. Test. 1,021/19,009. Gankewelage, 8,284 (N. S.). Iluk-kumburege, 27,899. Malitige, 30,802. Marsalage, 64,216. Moormen, 65,733. Mura Mudaliya, 60,347. Pansalawattege, 64,216. Rawanagoda Yakdehige, 36,375, 43,031, 65,733. Silva, H. Udaris, 8,284 (N. S.). Vedage, 66,043. Weligodage, 60,347.

PATTIHELA VIHARE.—An old temple built by villagers, has 2 amunu paddy fields and a garden. The vihare and pansala in good condition.

KALU BANDARA DEYYANNE KOWILA.

GUNAMAT-WEWA.—An abandoned tank.

At Baramana there is a stone, on the top of which is another resembling a tom-tom, and hence the name Bera-mana. It is said to have a treasure buried under it.

Rawanagoda is a hamlet where King Rawana is said to have lived for some time.

Two tanks, Enduratel-wewa and Suriya-wewa, both in ruins. Close to Suriya-wewa there is a rock inscription not decipherable.

Watagoda to Hapugastalawa 13 miles.

Watagoda estate, Yoxford.

Medakumbura bridge over Kotmale-ganga.

Beramanapatana, Udagama, Medagama, Pine Hill estate, Hidunuwewa.

UDAGAMA.—A village in Diyatilaka korale, Upper Hewaheta, between Bambara-gunuwa and Walalawela.

High road from Walawatta to Rikillagasoda, minor road from Pallepitiya to Walalawela, three village paths from Dodankumbura to Rikillagasoda, from Walalawela to Rikillagasoda, and from Udagama to Dodankumbura.

Stream.—Udagama-ela.

In 1871 Udagama, Dodankumbura, and Walugama were grouped together. Population of Udagama in 1881, 178 (97 males, 81 females); in 1891, 92 (50 males, 42 females). Tom-tom Beaters, Jaggery caste, Low-country Sinhalese.

In 1878 131 acres (65a. 2p. 3l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 106 acres paid Rs. 274-04.

In 1872 Mr. Hartshorne reported that if the Hinguruwelketiye-wewa of one-fourth of an acre were repaired, it would irrigate 20 acres.

DIMBULGANAPITIVE VIHARE, a rock temple, has a priest; contains two or three small images. Pansala attached, with an acre of high land.

DIYATALAWAKANDA, 5,025·8 ft. above the sea. There is a modern inscription on the rock on the top.

MADUGANA-ULLE-WEWA.—A small abandoned tank.

UDAGAMA.—A village in Gannewe korale, Upper Hewaheta.

A minor road from Udagama to Bowala and village paths from Udagama to Medagama, Bambaragama, Uda Bowala, and Lower Hewaheta. Boutiques.

Population in 1871, 456 (248 males, 208 females); in 1881, 199 (102 males, 97 females); in 1891, 197 (91 males, 106 females). Vellalas, Tom-tom Beaters, Dhobies, Smiths, Low-country Sinhalese, Tamils.

In 1878 362½ acres (181a. 0p. 5l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 280 acres paid Rs. 754·48.

A pansala school at Galketiye Vihare. Gonavy estate, 878 acres.

Families.—Ambagaspitiyege, 63,747. Pahalago, 68,240. Walawwege, 73,441.

GALKETIYE VIHARE AND DAGOHA.—The vihare is partly in a cave. It has 2 polas mud land and one-fourth of an acre high land; the dagoha, 14 ft. high and 50 ft. round the base, is in good order.

ULU KOWILA DEWALE, containing weapons of Alutnuwara Dewatawa, has a bana maduwa used by Government as a school.

GEDARA-HEYYAWEKELE KELANIYA DEYYANKE GALLENA.—A cave near Gonavy.

UDAGAMA.—A village in Gangapahala korale, Upper Hewaheta.

Streams.—Hinguruwelketiye-ela, Ratninde-ela, and Welipolle-ela.

Boutique at Boragahamaditta, a Church Missionary Society's school, and an ambalama at Udagama. Village paths from Udagama to Hanguranketa and Hakurutale.

Population in 1871, 266 (148 males, 118 females); in 1881, 83 (41 males, 42 females); in 1890, 160 (75 males, 85 females). Vellalas, Dhobies, Smiths.

In 1878 57½ acres (28a. 2p. 8l.) of paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 156·47.

Litigation between members of the Gamago family for a field (29,938).

GONAGAMA alias UDAGAMA VIHARE.—The vihare and pansala were repaired in 1888. The vihare was built in 1878; it owns 3 acres high land and 2 polas mud land, and has two images.

UDAGAMMEDDA.—A village in Gandeke korale, Upper Dumbura.

It is not mentioned in the Census of 1871 nor of 1881. Population in 1891, 58 (23 males, 35 females).

UDAGAMMEDDA.—A village in Wendaruwa korale, Lower Dumbura, on the Angurumala and Gallella oyas.

Hills.—Dawagollehela, Dawaketiyehela, Gurugalakanda, Udakanda.

Population in 1871, 266 (142 males, 124 females); in 1881, 245 (122 males, 123 females); in 1891, 151 (83 males, 68 females).

In 1878 144½ acres (72a. 0p. 4l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 124½ acres paid Rs. 262·40.

UDAGAMMEDDA.—A village in Kohonsiya pattuwa, Matale South.

Population in 1871, 105 (55 males, 50 females). It is not in the Census of 1881 nor of 1891.

UDAGAMMEDDA.—A hamlet of Kadadora, in Pallepone korale, Kotmale.

Population in 1891, 75 (39 males, 36 females). Vellalas, Jaggery caste.

UDUGABHALE KOWILA.—An ancient temple.

UDAGAMMEDDA.—A hamlet of Kalapitiya, in Udupone korale, Kotmale.

Population in 1891, 82 (44 males, 38 females).

UDAGAMPAHA KORALE of Lower Dumbura (*Vol. I., pp. 261, 262*).

UDAGAMPAHA KORALE of Hariapattu (*Vol. I., p. 262*).

UDAGAMPAHA KORALE of Maturata, in Upper Hewaheta (*ante, p. 556*).

UDA HANGURANKETA.—A hamlet of Hangurankota-wasam in Diyatllaka korale, Upper Hewaheta.

Population in 1881, 163 (82 males, 81 females); in 1891, 126 (51 males, 75 females).

UDA ILUKA.—A village in Gandeke korale, Upper Dumbura.

It is not in the Census of 1871 nor of 1881. Population in 1891, 81 (42 males, 39 females).

UDAKUMBURA.—A village in Udapalata korale, Tumpane.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Kobbegala and Ambagahahena. Not in the Census of 1881. Population in 1891, 75 (34 males, 41 females).

UDALUGAMA.—A village in Udapalata korale, Tumpane, on the road from Galagedara to Rambukkana. Bridge across Kospotu-oya.

UDALUGAMA is a hamlet.

In 1871 grouped with Bobalagama. Population of Udalogama in 1881, 43 (22 males, 21 females); in 1891, 71 (37 males, 34 females).

In 1878 36 acres (17a. 3p. 7½l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 23½ acres paid Rs. 86/01, the rest were redeemed.

Paranagama Walawwe Kiri Banda *es.* Wattagedara Dingiri Menika and others, Plaintiff claimed land by gift from his wife, the daughter of first defendant and of Panikki Mudiyanse. First Defendant produced the following deed (1802 A.D.) from her husband, the Mudiyanse :—

Under the constellation Punawasa, on Wednesday, the third day of the waxing moon of the month Wuk, in the year of Saka 1724, I, Panikki Mudiyanse, of Udalogama in Naranwenipalata of Tumpane, have received much assistance from my Mahatmeyo, who was conducted from Suriyagoda, and in consideration of the same do hereby grant and make over unto my said Mahatmeyo and to my begotten son the following lands :—Kotakumbura 3 polas, &c. Those who contest or dispute this, by word or deed, shall suffer by the seven ordeals. Declaring that my begotten son and my Mahatmeyo shall not suffer by oaths even the first, second, and third time, were they to swear in oil, cowdung, and the five ordeals, this has been granted. Witnesses to this grant : Madawala Madappu Nilame, Galagedara Duggannuralla, Bulumullege Korala, Mahagamage Tikirala of Madawala, Dombagahage Nekatralla of the same village, Willage Duggannuralla, Malwattageda Menikralla, Abekonge Punchirala, Pallegayalage Appu, Attaragama Gurunuche, Dehelvelheraya. Known to these persons this paraveni voucher has been granted. Those who shall favour this, even by a word, shall enjoy everlasting happiness in heaven. This paraveni voucher has been written by Tikiri Mudiyanse. 896, D. C. Mad.

UDALUGAPUTENNA.—A village in Kandapahala korale, Upper Dumbura.

It is not in the Census of 1871 nor of 1881. Population in 1891, 46 (26 males, 20 females).

UDALUMADA.—A village in Kohoka korale, Upper Hewaheta, under the Denike Arachehi. On the minor road from Rikillagagoda to Naranhena.

Streets.—Meda-ela, Palte-ela, and Panwatte-ela, branches of the Ma-oya.

Population in 1871, 214 (105 males, 109 females); in 1881, 258 (122 males, 136 females); in 1891, 259 (121 males, 138 females). Vellalas, Smiths. Low-country Sinhalese.

Families.—Abesinha Mudiyanse, 34,871, 36,622, 72,578. Ambagaspitiye Duggannurallage Ellapitagedara, 65,568. Badellege *alias* Medage, 66,601, 86,870, 87,011. Galpottage, 66,601, 86,870, 87,011. Kosgaha-arawewe, 31,871, 36,622, 72,578. Mapahurage, 31,022. Mutukudege, 64,845. Nellihelege, 31,871, 36,622, 72,578. Pedurugolage, 31,022. Samarakon Mudiyanse, 66,601, 86,870, 87,011. Talwattege, 65,568.

A DEWALE containing weapons of the Dolaha Dewiyo, now in ruins, and a bana maduwa at Welampagoda, built by the villagers.

UDAMALUWA *alias* **WIDIYA**.—A hamlet of Damunumeya, in Diyataloka koral, Upper Hewahota, part of the town of Hanguranketa.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 239 (153 males, 86 females); in 1891, 132 (84 males, 48 females).

UDAMULLA.—A village in Pallepallata koral, Tumpane.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Rangomuwa, Yagala, and Yatatawa; united population, 306 (164 males, 142 females). Not in the Census of 1881 nor of 1891.

UDAMULLA.—A village in Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East.

In the Census of 1871 it is grouped with Pallama and Elahena; united population, 116 (66 males, 50 females). It is not in the Census of 1881 nor of 1891.

UDANGAMUWA.—A village in Udasiya pattuwa, Matale South. The *wasam* includes Udangamuwa, Elkaduwa, Kendagollamada, and Uda Hapuwida.

The original settler was a Vedda named Udanga.

Population in 1871, 294 (151 males, 143 females); in 1881, 374 (193 males, 181 females); in 1891, 294 (153 males, 141 females). Vellalas, Pannayo, Washera.

In 1878 60½ acres of paddy land were registered, of which rather more than half were redeemed; 28½ acres paid Rs. 69.42.

Families.—Disanayake, 20,411. Dombagaspitiye Korallage, 43,419. Dugganmallage, 33,114, 5,883 (N. S.). Gal-elandege, 52,082, 55,232, 70,003. Galketi-henge, 28,399. Gamage, 33,114. Heratge, 2,372, D. C. M. (Talpot Saka 1717). Irugalala, grandson of Panikki Mudiyanse, 2,372, D. C. M. (Talpot Saka 1603, 1653). Konara Mudiyanse, 1,797, D. C. M. Maha Waduge, 52,082, 55,232. Muhandirame Mudiyanse, 1,797, D. C. M. Narankotuwege, 28,277. Narangamuwe Mudiyanse of Nagolla, 96,862. Narangamuwe Muhandirama, 416, D. C. M. (Talpot Saka 1584, Sittu 1719). Owiawatte Gunaratna Banda, 5,883 (N. S.). Pokunewatte Mudiyanse-ge, 43,419, 56,351. Ratnayaka Mudiyanse-ge of Nagolla, 96,862. Talampitiyege, 416, D. C. M. Tololghakanattege, 28,399. Udage, 1,797, D. C. M. Udangamuwe Mohottala (*Id. l. p. 410*). Udangamuwe Watte Vedarala, 416, D. C. M. (Sittu Saka 1664). Ulakkondege, 11,154. Waragastenne Rata Rala, 416, D. C. M. (Talpot Saka 1633). Watte Ratenallage, 52,082, 55,232. Wegodapola Ratemahatunaya, 28,399.

(1662 A.D.).—I, Kaluhani, of Udangamuwa in Udasiya pattuwa of Matale, have granted unto my grandson Appu the lower 2 *pelas* of Waragastenne A-wedduma, Waragastennehena which is above the stone fence, and Arambawatta. On Thursday, the second day of the waning moon of the month Rak, in the year of Saka 1584. The witnesses who know that this Talpot has been granted this day, are Ranawira Rala of Udangamuwa, Kankanama of the same village, Wanni Hani, Gota Henaya, Hirihani of Elkaduwa, Konappu of the same village, Herat Hani, Mantri Hani of Hunuketawala, Panamappu of the same village. With the knowledge of these witnesses this Talpot has been granted. (Imprecations.) Those who do injustice to this shall incur much punishment. The chiefs who do justice shall see Maitri Buddha.

(1681 A.D.).—On Tuesday, the fifteenth day of the month Uduwak, in the year of Saka 1603. I, Honda Naide, of Hunuketawala in Udasiya pattuwa of Matale, being poor, have received from Puwali Hani 30 *ridis* currency, 1 blue tuppotti cloth, 1½ *amuna* kurakkan, and 2 *amunu* paddy, and in consideration thereof I, Honda Naide, do hereby transfer to the said Puwali Hani the piece of garden with seven coconut trees and 2 *jak* trees standing thereon belonging to me, to be possessed by him in *paraveni*, the said piece of garden is bounded on the east by Witnesses to this Veda Gurumche of Dehiakniya, Naidappu Rala of Hunuketawala, Herat Rala of the same village, Duhaneka Mudiyanse of the same village, Galketiyege Veda Naide of the same village. (Imprecations.)

(1731 A.D.).—In the year of the illustrious and holy King Saka 1653. The purport of the land voucher given by me, Kaluhani, of Udangamuwa in to Naidappu, the son of Kapunahani, under the constellation Punawa-a, on Monday, the seventh day of the waxing moon of the month Durutu, Etawaramadittekumbura 1 *pela* and its appurtenants, Waragastennehena, and Atwellahena, belonging to me, have been finally granted in *paraveni* to Naidappu, in consideration of assistance rendered. Witnesses who know the same are Lindege Mudiyanse, Kapu Naide of the same village, We-uda Vidane of the same village, Wanni Hani of the same village. With the knowledge of these persons as witnesses this land voucher has been granted. (Imprecations.)

(1731 A.D.).—On Friday, the eleventh day of the month Poson, in the year of Saka 1653. The upper 1 pela of the field bounded by.....and Bogahaliyadda and their appurtenances, also the purchased field Rambukpitiya of 1 pela and the house, belonging to me, Ujma-aka Rala, together with the gun which I purchased, all these have been made over to my son Punchirala; the gun has been given as a "kete." Witnesses who know the same are Herat Rala, Naidappu, Navaratnaya of Dehideniya, Sellappu of the same village, Muhandiramalage Kuda Naide of Weligala. Known to these persons as witnesses this has been granted. (Imprecations.) To this effect this voucher written by Wewage Dugganna Appuhami.

SITTU (1742 A.D.).—On Saturday, the tenth day of the waning moon of the month Nikini, in the year of Saka 1661. On this day Udangamuwe Arachchila, of Udisiya pattuwa in Matale, and Hunuketawala Naidappu, laid claims to Waragastennekumbura, therefore the statements of both parties were heard; and it appearing, on such inquiry, that the Arachchila has a paraveni right, the land has been accordingly adjudged to him and this Sittu granted. To this effect Balakrithakara Rajakaruna Hanumatkodi Wahala Mudiyanse Ralahami, who holds the offices of Kuttaha Nilame, Chief of the Madige Departments of Hurikaduwa and Panangamuwa, and Muhandirama of the Maha Atiqattuwa.

SITTU (1782 A.D.).—When the litigation between Vidane and Kudaralaya of Hunuketawala for the 1 amuna of Waragastenna above the stone fence, situate at Udangamuwa in, was investigated by the Great Court, it was found that the mulpanguwa of the hena was in the possession of Vidane, that he held Divi Talpoṭa and Sittus which he had obtained by swearing, and that Kudaralaya had no sufficient defence. Therefore, according to justice, this 1 amuna has been adjudged to Vidane. This Sittu has been granted on Monday, the twelfth day of the waning moon of the month Esala, in the year of Saka 1704, by the principal Chiefs of the Great Court, including Angammana Diwakara Wikramasinha Rajapaksa Wahala Mudiyanse Ralahami, the Great Adikaram Nilame of the Great City. 446, D. C. Matale.

(1795 A.D.).—Under the constellation Ada, on Saturday, the second day of the waxing moon of the month Wesak, in the year of Saka 1717. I, Nambirala, the grandson of Puwali Hani, of Hunuketawala in Udisiya pattuwa of Matale, being reduced to poverty, my paraveni lands, viz., Ambakotetenna 1 pela &c., this Ganpanguwa, our said grandfather gave to his daughter Tikiri Etana, our mother, who possessed the same all her life, and at her death gave unto me, her son. In consideration of 65 riddis received from my nephew Melagama Unnanse, I do hereby transfer the said Ganpanguwa unto him in paraveni. (Imprecations.) Witnesses who know the same are Pittiyage Mudiyanse of Udangamuwa, Muhandirama Rala of Hunuketawala, Pokunewatte Mudiyanseelage Dingirala, Domabagoda Arachchila, Pussetenne Udage Sirala, Hewapola Vidane. Known to these persons this Ganpanguwa has been purchased by giving the amount. May this come to pass. 2,372, D. C. Matale.

UDANGAMUWE VIHARE was built by the villagers about 1835. It has about 8½ acres of muddy land.

Undiyage owns three Ninda Pangu (1½ acre gardens). Tenants: Tololgahakanattege, Weligalage, and Arambage. Services (commutable for Rs. 9): to give betel annually; to work three days for the proprietor in his field; to go four journeys a year, carrying a pingo, receiving food.

UDA—OWITA.—A village in Ganga Pahala korale, Udapalata, on the Mahaweli-ganga, in Kirinde-wasam.

Kalugomuwa, Elpitiya, and Uda-owita are grouped together in the Census of 1871. Population of Uda-owita in 1881, 203 (102 males, 101 females); in 1891, 231 (109 males, 122 females). Vellalas.

In 1878 48½ acres (24a. 1p. 3l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 34½ acres paid Rs. 168-46. The fields are irrigated by the Raja-ela.

The railway to Nawalapitiya passes through the village.

The Panabokke family, largest landowners here.

The Angamnana family owned lands, which were sold to the villagers.

The Rambukwolle family owns land (36,855).

Families.—Arachchilage, 97,870. Arambe Arachchilage, 5,245. Ganniloge, 5,245. 5,649. Gollamunnege, 33,698. 58,517. 60,211. Kapuwattana Arachchilage, 67,097. Karamada Unnanse of Elpitiye Vihare, 97,870. Kirinde Palage, 5,649. Korallage 67,097. Loku Arachchilage, 67,097. Medage (Gangoda Dewala

tenants), 40,810. Migonpattiyalage (Unambuwa Maha Walawwa tenants), 39,766, 39,773, 39,979, 57,953, 57,956, 73,525. Palihenarallage (Ganegoda Dewala tenants), 40,810. Ratnayaka Mudiyansealage, 5,743 (N. S.). Siripalalyage, 73,525. Uda-owita Korala (Vol. I., p. 218). Unambuwa Maha Walawwa, 39,764, 39,773, 39,979, 57,953, 57,956. Wadugodapitiye Muhandiramalage, 4,047 (N. S.).

A Wanawasa Pansala, where a priest resides during the *was* season. A bana-ga.

The KOTAKEDENIYE VIHARE has an Otu Panguwa here, a field of 3 acres held by Gannilege, Ihhalage, and Mallikage. Services (commutable for Rs. 44-15): to procure yearly 150 bundles of straw and to thatch the vihare; to supply to the vihare 1 amuna 2 pelas paddy; to attend the four festivals and to go to Gurudeniya for the festival of new rice (Alutsal Mangallaya), Vol. I., p. 477.

UDAPALATA.—A division of the Kandyan country, containing 106 square miles. Bounded on the north by Lower Hewaheta, on the east by Upper Hewaheta, on the south by Kotmale, on the west by Udunuwara and Four Korales.

It is divided into four Korales: Ganga Ihala, Ganga Pahala, Kandukara Ihala, and Kandukara Pahala.

Population:—

		1881.	1891.
Ganga Ihala Korale	...	5,329	5,649
Ganga Pahala Korale	...	6,457	6,237
Kandukara Ihala Korale	...	4,316	3,920
Kandukara Pahala Korale	...	3,679	3,863
Estates	...	14,625	17,254
Total	...	34,406	36,923
Europeans...	...	191	131
Burghers	...	225	237
Sinhalese	...	14,465	16,640
Tamils	...	16,827	17,029
Moormen	...	2,253	2,444
Malays	...	265	246
Others	...	180	196
Total	...	34,406	36,923
Religion.			
Christians	...	1,903	2,041
Buddhists	...	14,278	16,370
Hindus	...	15,532	15,682
Mohammedans	...	2,662	2,826
Others	...	41	4
Total	...	34,406	36,923
Education.			
Men able to read	...	4,144	4,655
Women able to read	...	381	476
Men unable to read	...	15,375	15,664
Women unable to read	...	14,506	16,128
Total	...	34,406	36,923

In 1878 3,862½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 1,278a. 3p. 4½l. (paid Rs. 14,478-6-8); redeemed 215a. 3p. 7l.; sold by the Crown 152a. 0p. 2l.; belonging to the Crown 5a. 3p. 3l.; temple land 217a. 3p. 2l.; Dalada Maligawa land 52a. 2p. 1l.; Nila Pangu 4a. 0p. 1l.; abandoned 24a. 0p. 5l.; total 1,931a. 0p. 5½l.

Heights.—False Peduru, 6,782-7 ft. above sea level; Peacock, 4,975; Doragala, 4,239-4.

The main roads from Kandy to Deltota, Nuwara Eliya, and Nawalapitiya pass through this district. The Mahaweli-ganga divides Kandukara Ihala korale and Ganga Ihala korale between Ulapana and Dewita, the two villages lying on either side of the river.

The greater part of the palata has been planted with tea. It includes the districts of Nillambe, Gampola, Atabage, Pupuressa, Pussellawa, and the whole of Dolosbage.

"*Udupalata*" (says Cassie Chitty, writing in 1833) "a province of Udarata, in the interior, situated on the southward of Kandy. In it stood the town called Nellenby Nuwera, whither King Raja Singha 2nd retired, and kept his court when he had abandoned Kandy. The country, though mountainous and hilly, is yet somewhat free from jungle, and yields abundant crops of paddy, corakan, indigo, and amoo, both the low and high grounds being well calculated for their cultivation."

Notices of Moormen having been driven out of Udupalata by the last king of Kandy (*Jud. Com.*, 5th April, 1820, and 21st June, 1825).

On 3rd May, 1815, the Disava of Udupalata complained that the villages of Kotmale, Bulatgama, Gangoda, and Wallahagoda, which were under him, were put under the orders of Ranawira Nilame.

The largest town in the district is Gampola.

Police Court and Court of Requests at Gampola. Schools at Gampola, Kahatapitiya, Pussellawa, and Sinhayapitiya. Hospital at Kirapone.

Principal Villages.—Hindagala and Niyangampaya.

Wallerias.—Angammana; Elpitiye; Kirinde; Kobbewala; Unambuwa.

Ancient Sites of Palaces.—Gangasiripura; Godagama Nuwara; Godawela Nuwara; Nillambe Nuwara.

About three-quarters of a mile from the Gampola railway station, just behind the hospital, there is the following inscription cut on two sides of an upright slab of rock standing in the garden Vigulawatta:—

"Sri Saka warsha ek das de siya deyasu a vuruddak walanda *Siri Vikrama Bahu* ka tura wana Esala a wa pelawiya Vendurupitiya palamu patan elak amu nak banda diya pa aswa n nowata heyi n satsiya panas tun ri [yana] k wella banda kanumu l uduruwa wela tanawa [Pal] lepiti rajjurusamin tat mudaliwarunwahane tat pujawatat matat pin pinisa dhanta dhatun wahanseta pidimi.

Siral Kola Lakshira Adhikara wamha.

Senalanka Adhikara wamha.

Parakrama Adhikara wamha.

Jayasinha Patiraja wamha.

Virasinha Patiraja wamha."

"After the expiry of 1282 years of the Sri Saka era, in the 4th year of the reign of *Sri Vikrama Bahu*, upon the first day of the waning moon of Esala, inasmuch as Vendurupitiya had not been brought under wet cultivation originally by forming a dam and a water-course, a dam 753 cubits [in length] was caused to be made, stumps and roots of trees cleared away, and [the land] converted into a paddy field.

"I have dedicated [the land] Pallepitiya to the sacred Dalada as an offering made by the king and chiefs, and also in order to obtain merit for myself.

I am *Siral Kola Adigar* of Lanka.

I am *Senalanka Adigar*.

I am *Parakrama Adigar*.

I am *Jayasinha Patiraja*.

I am *Virasinha Patiraja*."

Disavas and Ratemahatmayas of Udupalata.—Ehelepola Disava, in the reigns of Kings Raja Sinha II., Wimala Dharma, and Narendra Sinha; Dodanwela Disava in 1766 A.D.; Ketakumbure Maha Galada Nilame, Disava in the reign of the last King of Kandy; Iriyagama Udupalata Disava; Unambuwa Disava from 1824 to 1832; Dunuwila Loku Banda, Disava from 1832 to 1833; Arawe Disava in 1835; Kadakkutti Padikara Lekam Disava; Dawulagala, Lekam Mahatmaya of Udupalata; Unambuwa Banda, Ratemahatmaya from 1826 to 1835; Angammana, senior, Ratemahatmaya from 1837 to 1844; in 1843 he was appointed General Superintendent of Police for the district of Udupalata. Mahalle, Ratemahatmaya from 1840 to 1849; Mampitiye, junior, Ratemahatmaya in 1846; Paramatala from 1850 to 1857; Panabokke, senior, from 1857 to 1870; Girigama from 1870 to 1875; T. B. Palipana from 1875 to 1879; C. B. Giribagama from 1879 to 1881; J. W. H. Andarawewe from 1881 to 1885; T. B. Panabokke from 1885 to 1894; T. B. Yatawara from 1895.

UDAPALATA KORALE.—The northern of the three divisions of *Tampane*. Bounded on the north by *We-uda korale* of *Seven Korales*, on the east by *Harispattu*, on the south by *Pallopalata* and *Gan-atapalata korales* of *Tampane*, and on the west by *Gannewo korale* of *Seven Korales*.

In old documents this korale is called *Naranwenipalata*. Tradition says that that name was given by King Gaja Bahu on account of the excellent mandarin oranges which it produced.

The population in 1881 was 6,238 (3,233 males, 3,005 females), 1,366 families living in 1,356 houses; in 1891 the population was 6,091 (3,136 males, 2,955 females), 1,319 families living in 1,282 houses.

Villages in 1891.—*Aludeniya*, *Ambagabahena*, *Amba-oruwa*, *Barandara*, *Bebalagama*, *Dehideniya*, *Delgasyaya*, *Dodankumbura*, *Elpitiya*, *Etambegoda*, *Galabawa*, *Galagedara*, *Galagedara Kalugala*, *Galagelara Kohila-ela*, *Galagedara Madige*, *Galdola*, *Gangodapitiya*, *Girantalawwa*, *Girihagama Kopiwatta*, *Gunadaba*, *Henepola (Palle)*, *Henepola (Uda)*, *Higoda*, *Hiyadala*, *Kaluwana*, *Kambarangadeniya*, *Kannadeniya*, *Kinigama*, *Kirindiwelipota*, *Koblegala*, *Kuragama*, *Madawala*, *Madawala town*, *Medagama*, *Medagoda*, *Mideniya*, *Migabahena*, *Minigomuwa*, *Morawaddeniya*, *Naranwala*, *Nikatenna*, *Ogodapola*, *Opalla*, *Pahalagama*, *Pallekumbura*, *Paragoda*, *Paragolla*, *Paranagama*, *Peleneagama*, *Poholiyadda*, *Pottila*, *Pubbiliya*, *Rekatwala*, *Tahalpitiya*, *Talapelellagoda*, *Uda-aramba*, *Udagama*, *Udalugama*, *Udakumbura*, *Udapitiya*, *Udubogawa*, *Uduwa*, *Walpala*, *Walpola*, *Wettewa*, *Yatala*.

In 1878 1,158½ acres (579a. 0p. 7½l.) of paddy land were registered. Commuted 290a. 3p. 3½l. (paid Rs. 2,167.02); redeemed 233a. 3p. 4½l.; sold by the Crown 4a. 0p. 6½l.; belonging to the Crown 0a. 0p. 8½l.; temple lands 16a. 0p. 6½l.; Dalada Maligawa 1a. 2p. 5½l.; abandoned 22a. 0p. 4½l.

The 16a. 0p. 6½l. temple lands are in *Gunadaba*, and *Maligawa* land in *Galabawa*.

UDAPITIYA.—A village in *Udupalata korale*, *Tampane*.

It is not in the Census of 1871 nor of 1881. Population in 1891, 31 (20 males, 11 females).

UDAPITIYA.—A hamlet of *Beragama*, in *Medasiya pattuwa*, *Harispattu*.

Nawaragoda Punchirala *es.* *Udapitiye* *Basnayaka Nilamo*. *Owisa Getane Rala* intervenient. Plaintiff said that his grandfather *Nawaragoda Loku Mubandirama* got a field from the last king of *Kandy* on a *Sannas*, *Saka* 1720=1738 A.D. (*Jud. Com.*, 8th and 24th February, 1824).

UDAPONE KORALE.—The southern division of *Kotmale*. The greater part of the high land is planted with tea. It includes the whole of *Dimbula*, *Kotagala*, *Pundalu-oya*, *Ramboda*. It now extends as far south as *Hakgala*, and includes a part of *Nuwara Eliya*.

Population in 1871, 4,275 (2,477 males, 1,798 females); in 1881, 10,185 (6,617 males, 3,568 females); in 1891, 11,007 (6,987 males, 4,020 females).

There are nine *Aracheli wasam*:—(1) *RAMBODA*, including *Malhewa*, *Ambahela*, *Palagolla*, *Gerandi-ela*, *Labugolla*, *Kula-oya*, and *Kondagala*; (2) *OTALAWA*, including *Ambatalawa*, *Gankewala*, *Handapangama*, *Sangilipalama*, and *Kosgolla*; (3) *NIYANGANDORA*, including *Uda Gammedda* and *Palle Gammedda*; (4) *KUMBAL-OLUWA*, including *Kirindewela*, *Egodawela*, and *Medakanda*; (5) *PANANGAMMANA*, including *Deluntalamada*, *Tawalantenna*, *Karagastalawa*, *Helboda*, and *Katukitula*; (6) *MADAKUMBURA*, including *Kadalarapitiya*, *Halpola*, *Gabbela*, *Pundalu-oya*, *Karagabapana*, *Yalatenna*, and *Dunukedeniya*; (7) *UDAGAMA*, including *Uda Gammedda*, *Palle Gammedda*, *Rawanagoda*, and *Wijepahokanda*; (8) *MELI WANA*, including *Uda Gammedda*, *Palle Gammedda*, *Koshinna*, *Katarandeniya*, and *Himarangolla*; (9) *KALAPITIYA*, including *Nugotota*, *Koholdeniya*, *Pokunuwatta*, *Uda Gammedda*, *Palle Gammedda*, *Tambilegama* or *Marakkalagama*, *Hedunuwawa*, *Medlegoda*, *Rategammedda*, *Muwankeliwela*, and *Paladara-ela*.

In 1878 1,115½ acres (557a. 2p. 9½l.) of paddy land were registered. Commuted 523a. 2p. 4½l. (paid Rs. 4,256.74); redeemed 12a. 3p. 7½l.; uncommuted 7a. 2p. 6½l.; temple fields 3a. 3p. 0½l.; abandoned 9a. 3p. 2½l.

UDASGIRIYA.—A village in *Asgiri Pallesiya pattuwa*, *Matale South*. The *wasam* includes *Kurakolayaya*, *Medagama*, and *Udasgiriya*. A minor road from *Udasgiriya* to *Ambanpola*, 3 miles.

MADADENIYA, a hamlet.

Hill.—Udagirikanda.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Gammulla. Population of Udagiriyā in 1881, 376 (202 males, 174 females); in 1891, 851 (178 males, 173 females). Vellalas, descendants of Hannas Mudiyanse and Udagiri Rala, Blacksmiths, Potters, Washers, Wahumpurayo, Moormen.

In 1878 153 acres (76a. 2p. 3l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 123 acres paid Rs. 333.16.

This village belongs to the Asgiri Alut Vihare. It was dedicated by the last king of Kandy. See Asgiri Alut Vihare Rock Sannas (*Vol. I., pp. 74-76*).

The village belonged to the mother of the last king (*Vol. I., p. 74*).

Galaganna Rata Rala and Tissawa Rata Rala claimed the right of service of sixteen Hewayo for lands here, and said that one of their shareholders, Kankanam Rala, having no children, assigned his share, together with twelve persons and a washerman, to Athani Deyyo, brother of King Kirti Sri; afterwards their shares were taken to the Gabdawa by Gonigoda Nilame. On complaining to King Rajadhi Raja Sinha their shares were restored. In the reign of the last king of Kandy Pilima Talawwe Adigar dedicated their lands to the Asgiri Vihare (*Jud. Com., 21st December, 1826*).

Action by Pilima Talawwe Tikiri Kumarihami to cancel a deed of transfer in favour of Udagiriyē Pallo Walawwe Tikiri Banda (59,069).

Families.—Aluvihare Halgahawatte Muhandirama, 20,687. Bomaluwagawawattege, 19,213. Egodakelege, 69,301, 71,668. Ere-ula Henaya, 32,456. Galagannage (*Jud. Com., 20th April, 1827*), 22,579, 22,580. Hettige, 65,744. Ihala-wattege, 33,774. Madadeniye Hapu Durayalage, 52,733. Maina Henayalage, 38,771. Mawatapolge, son of Pahalage Duggannarala, 3,303, D. C. M. Mun-kotuwege, 32,351. Owille Yakagoda Banda (*Jud. Com., 20th April, 1827*), 22,579, 22,580. Pahalage, 3,303, D. C. M. Panwattege, 20,687. Pihannarallage, 65,744. Tissawage, 19,213. Udagiriyē Halude, Udagiriyē Borakuraya, and Udagiriyē Panditaya in 1760 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 309*). Udagiriyē Pallo Walawwa, 32,456, 59,069.

SITTU (1803 A.D.).—"Mondaruwila." Whereas Nanhonda Mananna and Andawalaya having disputed as to the right of the field Makulascepitiye Wagala of 1 pola, situate at Udagiriyā in the Kohonsiya pattuwa of Asgiri korale, in Matale Disavane, both of whom having appeared and stated the cause before me, which I have investigated according to law, and as Nanhonda Mananna had no right to the same, and as Andawalaya had right to it, and as he possessed deeds for the same, and also he having gone to war to the following places: Panuwiya-wadiya, Kattakulam pattu, Hettikulama pattu, and the Fort of Mullaittivu; in consequence, this panguwa of land was adjudged to Andawalaya, and this decree was granted on Monday, the third day of the month Melindina, in the increasing of the moon, in the year of Saka 1723, by Mondaruwila Rajapaksha Wikramasinha Bandaranayaka Mudiyanse, who holds the following appointments: Maha Haluwadana Nilame, Maduwe Lekam, Gantune Disava, Gangala and Laggala. Kirioruwa and Bogaribara. Kuruwe, Nalande Kadawata, Nuwarakalawiye Disava and Maha Disava of Matale, including the Gabada, Dewala Vihara, Ninda, and Vidana villages, &c. 732, D. C. M.

BOMALUWE VIHARE.—Built about 1737 A.D., now in ruins. There was a litigation between Dipankara Unnanse and Alutwewe Sobhita Unnanse for the vihare (58,045).

ASGIRI ALUT VIHARE is registered as owner of twenty pangu. Tenants: Kankanange, Polwatte Gammahelage, Etipallawege, Egodage, Pulinguwa Durayalage, Limiyagallege, Egodakelege, Ihalakammalege, Bindu Ajjalage, Vidanelage, Pitiyege, Abdul Kader, Idamege, Bogahage, Panwatte Walawwa, Uduranana Vidane, and Liyanarallage. Held 17½ acres fields, 10 acres garden, and 13½ acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 117.85): to carry loads of rice yearly to Kandy to the Asgiri Vihare; to attend at the vihare for the four festivals, and on each occasion to present 40 betel leaves, vegetables, &c., and to assist in decorations; when the vihare requires repairs to give certain days' work in a year; to pound paddy every year and deliver 100 bundles of straw at the Bandara atuwa in the village; to appear before the Maha Nayaka Unnanse twice a year and present each time a dekuma, and at other times a walankada, money, arecanut cutter, sweetmeats, &c.; after pounding paddy to deliver the rice to the Durayo; to give coconut oil.

Action by Yatawatte Maha Nayaka Unnanse, incumbent of the vihare, against William Gordon, for Udagirikanda (30,917).

The EDURAGALE VIHARE has four pangu (2½ acres field, one-fourth of an acre garden, and one-fourth of an acre henna). Tenants: Balitiyannalage and Alutge. Services (commutable for Rs. 18): three of the Hewisi Pangu are to give two men to beat tom-tom night and morning every poya day; to clear the Pinkumbure-ola; to thatch the pansala; to accompany the priest on one journey a year; to give yearly a billhook, an arecanut cutter, and a coconut scraper, and when the vihare and pansala are under repair, to execute the necessary iron work. The vihare paid the tax.

UDASIYA PATTUWA.—One of the divisions of Upper Dumbura. Bounded on the north by Palispattu East, on the east by Gandeko korale and by Gampaha korale, on the south by Medasiya pattuwa, and on the west by Palispattu East and West.

Population in 1881, 5,614 (3,009 males, 2,605 females).

In 1886 it was subdivided into two pattu, Udasiya Pattuwa North and Udasiya Pattuwa South; the population of the former in 1891 was 3,820 (1,966 males, 1,854 females) and of the latter 1,266 (631 males, 635 females).

The villages of Udasiya Pattuwa North in 1891 were Anwedduwela, Balagahattonna, Demanhandiya, Embalagama, Gabbela, Gabbela Etambagahawatta, Godamunna, Hil-oya, Kendagolla, Kuruokohogama, Makuldeniya, Moragepitiya, Nilgala, Poddalgoda, Rilamulla, Udispattuwa, Udispattuwa Rilamulla, Waradiwala, Weragodattenna.

The villages of Udasiya Pattuwa South were Doraliyadda, Hakmana, Hattiyawela, Kandeekumbura, Mangoda, Meda-mahanuwara-widiya, Motideniya, Miyampala, Namadagala, Rambukpota, Retiyagama, Udawela, Watukotiya, Wegala.

In 1878 1,356½ acres of paddy land were registered in Udasiya pattuwa. Commuted 586a. 3p. 9½l. (paid Rs. 4,244.65); redeemed 50a. 1p. 6l.; sold by the Crown 2a. 1p. 0l.; belonging to the Crown 0a. 2p. 0l.; belonging to temples 0a. 2p. 0l.; belonging to the Dalada Maligawa 24a. 1p. 6l.; abandoned 13a. 0p. 8l.; total 678a. 0p. 9½l.

UDASIYA PATTUWA.—One of the six divisions of Matale South, lying to the east of Matale town, towards Laggala.

Population in 1881, 4,405 (2,325 males, 2,080 females), 1,001 families living in 739 houses; in 1891, 3,872 (1,991 males, 1,881 females), 834 families living in 761 houses.

There are eight Arachchi-wasam: (1) RAJWATTA, including Dibburuwela, Wewagammedda, and Niyarepola; (2) WELIGALA, including Atirahapitiya, Pussetenna, Depawella, and Dehideniya; (3) UDANGAMUWA, including Elkaduwa, Kendagollanada, and Uda Hapuwida; (4) PALLE HAPUWIDA; (5) WARAPITIYA, including Hemure, Dombagoda, and Nawaragoda; (6) BANDARAPOLA, including Serugolla and Godapola; (7) ULUPOTAPITIYA, including Kiwula; (8) MUWANDENIYA, including Pitakanda, Halgolla, Koswana, Wetaaseyaya, Neluwakanda, Karagahalanda, Gansarapola, and Palleyaya.

UDATTAWA.—A village in Kandapahala korale, Upper Dumbura. Udattawe Arachchi-wasam includes Medakele and Pallegaladebozka.

WELIMULLA, a hamlet, was a gabadagana

Stream.—Andawala-oya.

Population in 1871, 685 (356 males, 329 females); in 1881, 248 (132 males, 116 females); in 1891, 196 (97 males, 99 females). Vellalas, Pannayo, Anilabadda. In 1878 483½ acres (241a. 2p. 9½l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 247½ acres paid Rs. 423.17. Fields irrigated from Batumulle Ulpota.

Cotton grown.

WEWARAGALA, a flat rock, about a mile in extent to the north of the village and adjoining the tank.

The BINTENNE SAMAN DEWALE has five Service Pangu here:—

1. Piduruwahana. — Tenants: Vedage, Ginnoruwege, Udage, Wattege (2), Kohombagahage, Dambagahawelage, and Wekandege. Hold 22 acres felda. Services (commutable for Rs. 75.25): each of the eight tenants to thatch the dewale with 50 bundles of straw yearly and to assist in repairs, supplying mud and sticks; to weed the maluwa four times a year and to do any other work for eight days in the year; to supply the Basnayaka Nilamo when on duty at the

dewale with eight rations of coffee with jaggery and sixteen rations of curry and rice in the year; to carry the Basnayaka Nilame's baggage on journeys for eight days in the year; to supply eight rations of curry and rice to the elephant-keepers in the year; each to give the Basnayaka Nilame a new year's penuma of vegetables and betel.

2. Koldena. — Tenants: Migahage. Hold 6 acres fields. Services (commutable for Rs. 17-60): to supply the dewale elephant with green fodder during ten days of perahera; yearly to thatch the dewale with 100 bundles of straw; one to assist in repairs for sixteen days in the year; one to accompany the Basnayaka Nilame on journeys for sixteen days; to prepare the bathroom for the Basnayaka Nilame at Alutuwara; two to carry torches during ten days of perahera.

3. Berakara. — Tenant: Buddemullage. Holds 3 acres fields. Services (commutable for Rs. 8-60): to beat bera during perahera and the festivals and to give the Basnayaka Nilame a new year penuma of vegetables and betel.

4. Dodandena. — Tenant: Suba Badde Duraya. Holds 3 acres fields. Services (commutable for Rs. 8-60): to give 100 oranges to the Basnayaka Nilame at perahera; to thatch the dewale with 50 bundles of straw and assist in its repairs; to weed the maluwa four times a year; to carry baggage of the Basnayaka Nilame for eight days in the year; to give the Basnayaka Nilame a new year penuma of vegetables and betel.

5. Yakkeli. — Tenants: Yakkessulage Dingira and Hanwelege Kiri Ukkua. Hold 6 acres fields. Services (commutable for Rs. 17-60): the tenant Dingira to dance lamba and Kiri Ukkua to dance naiyandi during the perahera; each to thatch the dewale with 50 bundles of straw; to weed the maluwa four times a year; to give the Basnayaka Nilame a new year penuma of vegetables and betel. The dewale has besides four Maruwona Pangu: Ganwasam, Vidana, Piduruwaha, Kapu.

UDATTAWA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Matale South, in Marukonawasam.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Kandanketiya, Kuriwela, Nikulanda, and Rayitalawela.

Population of Udattawa in 1881, 26 (15 males, 11 females); in 1891, 6 (3 males, 3 females). Tom-tom Beaters, Vellalas, Hunno, Tamils.

UDAWATTA.—A village in Gangapalata korale, Upper Hlowaheta, in Gala-udawasam.

Population in 1871, 188 (96 males, 92 females); in 1881, 226 (104 males, 122 females); in 1891, 205 (102 males, 103 females). Vellalas, Dhoobies, Smiths.

In 1878 66 acres (32a. 3p. 7l.) of temple fields were registered.

Minor road to Diyatalawa.

AMILLES.—Disnayaka Mudiyansele, 38,357. Karandagolle, 44,960. Narangamulle, 38,357. Udage 13,080. Vitanage Jayasekara Mudiyansele, 44,960. Welletota Arawage, 44,960.

This village belongs to the Hanguranketa Maha Dewale. The dewale has twenty-eight pangu (64½ acres fields, 35½ acres gardens, and 238½ acres hen). Services commutable for Rs. 378-50:—

Rambukpota Ganwasama. — Tenants: Rambukpotage, Totapolege, and Kumburege. Hold 3½ acres field, 6½ acres garden, and 28½ acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 21): to superintend the work done by the ten Pitakattale tenants; to give pohidum for three days at the perahera to the Basnayaka Nilame, and to accompany him from his walawwa to the dewale; to pay a massa (eightpence) yearly to the dewale chest; to appear before the Basnayaka Nilame at the new year and present 40 leaves of betel and a kada of sweetmeats; to superintend the repairs and thatching of the dewale buildings; to conduct the processions at the perahera and at the four festivals.

Karandagolle Ganwasama. — Tenants: Mutukudege, Wattege, and Galketanego. Hold 1 acre field, about one-fourth of an acre garden, and 12½ acres hen; also lands in Damunimoya Abagete of 2½ acres, *vile* Panguwa No. 1 of that village. Same services as above. Commutable for Rs. 6.

Wela Ganwasama. — Tenants: Wela Gammahelago, Totapolege, and Vitaranage. Hold 3½ acres field, 6 acres garden, and 9½ acres hen. Services same as above. Commutable for Rs. 21.

Two Wattoru Pangu.—Tenants: Hambukpotage, Paliawadanage, Maludenage, Upasakage, and Narangasmullege. Hold 8 acres field, 2 acres garden, and 1½ acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 45): one man to be in mura for four months a year, thirty days at a time, and to sweep out the dewale three times a day, and to light the lamps and to offer flowers; to go to Kandy for the four festivals and to bring back the wattoru, &c., as explained in Panguwa No. 1 of Unantenna; to attend at the Hanguranketa Dewale for fifteen days at the perahera and carry the wiyana; to appear before the Basnayaka Nilame at the new year and present 40 betel leaves and a kada of sweetmeats; to assist in keeping the pattirippuwa in repair.

Two Kattiyana Pangu.—Tenants: Upasakage, Narangasmullege, and Vitaranage. Hold 3½ acres field, 2 acres garden, and 2½ acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 21): to be in mura at the dewale for four months in the year, thirty days at a time, and to carry the multenkada to the dewale; to serve as Kapuwa of the Palle Dewale while in mura; during the fifteen days of the perahera to carry the wiyana; to go to Kandy for the four festivals and return with the procession carrying the multenkada; to assist in repairing the pattirippuwa; at the new year to appear before the Basnayaka Nilame and present 40 leaves of betel and a kada of sweetmeats.

Mutukude Panguwa.—Tenants: Mutukudego Lama Etana. Holds 2½ acres field, a small garden, and 1 acre hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 13): to be in mura at the dewale for four months in the year, thirty days at a time, and hold the wadanatala-atta over the multenkada, and to offer flowers twice a day, and to offer the alarapujawa at the pilgrimage; to attend the perahera for fifteen days and carry the mutukude; to go to Kandy for the four festivals and carry the mutukude in procession on the return journey; to assist in repairing the pattirippuwa; to appear before the Basnayaka Nilame at the new year with 40 leaves of betel and a kada of sweetmeats.

Multen Panguwa.—Tenants: Palihenage and Welo Gammahelage. Hold 2½ acres field, a small garden, and 3½ acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 16): to be in mura at the dewale for four months a year, thirty days at a time, and to cook the multen; to attend at the Hanguranketa perahera for fifteen days and hold the wiyana; to assist in repairing the pattirippuwa; to present 40 betel leaves and a kada of sweetmeats to the Basnayaka Nilame every new year.

Two Alattiye Pangu.—Tenants: Narangasmullege, Vitaranage, Wattege, Maludenage, and Galapituge. Hold 4 acres field, a small garden, and 7½ acres hen. A woman from the first panguwa to perform the service of Alattiyema for four months in the year, thirty days at a time, and for fifteen days at the perahera; to pound yearly 2 annu and 1 paha of paddy and to cook the rice for the waliyakuma; to assist in repairing the pattirippuwa; to give an adukkuwa to the Wannakutala at the perahera. The second panguwa forms part of No. 3 of Haraggama in Diyatilake korale. Both commutable for Rs. 22:50.

Hambakotana Panguwa.—Tenants: Upasakage, Welamedage, and Maludenage. Hold 1½ acre field, half an acre garden, and 1½ acre hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 10): to be in mura for four months a year and to pound 12 seer of paddy a day; to hold the wadanatala-atta for fifteen days at the perahera; to assist in repairing the pattirippuwa; to give the Basnayaka Nilame an adukkuwa at the perahera, and at the new year to present 40 betel leaves and a kada of sweetmeats; to supply a plantain tree for the decorations at the perahera; to carry the wiyana to the diyakepumontota at the close of the perahera.

Maludena Panguwa.—Tenants: Maludenage and Welo Gammahelage. Hold 3 acres field and 1½ acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 18): to provide the dewale for four months a year with plantain leaves, saffron, and five sorts of vegetables, to be delivered every five days in sufficient quantities for the multen service for that period. In all other respects, except the mura and the diyakepumontota, the service is the same as that for the Hambakotana Panguwa.

Atugana Panguwa.—Tenant: Welamedage Ran Etana. Holds half an acre field and 1½ acre hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 4): for four months in the year, thirty days at a time, to be in mura at the dewale and to weed and sweep the maluwa; during fifteen days at the perahera to hold a pandama; to assist in repairing the pattirippuwa; to present 40 betel leaves to the Basnayaka Nilame at the new year.

Halu-apullana Panguwa.—Tenants: Pallo Henayala and Madanwala Henayala. Hold $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres field and 1 acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 7): to wash the deyyanno salu at the four festivals; to tie white cloths at the dewale for the four festivals and at the perahera, and on that occasion also at the pattirippuwa and the Basnayaka Nilame's quarters and round the Ehelagaba; to spread piyanwili during the fifteen days of the perahera and to give a piruwate for the elephants; once a week to wash the clothes of the tenants in mura; at the diyakepumptota to give a piruwate for the Kapurala.

One Pitakattale and nine Nila Pangu.—Tenants: Welu Gammahelage, Kumburego, Alutgamage, Palihenage, Mutukudege, Nayage, Narangasmullege, Upasakage, Rambukpotage, Vitaranage, Hunuketawalage, Totapolege, Volankadage, Nugatennege, Wattege, and Walugamage. Hold 19 acres field, 11 acres garden, and $136\frac{1}{2}$ acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 111.50): assisting one another to cultivate the Ekiriye muttettu of 10 amunu and to deliver the crop at the dewale, cattle are supplied by other pangu; to attend at the perahera for fifteen days a year and carry the randoli; to go to Kandy for the four festivals and return carrying the wiyana in procession; to weed and clean the maluwa for the perahera and assist in decorations; to keep the anamestro in repair; to give two days a year to thatching the dewale; to give adukku to the Basnayaka Nilame during the perahera and to accompany him thither, and to present him with 40 leaves of betel and a kevilikada at the new year.

Three Asweddum Pangu.—Tenants: Welu Gammahelage, Walugamage, Kumburego, Wattege, Nayage, Totapolege, Alutgamage, Tonnehenege, Vitaranage, Pallege, Kehelaraswege, and Pallo and Uda Henayala. Hold $10\frac{1}{2}$ acres field, 3 acres garden, and $23\frac{1}{2}$ acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 62.50): to pay gaupadura at the rate of a tangama a pela and to give straw to the dewale at the rate of ten kerali per pela; to give every year a wahumketta and a hiramane to the dewale, also to the Basnayaka Nilame; at the new year and at the perahera to give an arecanut cutter to the Basnayaka Nilame, the Wannakurala, and the Vidano.

UDAWELA.—A village in Medapalata korale, Yatinuwara.

Stream.—Udawela-ela.

Hills.—Ma-ussadora-Kandureliya, Udawelakanda, Udumaldara-Kandureliya.

Population in 1871, 381 (199 males, 182 females); in 1881, 386 (201 males, 185 females); in 1891, 284 (141 males, 143 females). Low caste.

In 1878 $64\frac{1}{2}$ acres (32a. 1p. 4l.) of paddy land were registered, of which $23\frac{1}{2}$ acres paid Rs. 87.79; $41\frac{1}{2}$ acres were redeemed.

Families.—Alut Durayalage, 351. Bulatwattege, 35,724, 50,565, 51,624. Delangege, 13,092 (Talpoṭa Saka 1683, 1721). Deniytege, 59,744. Depadeniyage, 59,744. Galpotta-madage, 6,298, 28,726, 31,658, 8,270 (N. S.). Hapugaha-angege, 32,286. Haturu-sinhage, 8,270 (N. S.). Kankanige, 351. Medamadittege, 11,629, 37,680. Medamaditto Pallege, 25,991, 28,726, 31,658, 78,414. Medamaditte Pansalagawage, 28,726, 31,658. Moormen, 50,565, 51,624. Pallege, 14,629, 37,680. Pallemadittege, 11,876, 11,559 (Talpoṭa Saka 1711-24). Polgahadeniyage, 11,876, 11,559. Randuniporuge, 35,775. Rankiralage, 54,060, 66,367. Taninchi Durayalage, 13,092. Udawalpolage *alias* Bulatwattege, 54,060, 66,367. Walpola Ummase, 59,744. Waraka-angege, 6,298, 13,092.

(1761 A.D.).—When Waraka-ange Abakkha, a hewaya (soldier) of Udawela, was ready to proceed to the camp at Puttalmu, he made over Angkumbura 2 pelas and its appurtenant chenas to his wife Kaluajja, who rendered assistance to him, upon Talpoṭa Saka 1683. Witnesses: Danturo Muliyanse of Udawela, Gammale, Abakkha-ange Payindakaraya, Pandita Naidu, Halpotamada Haturu-sinhaya of Udawela, Kandannapuraya of the same village, Alut Duraya of the same village, Lagamuwa of the same village, Pallemaditta of the same village.

The above-named Kaluajja in Saka 1721 (1799 A.D.) made over her lands to her grandson Ran Kira, having received assistance from him. Witnesses: Dehideniye Arachchila, Bulatwatte Delgahakumbura of Udawela, Hapudugaya of the same village, Alutdeniya of the same village. 13,092.

(1789 A.D.). Polgahadeniyage Dantuwa, of Udawela in Medapalata of Yatinuwara, being much involved in debt, sold and transferred the upper 1 pela of Polgahadeniya and its appurtenances, with goodwill, to Pallemaditte Garu-ajja, and received from him 90 ridis and 15 amunu 3 pelas of paddy, under the constellation Keti, on Saturday, the twelfth day of the waning moon of the month Po-on, in the year of Saka 1711. Witnesses: Payindakaraya &c.

Duluwa, Egalage Billinda, Galpottemada Pincha, Pottetipitiyalage Billinda, Medanaditte Waduwa, Pallemaditte Dingiriya, Elagalage Hatana, Pahala Pallemaditte Hidda. Talpot written by Arambage Nekatta. 14,889.

(1802 A.D.).—Kahatagaha Unamuwa of 5 pelas and its appurtenances which belonged to Randeni Purajja of Udawela were powerwed by Saranajja, and by him granted to his son Amangili-ajja, and as he had no male issue he transferred the lands to his grandson Puncha, the son of his younger daughter, upon deed dated under the constellation Uturuputupa, on Saturday, the tenth day of the waxing moon of the month Il, in the year of Saka 1724. Witnesses: Tumpanege Arachchila of Waturakumbura, Kankanige Payindakaraya of Mamudawala, from Udawela, Batuwatta, Narangastennege Nanbonda-ajja, Delgahakumburege Nabhajja, Deniyegge Dotunajja, Galpottemada Pallego Dantunajja, Udagge Galpote Madaya, Waraka-ange Appallagolaya, Kirindiwel-polge Naida, Hapugaha-anga, Kiri Naida of the same family, Alut Duraya, Medanaditte Yaklessa, Ukkunajja of the same family, Pallego Kiribaiya, Nadatalawe Arambagecharyna, Udagage Billindajja, Polgahadeniya, Diyapalagoda Del-anga, Elagalla, Dantuwa. 11,876.

UDAWELA.—A village in Palispattu East, Lower Dumbura.

Stream.—Rikamulla-oya.

Hill.—Walawattekele hola.

Population in 1871, 415 (223 males, 192 females); in 1881, 484 (259 males, 225 females); in 1891, 342 (167 males, 185 females).

In 1878 2½ acres (17a. 1p. 9l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 76 acres paid Rs. 287.72; the rest were redeemed.

Families.—Gadipolawattege, 67,190, Kolutuwakkuge, 86,209, Korallage, 86,209, Udawela Gammahelage Dingiri Menka (*Jud. T., p. 129*), Welipolage, 74,805, Wewala Jayasinhage 67,190.

UDAWELA.—A village in Udasiya Pattuwa South, Upper Dumbura.

Hill.—Galbokkekanda.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 96 (48 males, 48 females); in 1891, 87 (41 males, 46 females).

In 1878 17½ acres of paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 62.59.

UDAWELA.—A village in Gandake korale, Upper Dumbura.

WADAWALAKANDA is a hamlet.

Streams.—Alakolanawo-oya, Horakando-oya.

Hills.—Dumbanagalakanda, Kobonillekanda.

Population in 1871, 620 (335 males, 285 females); in 1881, 214 (112 males, 102 females); in 1891, 251 (135 males, 116 females).

In 1878 132½ acres of paddy land were registered, of which 112 paid Rs. 313.32; 19½ acres redeemed.

In the king's time land held for the service of furnishing mustard and green gram for the king's stores (*Jud. Com., 5th April, 1824*).

Families.—Ellege, 9,432 (Talpot Saka 1712), 30,560, Gedarakumburege (*Jud. Com., 5th April, 1824*), Gerakugahahenege (*Jud. Com., 5th April, 1824*), Kumburege, 8,675 (N. S.), Moragollege, 8,395, 9,432, 8,675 (N. S.), Reklagoda Lekam Mahatmaya, son of Nugawela Ratenahatmaya, 8,395 (Talpot Saka 1708).

(1786 A.D.).—On Sunday, the seventh day of the waxing moon of the month Wesak, in the year of Saka 1708, when I, Moragolle Gammahelage Pinchi Hani Gammah, of Udawela in Gandake korale of Gampaha in Dumbura, had undisturbedly possessed Moragollekumbura of 2 amunu 2 pelas for seventy-three years, I was reduced to poverty and was involved in debt, I received 200 ridis from Nugawela Ratenahatmaya of Hari-pattuwa, and finally sold unto him the said field and its appurtenances. Witnesses who know the granting of this land voucher are Galkada Arachchila of Udawela, Walala Korala of Dumbura, Gomagoda Arachchila, Udawela Muhandirama, Tibbotugoda Haggidiya, and for writing this Talpot, Harankahawe Lekama is witness. May it prosper. 8,395.

(1790 A.D.).—Welamaluwe Kombihani and her son Wanni Arachchila, of Hanwella in Dumbura, granted Welamaluwekumbura 1 amunu and 2 pelas belonging to the former to Udawela Korala, under the constellation Suwana, on Tuesday, the last day of the waning moon of the month Uduwak in the year of Saka 1712. Witnesses: Pallego Gammah, Siyambalagahage

Migonsattuwa, Polgahakumbure Vidano, Talagunekumbure Daiya, Udawela Atapattu Arachchila, Ekaneka Arachchila, Alutgamaya, Pattiyagedara, Tumbadeniya, Kaluwa Panditaya. Talpot written by Ratneka Kankaniya of Poddalgoda. 9,432.

UDAWELA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Hariyapattu.

In the Census of 1871 Attaragama and Udawela are grouped together; united population, 228 (110 males, 118 females). It is not in the Census of 1881 nor of 1891.

Udawela Wijoyakon Mudiyanse and Udawela Herat Mudiyanse, witnesses to a deed in 1692 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 106*).

Udawela Rala a witness to a deed 1704 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 354*).

The Dunuwila family had land here (*Vol. I., p. 197*).

UDAWELA.—A village in Kandukara Pahala korale, Udapalata.

In the Census of 1871 Naranwita, Andiyakadawara, Udawela, and Maham are grouped together; united population, 313 (187 males, 126 females). It is not mentioned in the Census of 1881 nor of 1891.

UDAWELA.—A village in Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North, in Lensa-dora-wasam.

Stream.—Wadunnawelo-ela.

Hill.—Nayakumburekanda.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 9 (4 males, 5 females); in 1891, 6 (4 males, 2 females). Nilamakkarayo.

King Walagam Bahu dedicated this village to the eyes of the recumbent image of Buddha in the Dambulu Vihare, and called it Desdeniya (*Vol. I., p. 126*).

In the Service Tenures Register, the vihare is registered as owner of four pangu. Tenants: Nilagama Patabendigo, Patabendigo, Tittawelgolle Dewabage, Wattege, Kongahage, Wattegammeddige, Nekatge, Pahalage, and Udawelage. [Hold 39] acres field, one-fourth of an acre garden, and 116 acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 126-20): to appear before the Nayaka Unnanse at the old and new year with a kevilipettiya, 40 leaves of betel, and 30 fanams (3s. 9d.) as ganpanduru and a penumkada; to serve at the vihare as painters, i.e., to provide 2 men for ten days a year, the vihare supplying materials; yearly to wash the tira and asana cloths of the vihare at the Nanumura Mangallaya, and once a month the cloths of the Nayaka Unnanse and the other priests; to supply piruwata to the seven Upasakaralla at the four festivals, and to carry the wiyana at the Agaswedamawima from Akuramboda; to put up white cloths at the Dewrajage for the four festivals; to keep in repair and whitewash with makul 8 ft. of the mandappe and vihare wall, repair 4 ft. of the walahkada, and thatch and repair a legunge of the paneda, and cowdung the floor of the vihare; at the Nanumura, Alutsal, and Katti Mangalla to give a kevilikada and a neliya of oil; yearly in the honey season to give one muttiya of mipeni and a pumpkin, or in lieu of it sixpence; to contribute to the dankat for fifteen days in the *was* season three neli of rice, a coconut, and condiments daily; to give one penny as siwurumla, and yearly one or two men for ten days for timber work and general repair and upkeep of the vihare premises; to accompany the Nayaka Unnanse to Kandy on one journey a year, providing one palanquin bearer; to pound paddy and deliver the rice at the pansala gabadawa. The third panguwa provides two men for two days' gannure at the vihare, the village taking its turn with seventeen others. The fourth puts up a granary at Nayakumbura.

UDAWELAGAMA.—A village in Inamaluwa korale, Matale North, in Gedigawelane-wasam.

It is 4 miles from the high road.

In the Census of 1871 Gedigawelana, Udawelagama, and Indigawewa are grouped together; united population, 157 (81 males, 76 females). Population of Udawelagama in 1881, 52 (26 males, 26 females); in 1891, 59 (33 males, 26 females). Tom-tom Beaters, Weavers.

In 1878 $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres (1a. 0p. 8l.) of paddy land were registered, of which half an acre (8 lahans) paid lte. 1; the rest were redeemed.

The inhabitants suffer much from parangi.

Paddy cultivation infrequent.

UDISPATTUWA.—A village in Uduisiya Pattuwa North, Upper Dumbura.

Stream.—Godamunne-oya.

Hill.—Inuankanda or Rilamullehela.

Population in 1871, 220 (118 males, 102 females); in 1881, 515 (274 males, 241 females). In 1891: of Udispattuwa, 368 (180 males, 188 females); of Udispattuwa Rilamulla, 72 (33 males, 39 females); total, 440 (213 males, 227 females).

In 1878 $126\frac{1}{2}$ acres of paddy land were registered, of which 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ paid Rs. 390.60.

A vernacular school.

Families.—Ankelipitiye Unnanse, 56,509. Godakumburege, 97,735. Hakmana Amunugama Walawwa, 95,318. Hijjahagolage, 18,185 (Talpots Saka 1735-46-18). Jambugahage, 29,910. Kekulandage, 29,910. Kumburege, 73,956. Madugalle Tikiri Banda, 95,318. Manikkubudage, 81,185. Medage, 64,446. Mimure Walawwa, 81,185. Moormen, 66,650, 69,715, 4,193 (N. 8.). Nekatage, 87,835. Palihenage, 56,509. Palle Walawwa, 81,185. Pallege, 87,835. Peradeniya Walawwa, 4,193 (N. 8.). Ritigahawattege, 56,509. Sandarage, 18,185. Tamils, 42,015. Tennege, 42,015. Udage Walisundara Muliyanage, 73,956. Waradiwala Tennege, 28,738.

(1813 A.D.).—Millagahage Sirimal Gammabe, of Udispattuwa in Dumbura, received assistance from Sandarage Gammabe and transferred to him the field Godaliyadda 2 pelas and its appurtenances, upon Talpot dated under the constellation Suwama, on Sunday, the fifteenth day of the waxing moon of the month II, in the year of Saka 1735. Witnesses: Koralege Kawrala, Tennege Menikrala, Millagahage Menikrala, Gallelego Punchappu, Henaya of Nilgala, Ukkawa Vijayana, 18,185.

UDISPATTUWE VIHARE.—Rettepola Siddhartha Unnanse and Godamunne Vipassi Unnanse, incumbents of the vihare, brought the action 28,738 against Waradiwala Tennege Menika, for a field and its high land.

UDAGAMA PATTINI DEWALE.—In 1859 Migonkattuwege Hami Kapurula said the present dewale was built by his father after the rebellion of 1818; the old one was destroyed at that time. The original dewale is said to have been founded in King Wimala Dharma's time. Two fields were dedicated by King Senarat.

The Kapurula produced the following deed:—

(1768 A.D.).—This grant was made under the constellation Uturuputaps, on Friday, the eleventh day of the month Nikini, in the year of Saka 1690. The paraveni lands belonging to me, Mahantege Anurappu Kapurula, of Udagama in the Pansiya pattuwa of Dumbura, viz., Pattinkekumbura of 2 pelas, the upper 2 pelas of Makuldeniye Aswedlungodarakumbura, Agalakapuhene Aswedlungokolegollehena, Dodangahamulahena, Nellipahanehena, Diwalewatta, the Wauata purchased by payment of money to Surihami, the house which was occupied by Mahante Aechhila, all these were granted to my grandson Tetturala. Witnesses to this Kottegoda Gammabe I know, Medage Muliyanse of the same village I know, Jambugahawatta of the same village I know, Abaddahami I know, Kavisekarage Vidane I know, Megolagehage Nekatrala I know, Dingittiya Badahelaya I know, Wattuwa Duraya I know. With the knowledge of these witnesses I on my deathbed gave to my grandson Tetturala. Any person giving evidence or assisting in any lawsuit respecting this shall be led in the path to see Buddha; any person making any dispute respecting this shall have to suffer vengeance seven times. My grand-on Tetturala may swear on oil, cowdung, or the seven ordals and nothing will happen to him.

This dewale pays five fanams, in lieu of service, to the Kandy Pattini Dewale. It has lands at Embdagama, Elabeddegama, Nilgala, and Godamunna (T. L. C. 517, Office 120).

Migonkattuwege, Mahakumburege, Giganage, Polgollege, Pinwattege, and Kavisekarage, as tenants of a Kapu Panguwa of the dewale, hold $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres fields and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres gardens. Services (commutable for Rs. 25.85): the panguwa is held in four shares: Nos. 1 and 2 hold one share, No. 3 one, Nos. 4 and 5 one, and

No. 6 one. Each share to furnish one Kapurala, who all perform duty at the same time; each to supply straw and thatch the dewale, multenge, and bewisimandappe, *i.e.*, share No. 1 150 bundles of straw, No. 2 100, No. 3 150, No. 4 100; each to do any repairs with mud and wattle to the buildings; each to decorate the temple for the festivals; each to supply at each of the festivals 2 *pala* paddy, one *neliya* salt, one *neliya* chilli, ten ripe coconuts, one plantain bunch, one puhulgediya, and one wattakkagediya.

UDUBOGAWA.—A village in Udapalata korale, Tumpano, under the Wettewe Arachchi.

It is not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 42 (20 males, 22 females); in 1891, 30 (13 males, 17 females). Chunam makers.

UDUDENIYA.—A village in Hewawissa korale, Lower Hewaheta, 12½ miles from Kandy. At the end of the minor road from Talatu-oya to the high road to Hanguranketa. Path to Uduwela and Maussakela to right and joins De Soysa's road to Hanguranketa, a ¼ mile south of the 13th milepost.

Stream.—Dangomuwe-oya, Ma-oya.

Hills.—Gurubeddekanda, Unuwinnakanda.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Dangamuwa; united population, 392 (210 males, 182 females). Population of Ududeniya in 1881, 166 (77 males, 89 females); in 1891 228 (114 males, 114 females).

In 1878 71½ acres (*35a. 3p. 3l.*) of paddy land were registered, of which 51½ acres paid Rs. 168.02.

The Galagoda family had extensive lands here (4,394, 52,351, 62,656, 62,849, 63,713, 64,772, 64,777, 64,951).

Sivamana Chetty was the principal man here; he owned extensive property, including some which belonged to the Galagoda family (see above cases and 68,525).

Families.—Balsuri Dawundage, 57,857. Bandarawattege, 44,315. Delwattege, 52,351, 62,849. Ekanayaka Jayasekara Senewiratna Wasala Herat Mudiyanse-lage Pallege of Bogomuwa, 59,585. Ekiriye Loku Arachchige and Kuda Arachchige, transfer by, to Galagoda Adikaram Nilame in 1805 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 249*). Gedarakumburege, 44,315. Holiya Bandaralaye Ekiriyege of Bogomuwa, 44,315. Koralege, 84,793. Moormen, 6,218, 71,647, 72,222, 92,603. Mulgampolage, 59,585. Nekatge, 84,793. Tamils, 68,525, 71,647, 72,222. Ududeniye Unnanse (*Vol. I., p. 320*). Warawatte Mudiyanse-lage, 17,554 (Talpot Saka 1736). Wirasekara Panditaratna Mudiyanse-lage, 44,315.

(1811 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1736. Hiletta of 1 *pala*, which was sold by Warawattege Punchi Appu of Ududeniya to Ukkuwajja of Bopitiya, has been redeemed by Warawattege Tikirala, paying 50 *ridis* and 4 *amunu* of paddy. Witnesses: Yatibopitiye Korala, Watapuluge Atu Korala, Jayasundarage Arachchila, Divurapuwatte Arachchila, Marassana Arachchila. Angunawatte Korala, Gongala Duraya, Ekiriyege Arachchila, Ududeniye Palibenarala, Ududeniye Kankamam Nilame. 17,554.

UDUDENIYA MADIGE.—A hamlet of the above, inhabited by Moormen. It is not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 177 (96 males, 81 females); in 1891, 140 (72 males, 68 females). The Moormen were expelled from this hamlet by the last king of Kandy (6,218).

UDUDENIYA.—A village in Kandukara Pahala korale, Udapalata.

In the Census of 1871 Ududeniya, Wowatenna, Tundeniya, and Kahawatta grouped together; united population, 324 (173 males, 151 females). It is not in the Census of 1881 nor of 1891.

UDUDENIYA.—A village in Kohonsiya pattuwa, Matale South, in Padiwita-wasam.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Kaluwalgoda; united population, 81 (44 males, 37 females). Population of Ududeniya in 1881, 53 (27 males, 26 females); in 1891, 59 (32 males, 27 females). Wuhumpurayo, Vellalas.

In 1878 10½ acres (*5a. 0p. 5l.*) of paddy land were registered, of which 9½ acres paid Rs. 32.04. An oya, which rises in Mudiwala, irrigates the fields.

The original settler was Warisamana Dewaya.

Families.—Durayalage, 37,707. Epitabenoge, 3,305 (N. S.). Udhage, 37,707. Ududeniye Durayalage, 47,284, 67,457. Watagoda Udhage, 3,305 (N. S.). Yakuwale Durayalage, 3,305 (N. S.).

Remains of an ancient dowale dedicated to Wiramunda Dewiya.

UDUGALPITIYA.—A village in Kandupalata korale, Yatinuwara, near Kadugannawa. Frontier village at the pass.

Stream.—Kadugannawo-ela.

It is not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 517 (287 males, 230 females); in 1891, 557 (299 males, 258 females). Durayo, Rodi.

In the H. L. M. 32½ acres (16a. 1p. 0l.) of paddy land were registered in the names of Mutugalpeliya, Kuda Duraya, Perumbodaya, Delankapeliya, Ayitta Batgamaya, Haturu-inhupeliya, Ponna Duraya, Etugalpeliya, Mola Duraya, Kuda Durayanguwe Ediri-inhaya, Haturu-inhaya. 5½ acres (2a. 3p. 2l.) were separately registered in the name of the Kotabogoda Vihare.

In 1878 27½ acres (13a. 3p. 1l.) were registered, of which 11½ acres paid Rs. 56.92; 14 acres were redeemed.

Families.—Amarasinha Arachchige, 50,131. China Mestri, 1,737. Delankapeliye, 2,809 (N. S.). Durayalage, 33,163. Edirisinhage, 29,835. Etugalge, 29,835, 30,811, 36,931. Haputalage, 36,931. Hulawalige, 30,811 (Talpot Saka 1755). Ketihitiyawage, 28,830 (Talpot Saka 1750). Mestriyage, 50,131. Moragodage, 33,163. Names of Durayo of Udugalpitiya (*Vol. I., p. 411*). Nugatennege, 30,811. Pallegama Durayalage, 8,201 (Talpot Saka 1665, 1710, 1730). Pancha Vitamge, 50,131. Ponna Durayalage, 33,163. Pitakotuwe Galmurukkuwa (Rodiya), 30,011. Sakkorale Hawadiya, 1,737. Tammannagodage (*Jud. Com., 22nd September, 1827*), 8,531 (Talpot Saka 1721), 28,830, 33,163, 37,793. Wagalammulle. Rattaran Walli and Randistri (Rodiya women), 30,011. Walakadawattege, 3,777, 43,990, 61,379.

(1713 A.D.).—The fields Ambalapitiya 2 pelas 5 lahas, Kohohitiyawa 2 pelas 5 lahas, and Na-ula 2 pelas, and 3 gardens, and 5 chenas were the paraveni property of Ananduwa Duraya (the younger brother of Menika Duraya) of Udugalpitiya, who possessed the same for a hundred years; and at his death bequeathed to his son Rajapaksa Duraya, who possessed for eighty years; and at his death bequeathed to his son Pancha Duraya, who, having possessed the lands for fifty years, in the year of Saka 1665, of the month Binara, on Saturday, the first day of the waning moon, finally made over the same to his son-in-law Tikka. Witnesses: Ganage Rala of Kotabogoda, Arachchila of the same village, Henaya of the same village, Achari Naide of the same village, Atapattu Arachchila of Kandangama, Tammannagoda Peruma Duraya of Udugalpitiya, Ukkadawatte Horatala Duraya, Kuda Duraya, Seya Duraya, Pancha Duraya of Kotalligola.

(1666 A.D.).—Sinhalapeliya, of Udugalpitiya in Kandupalata of Yatinuwara, was possessed of Medaliyadda of Lamuna and the garden appertaining to it, he having been reduced to poverty and being heavily indebted went to Pilima Talawwe Disamahatmaya's Walawwa, and stating the facts to him prayed and begged of him and got 250 ridis and made over his paraveni panguwa to Pilima Talawwe Sabaragamuwe Disamahatmaya, agreeing that neither he, Sinhalapeliya, nor his heirs, relations, or any persons not related to him would hereafter make any dispute either by word or deed; this land grant was written and given on Monday, the seventh day of the month Bak, in the year of Saka 1668. Witnesses to this are Kandangama Atapattu Achchila I know, Kotabogoda Siralurala I know, Walgowwagoda Marasin Arachchila I know.

(1788 A.D.).—Kuda Duraya having received assistance from his daughter Dingawi, granted to her, Diwela 2 amuna and its appurtenances, and the two portions of Hewa Pangu attached to the same, Na-ule Udhadeniya, and Palledeniya, upon this Talpot, under the constellation Rewatiya, on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of the waxing moon of the month Bak, in the year of Saka 1710. Witnesses: the four guardian deities, Kotabogoda Ralaband, Waturakumbure Ralaband, Kotte Vidane, Manganmuna Rala, Meddumara, Hulawaliya of Udugalpitiya, Polwatta of the same village, Walakadawatta of the same village, Perumbodaya of the same village, Sinhalaya of the same village, Nelligamuwa of the same village, Kalumija Kuda Duraya, on the eve of his death, bequeathed the lands to Dingawijja, who bequeathed to Mohotajja and E-andu.

(1799 A.D.).—Land voucher written and granted under the constellation Puwaputupa on Monday, the thirteenth day of the waning moon of the month Medhinna, in the year of Saka 1721. I, Lankapeliye Ukkuya, of Tammannagoda Udugalpitiya in Kandupalata of Yatinuwara, being at the point of death,

do hereby make over unto my wife Kirijja all my paraveni lands which I possessed for forty seven years, viz., the middle 2 pelas of Mediyatalawa, Tammannagoda-watta in which I live, &c., to be possessed by her in paraveni, save and except the upper 1 pela of the said field, the paraveni property of my grandmother Kirijja, and the piece of garden attached to the pela, which my grandfather Ukkuwa granted to my daughter Girangi. I have granted this to my wife Kirijja declaring that Ukku, who lived with me, and my brother Kira and my descendants shall suffer calamities at the ordeal oath should they dispute this. Those persons to whom thou shalt give will not suffer from such calamities. Witnesses to this are Pahlawele Arachchila of Alanduwa, Eugalpitiya, Udugalpitiya, Kaduware Duraya of the same village, Ran Kira, Pallegama Duraya, Tammannagoda Somittara, Dingira, Mamudawelage Sakra Peliya, Alagettene Katu Duraya, Pallege Gannahe of Kandangama, Panna Duraya of the same village. Written by Ganegoda Veda. 8,531.

(1808 A.D.). - On Monday, the full moon day of the month II, in the year of Saka 1730, Pallegama Duraya, of Kaduware Udugalpitiya, made over unto his niece Sangu and her husband Yamankudayalage Kaluwa the field Naulenduniya, a house, and garden which he had obtained from Pilina Talawwe Maha Nilame. Witnesses: Malgammama Ralahami, Gampola Vidane, Maha Hulawaliya, Ganegoda Veda of Lagamuwa, Ambagahakotuwe Berakariya, Kahatagaha-kotuwa, Ukuwa Makanduraya Menika, Sakra Peliya. Written by Talagahakotuwe Berakariya. 8,201

UDUGALPITIYA-KUPPAYAMA. - A Rodiya hamlet of Udugalpitiya, in Medapalata korale, Yatinuwara.

In the Census of 1871 the population of Haliyadda, Kattota, Kotabogoda, and Kuppayama was 391 (195 males, 196 females). It is not in the Census of 1881. Population in 1891, 22 (13 males, 9 females).

UDUGAMA. - A village in Gampabasiya pattuwa, Matule South. The wasam includes Udugama, Ellepola, Medagama, and Golahenwatta.

Herat Bandara, son of the Vedda King of Opalgala, was the original settler.

This is the first of the five villages of Gampabasiya pattuwa.

Population in 1871, 554 (298 males, 256 females); in 1881, 552 (292 males, 260 females); in 1891, 529 (274 males, 255 females). Vellalas, Mudaliperuwas, Pannayo, Wahumpurayo, Tom-tom Beaters, Blacksmiths.

In 1878 60½ acres (30a. 1p. 2l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 42½ acres paid Rs. 86-07, 16½ were redeemed; the rest were uncommuted.

WALAWWA. - Udugama Mahatmeyo, an attendant on the queens of the last king of Kandy (1,156, D. C. M.).

Udugama Palihana Nilame's daughter married Dorakumbura Adikaram, and was the mother of the late Dorakumbura Disava, 2,710, D. C. M. (*Vol. I., pp. 192-3, 410*).

Udugama Menikrala gave his lands to his sister on Talpot 1808 A.D., licking her hand (*Vol. I., p. 422*).

Families. - Abekon Korala, 55,869, 65,731, 67,567, 78,295. Abekonge Rato Rala, grandson of Baddege Duggannarala and his wife Dombawala Mahatmeyo, 19,638. Abekon Mudiyan-selage, 30,590. Abekon Mudiyan-selage, 8,458 (N. S.). Baddege Golu Banda, 2,266, 2,311, D. C. M., 39,112. Baddege Udage Punchirala, 19,179. Badawattege 33,604. Bannekege, 2,671, D. C. M., 38,819, 65,731, Chettie, 63,357, 82,562. Dimbulgahamudage (*Jud. Com., 6th January, 1823*). Dalawelage, 19,179 (Talpots Saka 1720-55), 20,020, 55,869. Duggannarallage *alias* Pannakakotuwe Mudiyan-selage, 55,869, 78,295. Ellepola Rewata Umanse, 2,266, D. C. M., 19,179, 19,638 (Talpot Saka 1734). Galapitige, 65,011, 73,680. Gannag Mubandirama, son of Udugama Duggannarala, 144, 1,834, 3,592, D. C. M. Gammullege, 2,674, D. C. M. (Talpot Saka 1683). Gangodage, 3,196 (N. S.). Hapugahawattege, 65,014, 73,680. Hawadiya Durayalage, 59,182. Herat Mudiyan-selage Eroda Walawwa, 19,179, 20,626, 21,055, 26,020, 28,205, 41,372, 49,186, 55,869, 67,731, 67,933, 67,520, 67,567, 67,568, 68,785, 82,675, 96,011 (Talpot Saka 1738-50). Jayatilaka Punchi Banda, 9,500 (N. S.). Konaruge, son of Udugama Mahatmeyo, 1,156, D. C. M. (Talpots Saka 1508, 1582, 1705, Sirtus 1690, 1721, 1725), 29,229, 32,182. Korale Arachchillage, 19,179, 20,626, 21,055, 26,020, 55,869. Kottalbaddege Duggannarala, 1,831, 2,339, D. C. M. Kottalbaddege, 2,311, D. C. M., 28,205, 39,112, 41,372, 65,933, 67,568. Kottalbadde Pallege, 19,179, 29,229. Kotuwege Walawwa, 56,720. Low-country Sinhalese, 55,869, 78,295, 3,196 (N. S.). Medage, children of Dumbukola Banda,

2,674, 3,063, 3,621, D. C. M. (Talpot Saka 15-2). **Mela Walawwa**, 63,337, 73,820, Muhandirumge, 82,562, Moormen, 38,819, 39,734, 56,720, 63,337. Mudiyanselage, 3,063, D. C. M. (Talpot Saka 1720). **Padi Muhandiramalage**, 30,590, Palihena Walawwa, 35,920, 5,186, N. S. (Vol. I, p. 182). **Pallege Muhandirama**, 3,722, D. C. M. Paracalakotuwa, 19,179, 26,020, 55,869, Polwattege, 3,621, D. C. M. (Talpot Saka 1725). **Polwate Walawwa**, 8,158 (N. S.), Rambukwelle Ekanayake Wijayarathna Walala Mudiyanselage, 82,562, Ratwate Disaya (*Jud. Com. 6th January, 1925*). **Talgohawattige**, 33,604, Tamila, 9,940 (N. S.). **Uugama Arachchola**, 2,674, D. C. M. **Uugama Durgaunara**, 19,638 (Talpot Saka 1729). **Uugama Palihawadana Rala** in 1813 A.D. (Vol. I, p. 416). **Uugama Muhandirama**, 111, 2,266, D. C. M. **Uugama Porakara Muhandirama** *et alia* Polwattege, 33,604. **Uugama Unnan** (Vol. I, pp. 181, 186; *ant.*, p. 706). **Uugama Watte Muhandirama**, 19,638, 28,265. **Uupihillage**, 28,265, 39,734, 41,672, 65,933, 67,568. **Warapitiye Walawwa**, 19,179, 26,020, 49,186, 55,869. **Wattegedara Muhandirama**, 2,266, D. C. M. **Wijayakon**, D. D., 2,341, D. C. M., 39,412. **Wikramackara, John**, grandson of Warapitiye Kunammaduwe Lokana, 19,186.

(1690 A.D.). On Wednesday, the seventh day of the waxing moon of the month Durutu, in the year of Saka 15-2. The Gampanguwa belonging to me, Pallege Hithappu, of Uugama in Gampaha Pahalagam-siya pattuwa of Matale, has been granted by me to my nephew Pinchi Hani up in this Talpot to be possessed in paraveni: Mamiya 2 petas, Mandanda 1 pela, Gelarawatta, &c. Witnesses who know the same are Konainge Laggala Rala of this village, Kalurumma of the same village, Wijakage Konappu, Bannekage Hapu Appu, Wellege Suri Appu, M-yya Achariya of the same village, Wattuwa Henaya. Known to these persons this has been granted. Should any person assist this even by a word he will enjoy heavenly and worldly happiness.

(1694 A.D.). On Wednesday, the twelfth day of the month Durutu, in the year of Saka 1616. I, Pithappu, of Uugama in having received a s-tance from Pinchi Hani, the land-bonzon, to me have been given in paraveni to him. This Talpot has been written and granted the fields, Kurupapitiya 3 petas, Palapawala 2 petas, Gelarawatta, &c. Witnesses who know the same are Arachchola of Uugama, Appu of the same village, Tikiri Appu of the same village, Mennwara Hani of Mederama, Appu of the same village, Ellapala Mudiyanselage, Kalandawa Appuhami of Ellapala, Gampama Muhandirama, Langu Appu of Totagomuwa, Uugama Henaya. Should any of my relations, non-relations, or any outsiders contest or dispute the property which I have granted with the knowledge of these witnesses, they shall suffer the calamities of the five ordeal, whenever they swear. You, Pinchi Hani, who obtained from me, your children and grandchildren, and those who inherit from you will suffer no such calamities.

(1761 A.D.). Under the constellation Pusa, on Monday, the eleventh day of the waxing moon of the month Poosa, in the year of Saka 1683, Mapitiya 1 tumma, and Mamiya 1 pela and the appertinences of the same which belonged to Bannekge Sribaddana, of Uugama in Pahalagam-siya pattuwa of Matale, were given over by him to Pitiyige Rate Rala's brother Medagama Rala. When Medagama Rala was ordered by the king's messengers to go to the camp at Kalundipola he refused to go, and gave back the Talpot and the gun to the said Sribaddana. Tikirala had fled the country, therefore Sribaddana's forgotten son made over the said Gampanguwa to Bannekge Upacaka Rala and Kaluhami Rala. Witnesses who know the same are Abekonge Siwarala, Achariya of the village, Pancha Panditaya of the village, Palnenge Siwarala of the village, Horanekaraya of the village. Declaring that the said two persons and their children and grandchildren shall have free recourse to any of the five ordeal oaths they like. This Talpot has been given with a good will. The judge who hears and decides this shall enjoy celestial and worldly happiness, shall see Maitri Buddha, and lastly, attain Nirvana. Whoever make injustice to this shall suffer torment in the eight great hells. 2,674, D. C. Matale.

(1778 A.D.).—On Wednesday, the first day of the waning moon of the month Wesak, in the year of the illustrious and holy King Saka 1720, I, Dewatege Abekon Mudiyanselage Durgaunara, of Ellapala in Pahalagam-siya pattuwa of Matale, being now on my deathbed lying sick at Kandy, have got this Talpot written and granted unto my younger son Ellapala Kuda Unnanse, who is rendering me assistance, and transferred unto him my paraveni Gamulle Panguwa at Medagama, consisting of Gelarawella 1 tumma, Palapawala 2 petas, inclusive of the high and low lands, houses, gardens, and plantations, as there exist no disagreement for this gift among my other three children, Rate Rala, Ukkurala and Uugama Unnanse.

begotten to me, and likewise I desired them to make no dispute hereafter. Should any dispute be made in word or deed against this gift, either by my three children or any of my countrymen, villagers, or any partner of lands, or any one in the family, such persons shall suffer calamities at the ordeal oaths, but my Ellepola Kuda Unnanse, who is now rendering me succour and assistance, shall not suffer therefrom were he to swear on the five ordeals, so declaring, granted. Witnesses who know the same are Nika-welle Unnanse, Kotta-imbulwela Unnanse, Panagomuwe Unnanse, Owitipana Unnanse, Pattapola Unnanse, Wariyapola Unnanse, Dewatege Udugama Unnanse, Dewatege Rato Rala, Ukkurula of the same house, Abekonge Menikrula, Nekatge Kawrala, Walakaduge Sirimalrula, Deniye Siriya Balitiyanna. This Talpot written by me, Kumngomuwe Sumangala Unnanse May this come to pass. 26,920.

SITTU (1799 A.D.).—"Pilima Talawwe." Upon a complaint being made by Golahenwatte Kirula and Dombawala Mahatmeyo against Konarage Mahatmeyo regarding the lands Siyambalawatta of 2 pelas and Wewakumbura of 3 pelas, situate at Udugama in the Kohonsiya pattuwa, Matale, and on inquiry the statements of Golahenwatte Kirula and Dombawala Mahatmeyo being deficient, Konarage Mahatmeyo is rightly entitled to it. This Sittu is therefore granted for the lands Siyambalawatta and Wewakumbura, together with the attached high and low grounds, in the year of Saka 1721, of the month Wesak, on Monday, the second day of the increasing moon, by me, Pilima Talawwe Wijaya-sundara Rajakaruna Nawaratna Attanayaka Bandara Nayaka Mudiyanse Ralahami, who holds the office of Diwya of Matale, with the following officers: Saluwatana Nilame, Maha Lekama, Maha Madigo of Matale, Akuramboda Madige, Bowatte Madige, Kirioruwa, Bogambara, Nalanda Kalawata, and Wibadda. 1,156. D. C. M.

SITTU (1803 A.D.).—"Amunugama." Upon a complaint being instituted by Konarage Muhandirama before Mahasabha against Udugama Mahatmeyo regarding the field Mamiya of 2 pelas extent, situated at Udugama in Kohonsiya pattuwa, Matale, and on inquiry Konarage Muhandirama being deficient in his statements, Udugama Mahatmeyo is rightly entitled to it. It is therefore decreed that Udugama Mahatmeyo do uninterruptedly possess the field Mamiya of 2 pelas, together with the building, gardens, trees, and high and low grounds attached. This Sittu is therefore granted by me, Amunugama Abeyakona Walala Pandita Mudiyanse Ralahami, the first Adigar of Kandy, and by the principal chiefs of Mahawakalsabha. In the year of Saka 1725, of the month Wuk, on Saturday, the seventh day of the increasing moon. 1,156. D. C. M.

(1801 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1726. Mamiya 2 pelas, Kurupanapitiya 2 pelas, Palapatwala 1 pela, and the chenae, belonging to me, Medage Dugannarala, of Udugama in have been, with my good heart, granted unto my daughter Kiri Menika to possess in paraveni; and this Talpot written and given on Saturday, the eighth day of the waning moon of the month Poson. Witnesses who know the same are Siraluge Siwurala of Ellepola, Madakalapuwege Siralurala of the same village, Baddege Appuhani, Medage Punchirala, Dawulkaniya of the same village. Known to these persons this Talpot has been granted. (Imprecations.) May it prosper. 3,063 and 3,621. D. C. Matale.

(1807 A.D.).—On Wednesday, the eleventh day of the waning moon of the month Wuk, in the year of Saka 1729. I, Sirala, the grandson of Abekonge Mudiyanse, of Udugama in Kohonsiya pattuwa of Matale, have made over in paraveni unto Kottalbaddege Herat Mudiyanseage Menikrula, Galahittiyawa 3 pelas, &c. The said portion of my paraveni high and low lands were made over to Herat Mudiyanseage Menikrula on the eve of my death, in consideration of assistance received from him. Witnesses who know that this has been granted to the said Menikrula are Udugama Palihenarala, the Vidane of Ellepola Walawwa, Balawattaluge Kularala of Ellepola, Nekatge Kawrala of the same village, Wijekonge Menikrula of the same village, Welikaduge Sirimalrula of the same village, Wattege Punchirala of Dullewa, Udugama Balitiyanna.

(1812 A.D.).—Under the constellation Berana, on Monday, the second day of the waxing moon of the month Wuk, in the year of Saka 1734. The lands which I have obtained from my brother Abekonge Menikrula, of Udugama in Gampaha of Kohonsiya pattuwa in Matale, namely, 1 pela of Galahittiyawa, &c. These 5 pelas and 6 lahas and the high and low grounds, gardens, tenements, and houses thereto appertaining, together with the original Talpot which I have obtained for these lands, were given by me, Rato Rala, unto my uterine brother Ellepola Rewata Unnanse, to be possessed by him peacefully

and in paraveni. The witnesses who know the same are Uduyama Kiriya Balitiyanna, Konarage Muhandirama, Baldege Dingirala, Balawattalage Anumeti Rala. This has been written by Paragahakotuwe Duggannarala. This Talpot has been given. 19,638.

Herat Abekon Korala and Kiri Banda owned two Ninda Pangu, two gardens of 2½ acres, held by Uduyama Uduwalage Kiri and Uduyama Kiriya Vedakaraya. Services (commutable for Rs. 350): Kiri to give a man to carry two loads to Kandy a year, a female to accompany proprietors' wives on one journey a year; Vedakaraya to accompany on journeys, carrying baggage. Tenants fed when employed.

UDUGODA.—A village in Pallegampaha korala, Lower Dumbura, below Hunnagiriya on the Rawan-oya, Ratimala-oya, Meddogala-oya, and Halgolle-oya.

Hills.—Guruketehela, Hunnagirikanda, Tahaduwehela.

There is an ola from Uduyoda to Kundasale (Uduyoda or Rahas-ola).

Population in 1871, 832 (434 males, 398 females). In 1881, 1,296 (742 males, 554 females). In 1891: of Uduyoda, 392 (203 males, 189 females); of Uduyoda Wela-ihala, 311 (139 males, 172 females): total, 703 (342 males, 361 females).

In the H. L. M. 154½ acres (77a. 1p. 4l.) of paddy land were registered.

In 1878 185½ acres (92a. 2p. 4l.) were registered, of which 149½ acres paid Rs. 54064.

Families.—Abekon Mudiyansele, 61,627. Agalakotuwe, 29,052. Agalakotuwe Herat Mudiyansele, 74,025. Bagawa Angege, 3,847 (N. S.). Boruwege, 8,523, 52,034. Bulatwatte Korallage, 29,052, 70,975. Disanayaka Mudiyansele, 29,052, 35,672, 61,377, 5,583 (N. S.). Hangidige, 68,819. Hantanapitiyege *alias* Madugallage, 16,967, 17,511 (Talpot Saka 1736). Herat Mudiyansele, 61,377. Hirala Angege, 74,025. Hukege, 16,967. Ilukwattege, 56,612. Isipitiye Arachchila, 8,523. Itawellege, 30,261. Ketawalagoda Basanayaka Nilame, 21,086. Koralekumburege, 44,592, 51,710, 59,722. Low-country Sinhalese, 35,672, 42,182, 44,592, 47,325, 49,900, 52,034, 51,710, 59,722, 60,130. Nekatge, 17,180, 52,034, 70,975. Palkadamullege, 50,962, 61,793, 66,518. Pallehenge, 67,202. Pallekumburege, 21,086. Pitawala Durayalage, 32,023, 47,522. Puwakkollege, 56,612. Rajapaksege, 64,815, 67,202. Tamila, 42,182, 47,325, 49,900, 63,311. Udakumbure Wahalkada Mudiyansele, 74,025, 3,847 (N. S.). Uduporuwege, 68,819. Udupitiyege, 17,511. Viharege, 29,052, 52,034, 61,519, 67,422, 70,975. Wanisekara Mudiyansele, 50,962. Waraddana Mudiyansele, 61,519, 67,422, 3,847, 5,110 (N. S.). Wela Ihallage 21,086. Wijekon Mudiyansele Asweddunnege, 50,962, 66,518.

(1814 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1736. I, Hantanapitiye Menikrala Arachchila, of Uduyoda in Pallegampaha of Dumbura, do hereby grant unto my grandson Appuhami, Getarakumbure of 3 pelas and its appurtenant houses, gardens, high and low grounds, belonging to me, to be possessed by him in paraveni. This land voucher has been granted under the constellation Ma on Thursday; the eighth day of the month Nikini. Witnesses who know the same are Kurukogalamula Kapurala, Bulatwatte Meddumarala of the same village, Nekatge Pulingurula of the same village, Rahas-elle Arachchila of the same village, Dikhinnege Maduwa Appu of the same village, Medarakana Naide of the same village. I, Niranpanawe Unnanse, have written this with the knowledge of so many persons and given. (Imprecation-) 16,967.

PARANA VIHARE is an ancient temple. In 1836 Palkumbure Punchirala and another dedicated land to the vihare on a deed (17,307).

Viharege, as tenants of a Nila Panguwa of the Vihare, hold 2 acres field, half an acre garden, and 1 acre hena in four shares. Services (commutable for Rs. 1410): each to weed the maluwa six times a year and to help to sweep it on poya days and the four festivals; to cook multen for the two first towawa on poya days; to help in shifting tiles of the vihare once a year.

ALUT VIHARE.—In 1780 A.D. Gal-ange Ratanaajoti Unnanse gave the following deed to his pupil:—

In the year of Saka 1702. I, Gal-ange Ratanaajoti Terunnan-e, of Talawinna in Pallegampaha of Dumbura, in such a manner that no others, clerical or lay may inherit it, give unto my pupil Gunaratna Bhikshu, of Yatawara, to be possessed by him and by his pupillary successors, with the knowledge of the village headmen, to wit, Medagammedde Aswedduma of Lamana, which was asweddunized by zealous Buddhists by cutting dams and putting up amcuts; Mapitiyehena of 3 pelas given as remuneration for his services in

making copies of sacred books; Saddiharmaratnakare, Ratnawaliya, Jataka-pala, Amawatura, Kudasikhasanne, Mahawaga, Palimuktaka, Itasawahimaya Kathumanisanne, Widarsanadhure, five books of stanzas; of medical books Yagisatke, Yoganne, Arishtasatake, and Sara-wati Nighanduwa; a Siamee beggins-bowl; one ivory-handled fan; a red coconut tree standing on the compound of Migammana Pansala; a green coconut tree near the granary. The above-mentioned lands and plantations, sacred books, medical books, and other priestly requisites are to be in charge of Dodangas-pitiye Korala, Bulawatte Gamrala, Manugaha-elle Nekatralla, and Wadugammelle Naide, Gurunneho, who are to take due care of them, and with the profits thereof to continue the observance of ceremonies in the said vihare, but not to sell nor waste them, only to make use of them from generation to generation. Witnesses to this writing are Upasaka Gammahe, Gamaga Veda Naide, Arambegge Nekat Naide, Aruma Duraya, all of Migammana, and Narandande Korala, we know, and I who wrote this, know it. This was given under the constellation Mula, on Thursday, this fourteenth day of the lunar month Poson, being the fifteenth day of the solar month, *i.e.*, fifteen days after the day on which the sun entered the sign Mithuna. Now, if village headmen were to destroy or otherwise injure these donations, they will be born and tortured in the four principal hells during an infinite period of time. 17,180.

In 1812 Naranpanawe Ummase, the then incumbent of the vihare, purchased land upon the following deed:—

In the year of Saka 1731, I, Bernwe Gunamalrala, of Udugoda in Pallegampala of Dumbura, have, in order that the happiness of heaven may fall to the lot of my mother, who died and went to the other world, and of myself, offered to Udugoda Alut Vihare the 5 lahass of Ketakittulgas-anga of the Aswedduma of 15 lahass which lies beneath the canal of Mahakumbura and high ground of 4 lahass situate below the jak-tree. These said high and low grounds I, the aforesaid Gunamalrala, have on the day aforesaid given to be possessed in paraveni to Naranpanawe Ummase of the said Udugoda Vihare, from whom I have received in cash 55 riddis, the remaining pelas extent of the said Aswedduma and the high ground situate below the azala of 8 lahass, these said high and low grounds. The persons who can bear witness that this land voucher was given on Thursday, the tenth day of under the constellation Ma, are Kuruko-zahamula Kaparala, Itanekumbure Panchirala, Dikhinnege Maluwe Appu, Udurawana Haluwanage Ukkurala, Dewale Yaklessa, and Naranpanawe Wanickarage Siwurala, who drew up this document. These said persons being witnesses, this was given. If there be any that shall contest this he shall most certainly suffer calamity at the ordeal. The said Ummase shall suffer no calamity while swearing on the seven ordeals. 8,523.

There is a dewala dedicated to Pitiyo Dewiyo. It was built, it is said, from the materials of the palace of King Narendra Sinha at Kundasale.

The DALADA MALIGAWA has a panguwa of 8½ acres fields and 3 acres garden held by Agalakotuwege, Deniyege, Konage, Kurukosgahage, Panwilage, and Pitakotuwege. Service (commutable for Rs. 33-40): to pay to the Maligawa Rs. 2 per pela of muddy land.

UDUGODA PALLESIIYA PATTUWA.—A division of Matale North, south of Dambulla.

The road from Kurunegala to Dambulla passes through a corner of the pattuwa. The Nugapapola and Wegodapola Walawwas and Wahakotte village are the most interesting places in the pattuwa.

Population in 1871, 3,400 (1,800 males, 1,600 females), 583 families living in 548 houses; in 1881, 3,584 (1,908 males, 1,676 females), 745 families living in 618 houses; in 1891, 3,092 (1,601 males, 1,491 females), 773 families living in 773 houses.

There are twenty-eight villages (under eight Arachchis): Alutgama, Demabawa, Elamalpota, Howanowela, Kondangomuwa, Kobbowehera, Lenawala, Madipola, Medabedda, Millawana, Miriskuttawa, Nirannoruwa, Nirangomuwa, Nugapapola, Oligama, Padu-anga, Palapatwala, Porokaragama, Puwak attawala, Siyambalagaha-wela, Talakiriya, Wahakotte, Wegodapola, Wehera, Wolamulla, Welegedara, Yatiwehera.

In 1878 the extent of land under paddy cultivation was 1,502½ acres. Commuted 322a. 3p. 3l. (paid Rs. 1,393-12); uncommuted 361a. 3p. 1l.; abandoned 3a. 1p. 7l.; Crown Asweddum 2a. 2p. 3l.; redeemed 27a. 3p. 0l.; temple land 3a. 0p. 0l.; sold by the Crown 27a. 3p. 1l.; total 751a. 0p. 5l.

UDUGODA 'UDASIYA PATTUWA.—A division of Matale North.

A small pattuwa, bounded on the east by Gampahasiya pattuwa, south by Angiri Pallesiya pattuwa, west by Thalawideke korale of Seven Korales, and on the north by Udugoda Pallesiya pattuwa.

WALAWWAS.—Ehelepola Walawwa, Monarawila Walawwa.

ESTATES.—Ambokka, Kent, Mayantenna, Rusigama.

DEWALE.—Ambokke Pattini Dewale.

VIHARA.—Akuramboda, Ehelepola, Monarawila, Rusigama.

Population in 1871 was 3,997 (2,126 males, 1,871 females), 645 families living in 606 houses; in 1881, 1,346 (2,317 males, 2,029 females), 917 families living in 711 houses; in 1891, 3,156 (1,649 males, 1,516 females), 726 families in 724 houses.

The villages (under eight Arachchis) are Akuramboda, Alakola-ela, Ambokka, Ambokudena, Beligammana, Dalupota, Demada-oya, Dewarammulla, Dimbulgomuwa, Ehelepola, Galahitiyagama, Homapola, Kandewatta, Kandewatta (Akuramboda), Kingama, Kiri oruwa, Koholanwela, Kohona, Kosgolla, Koswatta, Kotakumbura, Kotancopola, Mahayaya, Maningomuwa, Miyanakolamada, Monarawila, Nagahapola, Olaganwatta, Paldeniya, Palkada, Pallepola, Parana-gama, Polwatta, Puwakgala-ela, Rusigama, Suduhakurugama, Tembahitiyawa, Tembilideniya, Udekumbura, Urukemulla, Waduressa, Walmoruwa, Welegedara, Yamammulla.

In 1878 1,663 acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 365*a*. 1*p*. 7*½*l. (paid Rs. 1,710.45); uncommuted 167*a*. 1*p*. 2*½*l.; abandoned 3*a*. 3*p*. 3*½*l.; Crown Asweddum 6*a*. 2*p*. 4*½*l.; redeemed 97*a*. 1*p*. 7*½*l.; temple land 118*a*. 2*p*. 7*½*l.; sold by the Crown 72*a*. 0*p*. 3*½*l.; total 831*a*. 1*p*. 9*½*l.

In the Matale Maha Disave Kula-im-pota it is said that Baju Mahage guarded Udugoda korale (*ante*, p. 518). And it is also said that the Ratumahatmayas-ship of Udugoda and the two Muhandiramships and the flag were given to Ehelepola Maha Basnayaka Nilame by King Wijayapala of Godapola (*ante*, p. 552).

UDUNUWARA.—A division of the Kandyan country. Bounded on the north by Yatinuwara, on the east by the Mahaweli-ganga, on the south by Udapalata, and on the west by the Four Korales. It contains 34½ square miles.

It is divided into three palata, each under a Korala. Gangapalata along the Mahaweli-ganga, Kandupalata along the range of hills separating the Central Province from the Four Korales, and Medapalata lying between these two.

Population:—

			In 1881.		In 1891.
Gangapalata korale	...	...	4,893	...	4,185
Kandupalata korale	...	...	3,300	...	3,059
Medapalata korale	...	...	5,655	...	5,446
Estates	...	...	406	...	587
		Total	14,254		13,277
Europeans	...	...	1	...	9
Burghers	...	...	7	...	—
Sinhalese	...	...	11,652	...	10,928
Tamils	...	...	892	...	647
Moormen	...	...	1,694	...	1,687
Malays	...	...	1	...	6
Others	...	...	7	...	—
		Total	14,254		13,277
<i>Religion.</i>					
Christians	...	...	86	...	47
Buddhists	...	...	11,626	...	10,932
Hindus	...	...	837	...	605
Mohammedans	...	...	1,704	...	1,693
Others	...	...	1	...	—
		Total	14,254		13,277

Education.		In 1881.	In 1891.
Men able to read	..	2,600	2,468
Women able to read	...	108	119
Men unable to read	...	4,853	4,354
Women unable to read	...	6,693	6,336
Total		14,254	13,277

In 1878 about 3,369½ acres of paddy land were registered, of which 509a. 1p. 5½l. were commuted, and paid as one-tenth of the produce Rs. 3,485 19; 857a. 2p. 3½l. were redeemed; 26a. 1p. 3l. sold by the Crown; 274a. 2p. 9l. were temple fields; 16a. 2p. 6l. were abandoned; total 1,684a. 2p. 7½l.

Urulawatto Wijesundara Rajakaruna Senewiratna Abeyakon Pendita Mudiyanse Ralahami (Pilima Talawwe), Chief over the Rata and Atapattu of Udunuwara, and also Chief over the temple villages of Udunuwara in 1798 A.D. (*Vol. I., pp. 396-97*).

RATEMAHATMAYAS OF UDUUWARA.—Dunuwila Loku Banda 1833 to 1835 (*Vol. I., p. 196*). Erarawwela 1835 to 1850 and 1859 to 1863 (*Vol. I., p. 227*). Madugalle, senior, 1853 to 1858. Madugalle, junior, 1850 to 1852. Kobbekaduwe, senior, 1864 to 1869. A. E. Paramagama 1870 to 1872. T. B. Panabokke 1872 to 1873. J. R. Paramagama 1873 to 1874. M. B. Nugawela 1874 to 1885. C. B. Nugawela 1885.

UDUPHILLA.—A village in Kohonsiya pattuwa, Matala South, in Purijjalawasam, on the minor road from Balakaduwa to Matala town.

Population in 1871, 437 (233 males, 204 females); in 1881, 458 (235 males, 223 females); in 1891, 400 (198 males, 202 females). Vellalas, descendants of Veddo, Brahmans, and Tamils, Mudaliperuwe, Radalaperuwe, Duggenawiliperuwe, Smiths, Fishers, Sinhala (Dancers), Low-country Sinhalese.

In 1878 5½ acres (2a. 3p. 3l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 4½ acres paid Rs. 13-09; the rest were redeemed.

In the Matala Maha Disave Kada-im-pota it is said that Kulatunga Mudiyanse and Sinhala Viriduwa resided at Udupihilla (*ante, p. 548*). It is also said that Udupihille Kulatunga Mudiyanse, in the reign of King Wijayapala of Gopalapala, received the Kasa-vel and the appointment of Adikarama (*ante, pp. 550-552*).

UDUPHILLE IBALA WALAWWA. — Udupihille Loku Adikarama had two daughters, married out in digna, and three sons: (1) Loku Banda Adikarama; (2) Kuda Banda Korala; and (3) Tikiri Banda (*Vol. I., pp. 311, 312, 342, 343, 367, 368, 392*).

The Loku Adikarama was possessed of a considerable extent of land at Halan-goda, Purijjala, and Udupihilla (29,659).

After the death of Kuda Banda, Korala, there were several litigations for his estate between his widow, children, and grandchildren (58,867, 60,080, 60,105, 63,011, 67,194, 95,410, Test. 958).

Udupihille Rala put to death for having robbed the king's treasury (*Jud. Com., 5th August, 1824*).

Udupihille Adikarama apprehended and imprisoned during the rebellion (*Jud. Com., 26th August, 1820*).

Udupihille Kumarihami, a tenant of the Embili Vihare (*Vol. I., p. 369*).

PARANA WALAWWA.—One of them Arachchi of Manaboda (62,392, 62,395). Udupihille Haluwadana Nilame (*Vol. I., p. 117*).

Udupihille Sunanda Ummase of Udupihille Walawwa was incumbent of the Bandara Arambe Vihare in Kandahena. Harispattu, in 1865 (*Vol. I., p. 413*). Udupihille Ummase of Bowatte Vihare (*Vol. I., p. 218*).

Banneka Mudiyanse, Kulatun Mudiyanse, Tadikara Mudiyanse, and Kodituwakku Arachchila, all of Udupihilla, witnesses to a Henepola deed in 1722 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 542*).

Kodituwakku Arachchila and Nikawelle Nilame, both of Udupihilla, witnesses to a deed in 1812 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 343*).

Families.—Alagoda Tikiri Banda, 32,486. Alawntugodage, 34,182. Arachchillage, 89,472 (Talipot Saka 1727). Bulatwatugodage, 89,472. Kahanda Kulatun Mudiyanseage, 47,482. Kalawitigoda Loku Punchirala, 33,486. Kumburege, 54,105, 54,108. Lansakarage, 62,748. Nikawelle Walawwa, 29,567, 47,797.

Padiwita Panikkiyalage, 34,182, 38,637 (Talpot Saka 1741). **Panikkiyalage**, (*Vol. I., p. 343*). **Polgahakotuwe Udupihilla Arachchillage**, 54,103, 54,108. **Tadikara Mudiyanelage**, 1,255, D. C. M. (Talpot Saka 1707). **Tambakara Mudiyanelage**, 47,482.

(1785 A.D.).—Under the constellation Hata, on Thursday, the sixth day of the waxing moon of the month Unduwak, in the year of Saka 1707. The paraveni property of Tadikara Mudiyanse, of Udupihilla in Kohonsiya pattuwa of Matala, consisting of Maguru-anga of 3 pelas, &c. I, Tadikara Mudiyanse, having possessed, have granted to my son Gunamallala. Witnesses who know the same are Udupihilla Ralabami, Vidane of Udupihilla, Udigarala of the same village, Gurunneche of the same village, Panditaya of the same village, Vedakaraya of the same village, Abuwakkar Naide of Warakamure, Kumbukgolle Gammaha of Padiwita, Udupihilla Rallage Punchirala, Haluwanage Punchirala, Videlle Siwurala of the same village, Nawaragoddayalage Ukkuna of the same village. Known to so many witnesses the ganjanguwa has been granted. (Imprecations.) 1,255, D. C. Matala.

(1805 A.D.).—On Tuesday, in the month Poson, of the year of Saka 1727. I, Kodituwakku Arachchillage Dingirala, of Udupihilla in Kohonsiya pattuwa of Matala, have, in consideration of the sum of 15 ridda, which I acknowledge to have received from my grandson Kawrula of the same house, sold unto him the garden Polgahakotuwe-watta of nelle kurakkan sowing extent. Witnesses to this are Uda Walawwe Loku Arachchi Mahatmaya of Udupihilla, Muhandirange Dingiri Banda of Udupihilla, and Pitahamulle Panditaya of Udupihilla. 89,172.

An old Pattini Dewale was burned down in the rebellion of 1818. In 1859 it was in ruins, and the Temple Lands Commissioner rejected the claim for registration. There is a new building.

A BO-TREE, AWASAGE, VIHARAGE, AND BANAGE. The two granite pillars with elephant trunks near the bo-tree are said to have stood in Kohon Vihare and were washed down by a flood called "Nilamba-warushawa."

RASIN HAPUWA.—The kipu tree near the bo-maluwa. The tradition is that while King Raja Sinha was resting under the tree, hearing a noise, he thrust his sword through it. The mark is still pointed out.

HALANGODA KOHON VIHARE.—(*Vol. I., p. 313*).

UDUPITIYA.—A hamlet of Gampola, in Gauga Pahalakorale, Udsapalata.

Moormen. 30,868.

UDURAWANA.—A village in Pallegampaha korale, Lower Dumbura.

Population in 1871, 400 (207 males, 193 females). In 1881, 475 (240 males, 235 females). In 1891: of Udurawana, 334 (172 males, 162 females); of Udurawana Megodagama, 179 (95 males, 84 females); total, 513 (267 males, 246 females).

In the H. L. M. 72½ acres (36a. 1p. 0l.) of paddy land were registered. In 1878 the extent was rather less, 66½ acres (33a. 1p. 6l.), of which 50½ acres paid Rs. 332.54.

On the village limit between Udurawana and Yatawara, on the minor road, is a large mango tree with stone seats under it.

At Kotuwemuduna are the remains of an English fort.

WALAWWA.—Kinnara-ange Arambage Kirimahat-millage Munasinha Mudiyanse of Yatawara had two daughters: (1) Loku Kumarihami, married Naranpanawe Walawwa and had a son Mutukudo Walawwe Ukku Banda of Naranpanawa and a grandson Migammana Alekon Walawwe Dingiri Banda of Udurawana; (2) Tikiri Kumarihami, married Hirala Banda of Amunugama, 61,637 (*Vol. I., p. 51*).

Families.—Amaratunga Mudiyanelage, 33,749. Amunugama Palle Walawwe Ratamahatmaya, 17,510, 17,818 (Talpot Saka 1693, 1736), 26,337, 27,144. Amunugama Uda Walawwa, 30,491. Arambage, 5,875. Bannek Mudiyanelage, 94,778. Bibilege, 21,914, 44,284, 58,916, 60,508, 71,149. Bintenne Vidanelage, 61,210, 67,764. Dagadeniye Udage, 29,009. Dewatage, 33,749. Digalage, 289, 22,411, 28,100, 29,009. Test. 160. Dagganna Walawwa, 1,115 (N. 8.). Gampolage, 289, 28,100. Haluwanage, 37,191, 58,916, 60,508. Hangarandeniye Muhandirana Nilame, 26,337. Hangarandeniyege, 16,703, 17,616 (Talpot Saka 1682, 17,818, 26,337, 27,144. Hapugoda Walawwa, 30,194. Ihagama Di-ava,

28,100. Kahatagasmudune Walawwa, 30,494. Korallage Mudiyanse, 24,914. Mahakumbureenne Punchi Banda, 61,637. Marukonage, children of Marukona Muhandiram Nilame of Rambukwella, 8,173. Migammana Abekon Walawwa, 61,637. Mullegamage, 29,009. Mutukude Walawwa, 61,637. Napanage Muhandirama, 21,914. Pallege, 41,284. Pelawage, 60,322. Ratwatte Senoviratna Banda, Korala, 61,637. Udurawana Korala, brother of Dumbukola Lekam (*Vol. I, p. 191*). Uskohokumburege, 17,227 (Talpot Saka 1684). 26,337, 27,144, 37,190, 61,210, 67,764.

(1760 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1682. The paraveni lands which belong to me, Hangarandeniye Arachchila, of Udurawana in Pallegampaha of Dumbura, viz., Ihalakumbura 2 pelas 6 Inhas, Hukwattege Pahalakumbura 14 lahas , with the high and low lands inclusive. This document has been written and granted, being ready to proceed to the camp, in the month Undawak, the first day of the increasing moon, being Wednesday, unto Appulhami, my only son, in presence of the following witnesses: Ranhotige Sirimalhami of Doraganuwa, Kaluhami of the same village, Kuda Panikkialage Naide of the same village, Banneke Danturala of Udurawana, Appuwa Henaya of the same village, Punchappu of the same village, Dignage Arachchila of the same village, Yatawara Arachchila. Known to these witnesses this document has been written and granted. (Imprecations.) Those who shall by words be favourable to this, will see Buddha. This document has been written by Kahatagasmudune Umanse near Udurawana Vihare.

(1762 A.D.).— Under the constellation Ada, on Tuesday, the sixth day of the waxing moon of the month Bak, in the year of Saka 1684. I, Nandihami, son of Gamage Ataawude Mudiyanse, of Udurawana in Pallegampaha of Dumbura, who must leave this country on account of having received ill-treatment from my wife and children, have hereby granted unto my nephew, Hapugoda Sirimalhami, Uskohokumbura 2 pelas, the lower 1 pela of Dagadeniya, and of the chenutheroto appertaining, &c. All these high and low grounds were given. Arawe Maha Nilame, Ellepola Wedikkara Lekam Mahatmaya, Kirihatkumbure Muhandirama, Penahetipola Korala. Known to these said persons this has been granted near the Magul-maduwa. 17,227.

(1771 A.D.).— Wattegama Samanera Umanse redeemed Pallekumbura of 2 pelas by paying 85 ridis and 35 annam of paddy when Garuhami, the Appu (son) of Hukwattagedara Pallege Wijekon Achchila, of Udurawana was deeply involved in debt; and he also obtained Ihalakumbura 3 pelas and its appurtenant houses, gardens, plantations, high and low grounds, by rendering assistance to Appu Naide, the begotten son of Udage Wijekon Achchila. The said Samanera Umanse having possessed this Ganpanguwa bequeathed the same to me, Dewarakkhita Umanse, who was robed on his behalf; and I also, having possessed for sixty-six years, do hereby finally transfer in paraveni to Wattege Loku Punchirala, to be held and possessed by him by keeping up and improving the vihare. On Thursday, the eleventh day of the waxing moon of the month Bak, in the year of Saka 1693 called Kharana, this land voucher has been granted. Witnesses who know the same are Kahatagasipitiye Dugganmarala, Banneke Punchirala of Kahatagasipitiya, Dignage Arachchila, Sayakkariya of the same village, Imbulwala Mudiyanse of Wattegama, Delahanawatte Arachchila of the same village, Patabendi Hangidi Naide of the same village, Naide Panditaya of the same village. Know ye that known the said witnesses this has been granted. (Imprecations.) Should any dispute arise touching this, and if any personages that are valiant, wise, prudent, having a knowledge of wisdom and righteousness, shall interfere and do justice to this, they shall enjoy heavenly and worldly happiness.

(1814 A.D.).— Hukwattege Pallekumbura 2 pelas and Ihalakumbura 3 pelas with their appurtenant high and low lands, houses, gardens, and plantations, at Udurawana in which I obtained with a goodwill by rendering assistance to my Nilame (husband) Loku Punchirala, have hereby been granted by me to the son of my younger sister Anunugama called Batwadana Nilame, to be possessed by him in paraveni. This Talpot has been written and granted under the constellation Puwaputupa, on Wednesday, the fourteenth day of the waxing moon of the month Bak, in the year of Saka 1736. Witnesses to this are Angurukumbure Umanse, Talagahawatte Umanse, Lenawala Umanse Welege Umanse of Udurawana, late Wahanatuwakkukara Lekam Mahatmaya of Anunugama, Imbulwala Banda of Wattegama, Anunugama Loku Banda, Weragoda Banda, Mahage Kuttana Lekam Mahatmaya, Uda Walawwo Muhandiram Nilame, Kangerage Suttanbi, Napanage Kapuraha. Known to so many persons this Ganpanguwa has been granted to my nephew Batwadana Nilame. (Imprecations.) And for writing Katupitiye Lekam Mahatmaya. 17,610 and 17,818.

UDURAWANA VIHARE was built in the reign of King Senarat. There is a large bo-tree to which offerings are made. Further north a dagoba in ruins; it fell in May, 1883. About thirty or forty yards to the north is a small vihare raised 3 or 4 ft. from the ground, with a porch. The crocodile mouth ornament, forming a frame to the image, is boldly moulded and carved. The pansala behind the vihare is good, recently built by the incumbent, whose pupil was ordained in the end of May, 1883.

The vihare has one Nila Panguwa here of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field and one-fourth of an acre garden held by Viharege people. Services (commutable for Rs. 28-25) : to weed the maluwa eighteen times a year; to shift tiles of the pansala once a year and whitewash it; to carry the incumbent's baggage for two days a year (3 by 2).

It has three pangu in Wattegama, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres field and half an acre garden. Services commutable for Rs. 40.

In Doragamuwa the vihare has a muttettu field and garden, 60,322 (*Vol. I., p. 182*).

The **DALADA MALIGAWA** has one Hewisi Panguwa here (half an acre field). Tenant: Balitiyanmalage. Services (commutable for Rs. 6-40) : to beat tom-tom for thirty days in the year; to attend as tom-tom beater at the festivals, two Puja Mangalla, and ten days of perahera, when on mura receives meals; to supply two watti of flowers daily when on mura; at the new year to present the Diwa Nilame with vegetables and betel.

The **DEGALDORUWE VIHARE** has land here (16,703).

UDUWA.—A village in Udapalata korale, Tumpane.

The road from Galagedara to Handabowa passes through this village. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Galagedara.

POTTILA, a hamlet.

Stream.—Amba-oruwe-ela.

Hill.—Uduwekanda.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Pottila; united population, 160 (81 males, 79 females). Population of Uduwa in 1881, 93 (48 males, 45 females); in 1891, 90 (46 males, 44 females). Inferior Vellalas.

In 1878 $10\frac{1}{2}$ acres (*Sur. Op. 81*) of paddy land were registered, of which $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres paid Rs. 13-20; $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres were redeemed.

Families.—Koralege, 48,058.

A modern vihare and a bo-kotuwa.

A small ambalama.

UDUWAWALA.—A village in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, Hariapattu.

Hill.—Moragirikanda.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Itanawana; united population, 653 (353 males, 300 females). Population of Uduwawala in 1881, 638 (261 males, 277 females); in 1891, 481 (232 males, 249 females).

In 1878 74 acres (*Sur. Op. 21*) of paddy land were registered, of which $16\frac{1}{2}$ acres paid Rs. 180-75; $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres redeemed; $5\frac{1}{2}$ belong to the Dalada Maligawa.

WALAWWA.—Uduwawala branch of the Halangoda family (*Vol. I., p. 311*). Halangoda Disava of Nuwarakalawiya married a granddaughter of Kebellawita Gabada Nilame and had five sons and one daughter:—

(1) Kottalbadde Nilame, married an Aluvihare Kumarihami and had three daughters: the eldest married Amunugama Basnayaka Nilame of the Hangu-rankota Dewale, the second married Madugalle Banda of Kotuwogolara in Matale, and the third Kapuwatte Walawwe Banda.

(2) Wannaku Nilame had two daughters: one married Madugalle Lokam Mahatmaya of Upper Dambura and the other Hendeniye Walawwe Banda of Uduwawala.

(3) Mahanditam Nilame had three sons: (a) Halangoda Loku Banda, Basnayaka Nilame of the Wallahagoda Dewale, married a daughter of Madugoda Ratemahatmaya; (b) Medduma Banda was unmarried; and (c) Hin Banda married a lady of the Padeniye Walawwa in Seven Korales.

(4) Badde Nilame had three sons and one daughter: (a) Halangoda Loku Banda, Ratamahatmaya of Lower Dumbura, married a lady of the Talgahagoda Walawwa and had two daughters and one son, one of the daughters married in diga to Ratwatte, Ratamahatmaya of Lower Dumbura, and died; the other daughter married in diga Tikiri Banda Panabokka, Police Magistrate of Matale; and the son, Halangoda Tikiri Banda, Basnayaka Nilame of the Kandy Pattini Dewale, married the eldest daughter of Loku Banda Nugawela, Ratamahatmaya of Harispattu; (b) Medduma Banda was Basnayaka Nilame of Dodanwela Dewale, he married a daughter of Doranegama Ratamahatmaya; (c) Punchi Banda married a lady of the Panabokka Walawwa; and (d) the daughter married in diga Molagoda Ratamahatmaya of Hewaheta.

(5) Kuda Nilame, married Siyambalangomuwa Kumarihami. He was said by some to have died without issue, and by others to have been the father of Hingulwala Loku Banda, Korala. His widow married Ridigam Pattuwa Disava (*Vol. I., p. 353*).

(6) Kumarihami.

Uduwawala Wijekon Disava gave a land to a silversmith boy from Doluwa, and the descendants of the silversmith possessed it for five generations (*Vol. I., p. 180*).

Wattarantonne Gabada Nilame and Halangoda Gajanayaka Nilame represent a female branch of the Uduwawala Maha Lekam family.

The Gabada Nilame had two sons, Appuhami Dugganna Rala and Halangoda, late Basnayaka Nilame. The Dugganna Rala married Aluvihare Mahatmeyo, and he on his death delivered his lands to his wife on a Talpot dated Saka 1724. She lived with the Basnayaka Nilame (her husband's younger brother) for some time, and then left him and lived with Ayittaliyadde Nilame.

Ayittaliyadde Nilame sold the silversmith's land to some Moormen.

Afterwards Aluvihare Mahatmeyo litigated with the Basnayaka Nilame for lands which she obtained from her husband upon the Talpot (*Jud. Com., 27th and 28th October, 25th November, and 13th December, 1817, and 23rd November, 1827; Vol. I., p. 30*).

(1802 A.D.).—On Thursday, the twentieth day of Poson, in the year of Saka 1724. The land Uduwawala Parangambinna of 3 amunu, together with the four Daluput attached thereto, and the gardens Egoda-watta and Megoda-watta and the henna lying between the Ambalana and the rock Udalugala, all at Kulagammanasiya pattuwa, were enjoyed by Gabada Nilame of Uduwawala, and after that they were given to his son Kuda Nilame, and afterwards they were given by him to Aluvihare Mahatmeyo, who assisted, and who is related to him. Witnesses who know the same are Gorakagahapitiyege Ummanse, Andarawewa Ummanse, Parunagama Ummanse, Hapuwala Ummanse of Kahawatta, Polwattege Loku Punchirala, Kuda Pihamarala (son of Ihagama Kunkannama), Deldeniyegge Punchirala, Sattkorale Vedarala of Tulawinna, Gamuge Punchirala, Kahawattege Arachchila, Wewalapitiyege Punchirala, Delgahakumburege Punchirala, Mollingege Appurala, Enderantenne Veda Naide, Uduwawala Horanekariya, Kahatulle Nekat Duraya, and Viyanna, and in presence of these people this land voucher was granted to the said Aluvihare Mahatmeyo. If any persons of the family or any others were to dispute regarding the land, the wrath of God will come on them, this I pronounce once, twice, and thrice, but Aluvihare Mahatmeyo or any daughters or sons descending from her may give the land, confirming their right by the five oaths without incurring the wrath of God.

A Chetty brought the action 90,701 against Ayittaliyadde Kumarihami, for lands he purchased under writ 79,344, and to which the Kumarihami claimed right from her mother Aluvihare Mahatmeyo.

Uduwawala Dodantonne Rala and Uduwawala Modage Rala witnesses to a Bokslawela deed in 1678 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 107*).

Uduwawala Atapattu Nilame witness to a dedication in 1812 A.D. to the Asgiri Gedigo Vihare (*Vol. I., p. 72*).

A reserved henna, near a cave, owned by the Halangoda family from the time of King Narendra Sinha, allowed to be cleared after the accession (*Jud. Com., 24th June, 1826*).

Halangoda Walawwe Kuda Banda married in 1878 a daughter of Hendeniye Kiri Banda by a daughter of Poholiyadde Banda (97,830).

Deligama Uda Gabada Nilame had land in this village (*Vol. I., p. 146*).

POLWATTE WALAWWA.—Wijekon Herat Mudiyanseelage *alias* Polwatte Walawwe Loku Dugganna Nilame and his wife Dingiri Amma had five sons and three daughters (*Jud. Com., 30th August, 1824*). One of the sons, Kuda *alias* Ukku Banda Dugganna Nilame, who was ninety-seven years old in 1873, said he was the associated husband of two brothers' different wives (55,965). Another son, Tikiri Banda, who died in 1868, married twice, his first wife was an Amunugama lady and his second Ratu Menika (Test. 825); her daughter married Wil-amuno Walawwa and had three children (48,658, 55,465, 61,637).

Families.—Abekon Walawwa, 31,259, 31,325, 39,450. Amunugama Banda, for the estate of Polwatte Dugganna Nilame, and his wife, 52,287, 55,465. Attanayaka Mudiyanseelage, 92,191. Badalage, 33,755, 55,133, 56,278. Banneka Mudiyanseelage Walawwa, 47,949. Dambadeniyege, 33,349. Dehinama, senior, Diwa Nilame (*Jud. Com., 21th June, 1826*). Doldeniyege, 89 (N. 8). Dolgahakumbura Herat Mudiyanseelage, 86,411, 89 (N. 8). Elahage, 32,920. Elahage *alias* Udhage, for a heva between Uduwawala and Yatiwawala, 38,199. Gamage (*Jud. Com., 28th November, 1827*), 31,408, 56,327, 47,679, 72,303, 91,619, 95,213, 95,891. Ganadu Panikkiyalage, 98,321, 1,673 (N. 8.). Gurunehelage, 38,199. Halangola Walawwe Lekam Mahatmaya, 73,471, 86,123. Hala-apullana Henayalage, 37,837. Henage, 37,837. Herat Mudiyanseelage, 72,583, 95,891, 98,321, 1,673 (N. 8.). Kahawattege, 47,679, 72,583, 73,377, 91,619, 95,213, 95,891. Korawakewattege, 33,755. Madanwalage, daughter of Welagedara Mudiyanse, 26,748. Medage, 17,201, 17,171 (Talpot Saka 1601). 17,596, 33,755. Mizahage, 31,259, 31,325, 39,450. Mimuro Kahatagahawala Rajapaksa Abekon Walawwa, 69,344. Mohottige Walawwa of Bokalawala, 31,259, 31,325, 39,450. Moorinen, 17,727 (Talpot Saka 1702), 33,349, 73,474, 86,123. Mudiyanseelage, 31,259, 31,325, 39,450. Niya-pola Banda, 33,755. Paragadeniyege, 13,449, 19,386. Parahitiya Walawwe Loku Kumarihami of Owilla, 31,259, 31,325, 39,450. Polgasipitiye Walawwa, 26,748. Polwatte Walawwa (*Jud. Com., 30th August, 1824*), 17,021, 17,171, 17,596, 18,119, 19,386, 18,658, 52,287, 55,465, 55,965, 61,637, Test. 825. Rajamantrige, 50,920. Temu Walawwe Tikiri Kumarihami of Owilla, 31,259, 31,325, 39,450. Wijayaratna Konara Mudiyanseelage, 72,583, 95,891, 98,321. Wil-amuno Walawwa, 73,261. Yakkesselage, 72,583.

(1679 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1601, on Tuesday, the tenth day of in the increasing moon, under the constellation Denata. I, Medage Kuda Ralahami, of Uduwawala in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, do hereby declare and say that I have transferred and made over in paraveni unto my adopted son Tikirala the following lands belonging to me:—Dolgahakumbura of 2 pelas and the appurtenance attached thereto, Golapahinipala of 15 labas, and the field Galahittiyawa of 2 pelas, and its attached high lands, viz., 2 pelas of Balahena and the chenua Pandalugagawahena, Ambalamagawahena, Pillawehena, Upakagokotuwehena, Nikagollehena, Talagollewatta, and 3 amunu of Moraguiyehena. That all these lands have been given with the knowledge of the witnesses Kumburego Rala, Elahawatto Mudiyanse, Achari Guruneha, Henaya, Udhaputtiye Appuhami, Nagahage Appuhami, and Gamage Appuhami. That the said Tikirala may possess these lands without any interruption, and he is free from ordinal oaths and punishments. That those who would assist (if any dispute should arise for these lands) they will receive every blessing. 17,171.

(1780 A.D.).—Whereas of the seven children born to Kunji Naide by his wife Pichee Umma, both of Uduwawala in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, the elder four of them, namely, Ali Uduma Pillai, Ismail Pillai, and the third and fourth, having been disobedient to the parents, went away, quitting the house and the village, to different parts of the country, according to their own wish and choice and rendered no assistance whatever to the parents nor took any notice of them, and thereby the parents were reduced to great poverty, want, misery, and other distresses, and became much indebted; and whereas the parents became consequently helpless and were unable to pay their debts, and whereas also the three younger children, Naide Pillai, Sinna Umma, and Alima Umma (who are now living with the parents), are now rendering them every assistance and maintenance, and are also performing all the service, and have further paid all the debts which their parents owed.

Now therefore the land Getakolopitiya of 2 pelas, together with all the appurtenances thereto, namely, low and high lands, belonging to the said parents, Pichee Umma and Kunji Naide, have been made over and transferred to the three younger children; and that in case any others interrupt or contest this they will suffer the calamities or the curses of the ordinal oaths

at the opening of his or their mouth or at the moving of their steps; and that the three younger children will never suffer any calamities, that they are free and can swear the seven ordeal oaths.

This land Talpot was granted in the year of Saka 1702, on the third day of the decreasing moon of the month Wesak, on Wednesday, at the Kandy Dalada Maligawa, while the people were assembled at the perahera festival. The witnesses are Kahawatte Korala of the Maha Lekam in Uduwawala, Halangoda Lekam Mahatmaya, Eshage Panikkirala of Yatiwawala, and Viharege Duggannarala.

Known to these persons this Talpot was written by me, Weragoda Punchirala. 17.727.

The UDUWAWALA VIHARE is dependent on Huduumpola Vihare (60,771, 67,740, 68,933, 75,984). It was built in King Raja Sinha's time. The tradition is, that the king caused it to be built and gave a large image and a karanduwa to it and offered lands. All the lands are old dedications, except one since the accession (*T. L. C. 448; Office 304; Vol. I., pp. 361-364*).

SAKA 1623 (1701 A.D.).—A deed of gift to the relic at Uduwawala Viharo, of Mirassekumbura. The Talpot also stated that Mudiyanse got the land from Punchi Appu, who had inherited it from his father Ekaneka Rala (*Jud. Com., 27th November, 1821*).

Uduwawala Guaratna Unnanse *ex* Hukwatte Sumangala, Peradeniye Indajoti and Hukwatte Dhammajoti Unnanses, for the vihare, 21,845.

The vihare has three Service Pangu here :—

1. Hewisi. — Tenants: Gonatuwo Temmettayalage and Tittapatgala Yakdessalage. Hold 1½ acre field, 2 acres gardens, and half an acre hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 14.70): two men to beat tom-tom on poya days, the four festivals, and pinkam days; to assist in decorating the vihare for the four festivals and pinkam days; to shift the tiles of the vihare when necessary; when on duty the tenants receive conjee in the morning and curry and rice at noon.

2. Hakgedi. — Tenant: Madamege. Holds one-fourth of an acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 2.90): to blow the chank on poya, pinkam, and the four festival days; to assist in the decoration of the vihare on festival days; when on duty the tenant receives conjee in the morning and curry and rice at noon.

3. Horane. — Tenant: Gonatuwo Temmettayalage. Holds one-fourth of an acre field and three-fourths of an acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 5.10): to blow the horanewa on poya, pinkam, and the four festival days; to assist decorating the vihare for the four festivals and pinkam days: the tenant receives conjee in the morning and curry and rice at noon when on duty.

4. Hunudena.—Maruwana.

The DALADA MALIGAWA has a Mura and a Hewisi Pangu, three-fourths of an acre field and 1½ acre garden, held by Pallepitiyege, Temmettayalage, and Viyannalage. Services (commutable for Rs. 3): to perform one mura of fifteen days in a year, during which the tenant has to perform the usual menial service of murakarayo of low degree; the tenant to get conjee in the morning, curry and rice in the afternoon, and a hunduwa of raw rice in the evening, when he is on duty at the Maligawa; a man to beat tom-tom for two mura of four days each at the Maligawa.

UDUWELA.—A village in Ganduho korale, Lower Hewaheta. It was a gabada and a korale village. It is 4 miles from Ampitiya and about 5 miles south-east of Kandy.

Streams.—Danwelbendi-oya, Dikleniye-oya, Hapugastenne-oya, Medde-oya, Talatu-oya.

Hills.—Gimihiriyakanda, Hantaneekanda, Matanpatanekanda.

Population in 1871, 936 (501 males, 435 females).

The following hamlets formed the village in 1881 :—Pallewela and Hunukotuwa, 398 (209 males, 189 females); Ratemulla and Udagama, 443 (232 males, 211 females); Watuliyadda, 233 (137 males, 96 females); Pallogama, 225 (123 males, 102 females); total, 1,299 (701 males, 598 females).

Population in 1891, 1,003 (504 males, 499 females).

Divisions:—Uduwela Galtenna, 73 (40 males, 33 females); Uduwela Hunnukotuwa, 131 (65 males, 66 females); Uduwela Pallegama, 210 (107 males, 103 females); Uduwela Pallewela, 147 (63 males, 84 females); Uduwela Ratemulla, 131 (60 males, 71 females); Uduwela Talapitiya, 34 (16 males, 18 females); Uduwela Udagama, 203 (114 males, 89 females); Uduwela Watuliyadda, 74 (39 males, 35 females).

In 1878 there were registered in Uduwela 236½ acres (118a. 1p. 4l.) of paddy land, of which 176½ acres paid Rs. 274-90, 34½ sold by the Crown, 19 acres temple land.

In 1810 A.D. Sangappu (Gamarala, Hewawise Gamarala, and Hami Gamarala of this royal village (21,094).

Uduwela Mudiyanse said he saw Keppitipola Nilame open two boxes which contained dresses he had seen the late king wear, and a velvet dress with gold ornaments which King Raja Sinha received as a present from the Dutch (*Jud. Com.*, 25th September, 1818).

Uduwela Mudiyanse one of the chief rebels of Hewahota in 1818 (*Jud. Com.* 21st December, 1818).

Families.—Abaratunge, 5,056. Agalakumburege, 61,253, 61,662. Alut Durayalage, 69,263, 89,458. Ampitiyege, 18,160. Arachchillage, 7,790 (Talpot Saka 1715). Attamnyaka Mudiyanse-lage, 8,023 (Talpots Saka 1698, 1701, 1726), 46,525. Balitiyanmalage, 8,982, 31,399, 67,853, 83,371. Bernakarnyalage, 14,431. Delgubapele Atupattu Arachchi, 5,056 (Talpot Saka 1726), 8,023. Isalang-dara Ratenuhatmaya, 28,506, 58,117. Dinnuwila Diwa Nilame, 43,592. Durayalage, 43,650. Elge, 10,192, 67,101. Etulgama Konarage, 5,056. Hatarakoralage, 81,628, 81,661. Herat Mudiyanse gave a deed in 1635 A.D. to his three sons (*Jud. Com.*, 11th July, 1821; *Vol. I. p. 233*). Honara Durayalage, 51,958, 59,839. Hukkumburege, 43,592, 52,081. Kalahora Mudiyanse-lage, 8,982, 36,011, 43,592. Karumatilaka Rajapaksa Wasala Mudiyanse, late Ratenuhatmaya and Revenue Collector, Matale North, in 1850, son of Uduwela Mudiyanse, 23,166, 26,363, 31,488, 33,904, 33,904, 31,421, 42,276, 43,608, 59,919, 63,625, 63,912, 65,519, 68,116, 68,421, 72,200, 72,474, 74,165, 79,978; he had lands in Udapalata, 10,071 (*Vol. I. p. 440*). Kekiriwelage, 40,192, 45,218, 61,253, 61,662, 68,421, 74,165, 79,978, 80,334. Koshinnege, 59,919, 68,116. Kotagalle Kariyakaranarallage, 23,466. Kotuwage, 59,752, 5,715 (N. 8.). Kuda Henayalage, 36,014 (Talpot Saka 1731). Lensuwa Henayalage, 96,935. Maha Lekamalage, 81,628, 81,661. Medawelage, 59,752. Migonpattiyalage, 58,131. Modaranalage, 55,933, 56,051, 56,727, 58,318, 60,801. Moormen, 61,978, 67,293. Nagalingam Palle, 63,625, 63,912, 65,519. Nimalawa-doliyalage, 43,650, 67,101. Ottemme, 45,218. Palaniappa Chetty, 65,069, 65,605, 72,474. Pallego, 40,118. Pangollage, 58,215, 67,293, 68,505, 68,618, 89,458. Para-nugillage, 61,978, 73,571. Perakotuwege, 96,933. Polkotuwage, 31,488. Rajamantrige, 50,920, 51,291, 91,977, 93,950, 5,715 (N. 8.). Sawunen Chetty, 83,371. Sinnaiya Chetty, 55,933, 56,051, 56,727, 58,318, 60,801. Sollamattu *ex. Karo Appu*, 56,805, 57,514. Talapitiye Gammahelage, 42,276, 63,609. Talapitiye Mudiyanse-lage (*Jud. Com.*, 10th July, 1817), 18,797 (Talpot Saka 1711), 28,506, 33,904, 33,904, 42,276, 42,510, 43,610, 58,117, 63,625, 65,519. Ududumpala Betge, 42,510, 63,625, 63,912, 65,519. Uduwela Badde Nilame (*Vol. I. pp. 297, 367*). Uduwela Dingiri Amma, wife of Karumatilaka, late Ratenuhatmaya, 59,554, 65,969, 65,605, 66,193, 68,328, 72,474, 72,502. Uduwela Gebanarala (*Jud. Com.*, 10th July, 1817). Uduwela Gebanaralage Pinhami in 1812 (*Vol. I. p. 147*). Uduwela Mudiyanse got a Saamu, Saka 1725, from the last King of Kandy, 7,790. Uduwela Mudiyanse (*Vol. I. p. 581*). Uduwela Rajapaksa Mudiyanse. Uduwela Rala in 1765 A.D. (*ibid.*, p. 703). Venekalasaham Chetty, 55,933, 56,051, 56,727, 58,318. Wasala Mudiyanse-lage (*Vol. I. p. 191*). Wattagayalage, 21,091 (Talpot Saka 1732), 68,618, 69,263. Watuliyadda Durayalage, 31,488, 58,271, 59,830, 67,110, 67,450, 68,116, 73,571. Watuliyadda Polkotuwage, 58,271, 59,830, 67,110. Wellappa Chetty, 42,276, 43,608, 43,609, 43,610. Wellappa Chetty, 66,193. Yatawara Ratenuhatmaya, for a water-course, 89,458.

(1716 A.D.).—In the year of Saka (1)638, of the month Esala, the fifth day of the increasing moon, being Monday, under the constellation Pusa, has this land voucher been granted, to wit, the paraveni lands of Rajamantri Gammaha, of Uduwela in the Megodatihe of Hewahota, consisting of Galwadukotuwa and Gedarakumbura at Puliyadda, Hattandeniyekumbura in Udunuwara, with the high and low grounds, gardens, &c., thereto belonging, have all been given in paraveni to Esana, the daughter of Rajamantriya. The gods of the four quarters are witnesses to this. Secondly, witnesses who know this are Etulgama Galpottage Appaham, Konaruge Loku Arachchila, Ratemulle Arachchila

UDU—UDU

Ratemulle Sundarahami Arachchila, Konarahami, Igittappu, Uduwela Konara Arachchila, Pallewela Gammaha, Hulawaliya, and Liyana Pediya. (Imprecations.)

(1776 A.D.)—Under the constellation Uturuputupa, on Tuesday, the thirteenth day of the waxing moon of the month Wak, in the year of Saka 1698. I, Garutara Hani, of the Uduwela Atupattuwa in Megodatihe of Hewaheta, do hereby grant unto Attanekage Menikrala, for possession in paraveni, Nehiulwala-kumbura 3 amunu, the garden belonging thereto on which the house stands, the garden, &c. The witnesses who know that this deed of transfer has been given near the king's granary, in the royal village of Uduwela, are Kotuwege Vidane, Pahalage Kankanama, Liyanarala, Talapatawadanna, Melawala Gammaha, Rajanaduriya, Hangidiya, Dingittappu Gurunneche, Pataya Henaya. (Witnesses) of the korala village are Henege Arachchila, Uduwelage Vedarala, Kandage Jangurula, Gallenamulle Rala, Bilinda Yakkessa, Angunawala Panditaya of Nuzaliyadda. With the knowledge of these high and low personages I, Garutara Hani, have granted to Menikrala. (Imprecations.)

(1779 A.D.)—Abaratunge Garutara Hani, of Nehiniwala in Megodatihe of Hewaheta, under the constellation Aswida, on Friday, the sixth day of the increasing moon of the month Navan, in the year of Saka 1701, granted 6 pelas of a field, a house, gardens, and 7 chenas to his brother's daughter Menik Etana and his grand-son Kirala, having received assistance from them. Witnesses: Henneke Gandabaye Arachchila, Galhottege Punchirala, Karandawalage Punchirala, Jaya-undara Rala, Welgedara Udage Punchirala, Konarage Arachchila, Etulgama Hangidi Unneche, Etulgama Henaya. Talpot written by Hinigama Yakkessa.

(1789 A.D.)—Under the constellation Mula, on Saturday, the tenth day of the waxing moon of the month Nikini, in the year of Saka 1711. The lands which I, Medagammedde Konara Arachchilage Sirimalhami Liyana Rala, of the royal village Uduwela in Sagama Gandabe Megodatihe of Hewaheta, have obtained from the Great Gate Kunda-sala with the title of Sirimalhami Liyana Rala, for possession in perpetuity, for writing the Lekam of the royal villages, which lands in Uduwela, to wit, Kaluwanapitiya 3 pelas and the chenas Puwakdandawalabena and Imbuletennehena, these lands, having been obtained by me from the Great Gate, were possessed by me for about seventy-three years; and as I have no child begotten by me, and as I have from a long time received assistance from my nephew, my elder sister's son Punchirala Talapitiye Mudiyanse, I have granted unto him the afore-said Gampanguwa in paraveni; and this Talpot having been written in the handwriting of me, Sirimalhami Liyana Rala, has been given unto Talapitiye Punchirala Mudiyanse, saying "demi" "diumi." The officiating headmen of the royal village cannot alienate this panguwa. This shall belong unto my nephew Talapitiye Punchirala Mudiyanse. His descendants, or those who obtain from him, shall not suffer calamities when they swear on the seven ordeal oaths, but my other relations or strangers or people of the country shall suffer calamities at the ordeal oaths for all the seven times. Having thus spoken I have given this land voucher. The witnesses who know this are Arachchila I also know, Pulingurula I also know, Kankanama I also know, Mena Naide I also know, Hulawaliya I also know, Menika I also know, Gurunneche I also know, Henaya I also know, Wedikkaraya I also know, Wattedegaya I also know, Mahenna I also know, Migonpattiya I also know. Known to these witnesses, and in presence of many more persons, I have delivered this Talpot, written on an ola leaf taken out of the leaves which were prepared for writing the Nimi Jataka Bana book. May prosperity increase. May there be want of disease. 18,797.

(1793 A.D.)—On Tuesday, the thirteenth day of the waning moon of the month Nikini, in the year of Saka 1715. The 3 pelas of the Aswedduma which Medagammedde Konara Arachchila of the royal village Uduwela in Megodatihe Hewaheta asweddumized with his own hands, with its appurtenant piece of garden, bounded by, &c., including the three granaries, three houses, were obtained by me, Sirimalhami, his son, with his goodwill, and possessed the same for forty-seven years uninterruptedly by delivering one small bag of rice each yala crop to the Maligawa; and now in my last illness, having no children and having received every succour and assistance from my nephew Punchirala, do finally transfer unto him my said panguwa to be possessed by him in paraveni. (Imprecations.) Witnesses who know the same are Vilana Rala of Alutwidiya, Kankanama, Pallewela Gammaha, Diwale Gammaha, Melawala Gammaha, Pilawala Vidane, Welate Appu, the Gurunneche, Mananna, Henaya, and Hulawaliya of the village, and those in charge of the paddy fields of the korala village, Vedarala and Korala of Ampitiya, Kande Mudiyanse, and Pale Appu. With the knowledge of these persons this land voucher has been granted. 17,995.

(1804 A.D.).—Etulgama Appu's Etana, the niece of Abaratun Rala, of Uduwela, received 60 ridis from Uduwela Korala and transferred to him Paliyaddakumbura of 1 amuna and its appurtenances, on Tuesday, the first day of the waxing moon, under the constellation Puwajalgunna, of the month Nikini, in the year of Saka 1726. Witnesses: Uduwela Vedarala, Nekatrals of Uduwela, Uduwela Arachchila, Attanekke Kalurala, Hangidige Tikiri Naide, Galapitage Kalurala, Hippolage Menikrula. 8,023.

(1810 A.D.).—Under the constellation Suwana, on Saturday, the fifth day of the waxing moon of the month Il, in the year of the illustrious and holy King Saka 1732. We, the three persons Talapitiye Sangappu Gamarala, Hewawisse Gamarala, and Hani Gamarala, of the royal village Uduwela in Megolatihe Hewaheta, have transferred, in paraveni, Pallepitiye Godahena unto Wattegeyalage Yakkessa. Witnesses to this are Napana Unnanse, Talapitiye Mudiyanse, Watuliyadde Awurudda Duraya, Ungu Duraya, Kirihatana Duraya, Medagomuwe Dawulkaraya, Hunukotuwe Maludenna, Pallepitiye Wedikkaraya, Pallewela Berakaraya, Dawulkaraya, Pallewela Ukuwa. In presence of these witnesses this document has been granted near the Talapitiye Vihare. 12 ridis were given in cash to Sangappu Gammah, 3 amunu 3 pelas of paddy to Hewawisse Gammah, 1 amunu and a hatara-lake cloth of 4 cubits were also given. Those who contest or dispute this in word or deed shall suffer calamities at the ordeal oaths, but Yakkessa or his descendants shall suffer no calamities were they to swear on the seven ordeal oaths. Those who disturb this shall fall into the eight great hell and thereafter will be born as dogs and crows. 21,094.

(1812 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1734. I, Kalaldora Mudiyanse, having received 25 ridis from Kuda Henayalage Pancha Henaya of the royal village Uduwela, in Sagam Gandah of Megolatihe Hewaheta, have finally transferred Nagahalandhena of 3 pelas to be possessed by the said Pancha in paraveni, disinheriting the descendants of Kalaldora Mudiyanse, and giving right of inheritance to Pancha Henaya, his descendants and children, race and lineage in succession. Thus I got this Talpat to be written by Kiriminige Liyanarala near the granary. Witnesses who know the same are Kalu Henaya I know, Hulawaliya I know, Mananna I know, Bulitiyanna I know, Gurunnehe I know. With the knowledge of the said witnesses this Talpat has been granted. 36,044.

HANTANE VIHARE.—The present vihare is a modern building to the east of and below the road in a garden at the top of the paddy fields. It belongs to the Asgiri Vihare. There was an old vihare built in the reign of King Kirti Sri.

A crystal Buddha given by King Kirti Sri and a gilt figure of Buddha given by the last king of Kandy are in the pansala.

Action by the incumbents against Maha Lokamalage and Hatarnkoralege for lands leased to them (81,628, 81,661).

UDUWELLA.—A village in Guppu Ihala korale, Udapalata.

Stream.—Ma-oya.

Hills.—Rassawa, Suwandagala.

In the Census of 1871 it is grouped with Koudagolla, Pallepitiya, and Galakadulla; united population, 231 (143 males, 88 females). Population of Uduwella in 1881, 196 (96 males, 100 females); in 1891, 257 (133 males, 124 females). Low caste.

In 1878 63½ acres (31a. 3p. 1l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 57½ acres paid Rs. 221.04.

Families.—Kurupellegge, 88,296. Mawekeliyge *alias* Erabandage, 68,368. Rajapaksa, 43,820. Ratu Hulawalige, 38,296.

UDUWELLE VIHARE.—The claim by Indawara Unnanse to have Viharewatta, Hasalangewatta, Bogahamula Aswedduma, and Wendarupitiyeliyadda registered as temple land rejected by the Temple Lands Commissioner in 1858 (*T. L. C.* 317; *Office* 212). There had been an old vihare, but it had fallen down.

There is another vihare in the village.

UDUWELLA.—A village in Pallegampaha Maturata korale, Upper Hewaheta, between Padiyapelella and Maturata Fort; in Ukutule-wasam.

Stream.—Bupitiwela-ela, Kudawatto-ela.

Population in 1871, 178 (81 males, 97 females); in 1881, 108 (60 males, 48 females); in 1891, 116 (56 males, 60 females). Tom-tom Beaters, Low-country Sinhalese.

40 acres (20 amunu) under paddy.

UDUWELLE HATARABAGE.—Of Dolosbage, consists of Alugolla, Berawila, Miyanagolla, Patitalawa, and Uduwella.

UDUWELWALA.—A village in Laggala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, in Wilgomuwa-wasam.

Stream.—Minipe-ela from Hin-ganga, Mutupabuluelle-oya.

A Vedda named Uduwelaya formed the village.

In the Census of 1871 this is grouped with Wilgomuwa and Oggomuwa. Not in the Census of 1881. Population in 1891, 44 (25 males, 19 females). Descendants of Veddo, who live by hunting.

In 1878 9½ acres (4a. 3p. 4l.) of uncommuted paddy land were registered.

Granite pillars close to the Hin-ganga.

UGGAHAKUMBURA.—A village in Galasiya pattuwa, Hariapattu.

In the Census of 1871 it is grouped with Doimbagammana; united population, 263 (144 males, 119 females). Population of Uggahakumbura in 1881, 94 (49 males, 45 females); in 1891, 82 (40 males, 42 females).

In 1878 39½ acres (19a. 2p. 9l.) of paddy land were registered, of which the greater part (32½ acres) was redeemed; 6½ acres paid Rs. 38.33.

Families.—Bogahadeniyege, 208, D. C. Mad. (Talpot Saka 1731). Diddeniye Mudi-yanselage, 20,937 (Talpot Saka 1710, 1746). Gallelage, 20,937. Medage, 208, D. C. Mad. Molagoda Ratnayakage, 20,937. Moormen, 9,988 (N. S.). Padi Durayalage, 9,988 (N. S.). Pihiligodage, 66,438. Udage, 9,988 (N. S.).

(1809 A.D.).—Under the constellation Punawasa, on Thursday, the third day of the waxing moon, of the month E-ala, in the year of Saka 1731. Pattiya-godakumbura 12 labas, with the gardens and chenas appertaining thereto, at Iwedda in Galasiya pattuwa of Hariapattu, were granted in paraveni by me, Naide Hami, to my younger sister Dingiri Ettna. Witnesses who know the same are Medage Korala and his mother, Medagolage Korala, Arachchi of the same house, Giriagamage Arachchi, Dingirala of the same house, Warakagapitiye Vedarala, Dingirala of the same house, Wahalge Arachchi, Gal-ange Arachchi, wife of Iwedde Mudiyanse. With the knowledge of these witnesses this land voucher has been granted in paraveni. (Imprecations.) 208, D. C. Mad. (Vol. I., p. 389).

UGGAHAKUMBURA VIHARE.—A modern building erected by the villagers. Petangalle Unnanse incumbent.

UGGALA.—A village forming part of Hal-oluwa in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, Hariapattu (Vol. I., p. 315).

In the Census of 1871 Hal-oluwa, Pallegama, and Uggala are grouped together.

Uggala Durayalage (Vol. I., p. 316).

UGURESSAPITIYA.—A village in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, Hariapattu.

In the Census of 1871 it is grouped with Bogudupitiya, Hapugasapitiya, Nikatenna, and Getakohopitiya. Population of Uguressapitiya in 1881, 469 (240 males, 229 females); in 1891, 365 (171 males, 194 females). Moormen.

About the estate of Assen Neina Kupya Tampi, and how it was mismanaged by his brother and his brother's son Mugudu Neina, and how the heirs had much trouble in getting their own again. Test. 331, 33,223, 33,224, 33,853, 34,065, 34,120, 34,227, 35,273, 36,668, 37,713, 52,103, 55,250, 59,556, 67,117, 69,496.

Other Moorish families, 30,266, 33,911, 41,633, 49,556, 66,250.

The Wanahagala Vihare in Dadohogama has land here, held by Moormen for Petawili Service (29,807, 30,266).

Uguressapitiye Kankannam (Vol. I., pp. 143, 291).

UGURESSAPITIYA.—A hamlet of Ampitiya, in Gandabe korale, Lower Hewabeta, at the head of the Kandy lake.

Crown *rs.* J. M. Goonetilleke, 25,425, 35,188. Martin Jayetilleke *rs.* G. A. Senanayaka, 42,211, 44,897. Panagodage *rs.* Balapuwaduge, 53,280, 55,014, 55,940 Fernando, D. J., 6,786 (N. S.). Yangege, 6,786 (N. S.).

UKUTULE.—A village in Pallegampaha Maturata korale, Upper Hewabeta, 26-30 miles from Kandy. A mile or so below Padiyapelella.

The wasam includes Maturata, Wetakepota, Uduwella, Yatiwella, Padiyapelella, Alakolawewa, and the upper part of Wewatenna.

Streams.—Daraude-ela, Demodara-ela, Kaka-ullo-ela, Oya-arawe-ela.

Population in 1871, 211 (115 males, 96 females); in 1881, 233 (136 males, 97 females); in 1891, 217 (118 males, 99 females). Vellalas, Smiths, Potters, Durayo, Tom-tom Beaters.

In 1878 384½ acres (192a. 0p. 9l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 343 acres paid Rs. 833-65½.

Village path to Wetakepota.

An iron bridge 35 ft. span across the Ukutule-oya.

Bridle road to Maturata Fort on right.

ELAMAL WEWA, half an acre, would (Mr. Hartshorne reported in 1872), if repaired, irrigate 30 acres. It was then planted with coffee.

A field here belongs to the Kadadora Vihare (*ante*, p. 627).

Families.—Alutge, 1,196, D. C. N. E. Asweddumege, 1,132, D. C. N. E. (Talpot Saka 1701). Balakotuwege, 57, D. C. N. E. (Talpota Saka 1666, 1726, 1736). Gan Arachchige Nades (*Jud. Com., 28th June, 1838*), 21,980, 40,390. Gonuagaha-arawege, 19,759. Migawattege, 90, D. C. N. E. Munwatte Naide, 133, D. C. N. E. (Talpot Saka 1701). Nekatge, 90, D. C. N. E. Pahalage, 19,759, 20,255, 21,521, 21,522 (Talpota Saka 1683, 1717, 1722, 1736, 1757). Ukutule Naide, 133, D. C. N. E. Walahinne Korala, 1,132, D. C. N. E. Walawattege, 90, D. C. N. E. Yatiwellege, 1,196, D. C. N. E.

(1761 A.D.).—On Sunday, the eighth day of the increasing moon of the month, in the year of Saka 1683. I, Dawulkarayalage Nata, of Demodara in Pallegampaha Maturata in Megolatihe Hewabeta, gave this land grant under the constellation Wis-a: my paraveni Nekati-arawa is of 6 pelas, out of this I gave 3 pelas to my nephew Ganita Bali-ambanna, and its appurtenances Napotawale Kottagahamulawatta and the jak tree Galapitakogaha, these high and low lands, with everything on them, I do hereby give for possession, in paraveni, to my elder sister's son, my nephew, Ganita Bali-ambanna. Witnesses to this are Ukutule Darandekumbure Arachchila, Dembatagolle Vidane, Tolambawatte Mudiyanse, Migawatte Mudiyanse, Udage Padiya, Ukutule Hittara Kuttri Naide, Demodara Tanera, Ukutule Yamana Duraya. Any of my relations or any stranger making any dispute with regard to these properties, given with the knowledge of these persons, shall suffer vengeance; my nephew may swear on oil, cowdung, rehipolla, the snake's mouth, lo-elebo, ginihalamba, the four dewala, and Maha Kataragama, and nothing will happen to him. Any great man looking into this land grant and defending the same will enjoy bliss in heaven and see Maitri Buddha.

(1795 A.D.).—In the month Wesak, of the year of Saka 1717. I, Gonuagaha-arawege Subhami, of Ukutule in Pallegampaha Maturata of Hewabeta Megolatihe, have written and granted, on Monday, this land voucher. The field Hapugahamula of 3 pelas, the garden appertaining thereto near the house of Hirala Naide, the jak tree Galwetekogaha, and Galabolahena, were obtained by me from my father Subhami. All these high and low lands, houses, gardens, and plantations, I, the said Subhami, do hereby grant and make over unto Pahalage Menik Appu, Vidane of Liganwala, to be possessed by him in paraveni. Witnesses to this are Labutale Unnanse, Tolabowatte Korala, Udage Arachchila, Migawatte Arachchila, Atu Korala, Dingawa Henaya, Udage Padiya, Galketege Nekatrana, Manabe Punchirala, Ukutule Korala, Atu Hanggiliya, Kira Duraya, Hittara Naide. With the knowledge of these witnesses this has been granted. Should any of my descendants dispute or disturb this gift they shall suffer calamities at the ordeal oaths and shall be disinherited. Menik Appu Vidane has given me 15 amunu paddy, 50 ridis, 5 hela cloths, 5 pada cloths, 1 tetiya, 1 plate, 1 chembu, 1 cannam box, 1 head of an elk bought for 5 ridis, and 1 leg of a bear, having rendered much assistance these things were also given to me. 19,759.

(1800 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1722. Golu-arawa 2 pelas, the dwelling garden thereto belonging, Hapugamahulahena, and Migas-ella of 1 pela at Ukutule in....., which I had obtained by rendering assistance to Abarana, the dwelling garden thereto belonging, 5 jak trees, and 1 coconut tree, and the house in which I, Somirappu, lived, these high and low lands, all having been possessed by me, Somirappu, were given in paraveni on my death-bed unto Menik Appu. The persons who can bear witness to this are Atapattu Arachchila of Yatiwella, Napotawela Wedikkara Arachchila, Kudademukalawatte Arachchila, Darandekumbure Dingirala, Migaswatte Padikara Arachchila, Kotuwege Dingirala, Walahene Korula. Known to so many witnesses this has been given by me, Somirappu, unto Menik Appu in paraveni. Those who contest or dispute this shall suffer calamities at the ordeal oaths. This belongs to Menik Appu. The said Menik Appu shall suffer no calamities when he swears at the ordeal of oil, cowdung, on the halamba, and the seven ordeal oaths. These chiefs who shall adjudicate favourably what I have granted of my good-will shall see Buddha. 20,255, 21,521, 21,522.

(1814 A.D.).—The above-named Menik Appu Vidane granted the above lands to his daughter Girangi and his son-in-law, upon Talpot dated Monday, the seventh day of the month Binara, in the year of Saka 1736. Witnesses: Mullege Dingirala, Melage Dingirala, Walawatte Menik Appu, Welamedage Menikrula, Muluwege Hani, Mi-ambe Tikirala, Konage Menikrula, Nekatge Kudarala, Kuda Duraya. Talpot written by Ratabake Unnanse. 19,759.

UKUWALA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Matale South. The wasam includes Kahambiliyawala, Ukuwala, and Elwala. It is 1.29 mile from Maberiya. Population in 1871, 184 (84 males, 100 females); in 1881, 336 (184 males, 152 females); in 1891, 302 (159 males, 143 females). Vellalas, Mudaliperuwe Potters, Pattiwala, Low-country Sinhalese, Smiths, Washers.

In 1878 46 acres (23a. 0p. 0ff.) of paddy land were registered, of which the greater part (38 acres) was redeemed; 6 acres paid Rs. 17.22½.

Railway station.—Several tea estates near the station.

In 1877 the late Nugapitiye Lokama and other villagers built a school and a pansala at Nagolla.

The Pattini Dewale was rebuilt in 1858 by Kapuge Kuda Kapurula. It had been destroyed during the rebellion of 1848. Since 1877 it has been in ruins. It had land in Kalalpitiya (*Vol. I., p. 399*).

Families.—Bannekge, 37,035. Disamayaka Mudiyan-selage, 91,507. Gansarapola Melage, 38,352. Hurikaduwege, 38,352. Kapurallage in Kalalpitiya (*Vol. I., p. 399*). Konara Mudiyan-selage, 95,699. Migahakotuwege, 2,594, D. C. M. Migonkattu Gannahelage, 46,119. Moormen, 46,119. Moragaspitiye Miyana-kolamada Walawwa family, grandchildren of Mahagedara Walawwe Ran Menika Multenge Mahatmeyo of Mawatapola and children of Ihala Walawwe Tikiri Banda. Inte Rate Rala 55,617 (Talpot Saka 1731). *ante, p. 558*. Nagollege, 2,594, D. C. M. (Talpot Saka 1688). Olaganwattege, 28,397, 37,035. Pallege, 38,352, 38,381. Puwakgammula Wattege, 3,107, D. C. M., 51,501. Tennege, 3,497, D. C. M., 51,501. Waduge, 55,617.

(1766 A.D.). On Thursday, the thirteenth day of the waxing moon of the month Medindima, in the year of Saka 1688, Medaganwela of 2 pelas, &c., which I, Olaganwatte Muhandiram Rala, of Ukuwala, in Uda-siya pattuwa of Matale, obtained from my aunt Tikiri Etana, are hereby finally granted unto my grand-son Migastenne Pihamarala to be possessed by him in paraveni, and who has also a right to the said lands by inheritance. Witnesses who know this are Bowatte Lokama, Bowatte Pihamarala, Gannahel of Bowatta. Vitaranna of the same village, Uluwela Vidane, Ukuwala Pihamarala, Vidana Henaya of Ukuwala. With the knowledge of these high and low personages this land voucher has been granted. Those who contest or dispute this shall suffer calamities at the ordeal oaths. My grandson shall suffer no calamities when he swears at the ordeal of oil, cowdung, dewale, water, or any other ordeals the first, second, and third time. Those chiefs who shall do justice to this shall enjoy happiness in the divine worlds, see Maitri Buddha, and ultimately attain Nirvana. May this come to pass. 2,591, D. C. Matale.

(1809 A.D.).—"X" Mark of Ran Menika Multenge Mahatmeyo. Land voucher caused to be written and granted under the constellation Rewatiya, on Wednesday, the tenth day of the waxing moon, of the month Wesak, in the year of Saka 1731. Kahatagahakumbura 2 pelas and its appurtenances at Digala, Ahakumbura 16 lahas, and Udugolayawewa, and their appurtenances at

3 mamoties, 2 pieces iron, 1 iron crowbar, the she-buffalo called Kalu, the she-buffalo called Kirimali, the he-buffalo called Gunaya, and a betel stand. Having given so many things, the field Uda-imbula 1 amuna 4 lahass and its appurtenant Asweddluma 4 lahass and the chenass were purchased. Maduwe Arachchila of Ulapane I also know it, Udage Dingirala Gammaha I also know it, Galgoda Mawature Gurunnehe I also know it, Ilukgete Gammaha I also know it, Udage Menikrala I also know it, Pitahakumbure Kuda Gurunnehe I also know it, Hadi Naido I also know it, Yapawatte Ran Kira Wahumpuraya I also know it, Talagoda Kiri Menika I also know it. I. Pallego Veda Gurunnehe, have written this. 16,192.

ULLANDUPITIYA.—A village in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, Hariapattu.

Stream.—Humman-oya.

In the Census of 1871 it is grouped with Balawatgoda, Pattiyagoda, Migadeniya, Embulpure, and Tittapattala. Population of Ullandupitiya in 1881, 337 (167 males, 170 females); in 1891, 232 (113 males, 119 females).

In 1878 69 acres (34a. 2p. 0l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 35 acres paid Rs. 179.72, 23½ acres were redeemed, 8½ acres Maligawa land.

The Kandy Pattini Dewale claimed exemption from tax for an amuna of muddy land here, which was rejected.

A daughter of Alu Vihare Nilame married to this village, and his older son married a lady of this place (*Vol. I., p. 30*).

Kiriwatte Walawwe Banda said to the Temple Lands Commissioner in 1859 that his great grandfather Gunarat Adikaram dedicated his Mul Panguwa to the Dalada Maligawa. Another land was dedicated by the Banda's grandfather Gonigoda Basnayaka Nilame, who was father of Gonigoda Disava.

Ullandupitiye Vedagedara people held land, part for Betge service, part for Kodituwakku Ickam.

Families.—The following Sannas, 1593 A.D., was produced in a lawsuit between the members of the Gannorudeniye family:—

When the works of Jetawana-rama were fully completed on Thursday, the full moon day of the month Wesak, the year of Saka 1515, the Great King Wimala Dharma Suriya, after receiving the merits and becoming joyous on the occasion, thought of bestowing a land to be possessed from generation to generation; and granted unto the painter, Rajeswara Hittara Achariya of Ullandupitiya, Hialage Peruma Malanibeda Gaudeniya of 3 pelsa (consisting of a garden and 3 hena lands), situate at Ullandupitiya in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, to be possessed without any dispute whatsoever. 1,158, D. C. Mad.

Adikarige, 56,977. Amarakon Mudiyanalage (*Vol. I., p. 106*). Botota Dhammarakkhita Unnanse, 35,595. Butawatte Duggannarala held Duggenawilli land here. Dawulkarage, 2,852 (N. S.). Di-angege, 32,114. Duggannarallage Hialage, 35,595. Galgepitiyege, 52,071, 52,995. Gunadabage, 56,977. Hettige, 35,595, 56,977. Lensuwa Henayalage, 51,302, 3,722 (N. S.). Liyana Waduge, 33,737, 37,699. Madappulige, 35,595. Mapage, 29,347. Moornen, 33,737, 37,699, 11,477, 52,071, 52,995. Pallego, 2,852 (N. S.). Pohorambege, 35,597, 68,876. Polgaspitiye Walawwa, 97,474. Polgolle Vidanalage, 68,876. Polkotuwe Walawwa, 68,972, 72,459, 73,729. Suduhakuruge, 34,184. Udagamage, 97,174. Udage, 72,488. Udupitiye Walawwa, 29,347, 68,165, 78,381. Test, 218. Ullandupitiye Arachchila got land from Dadohogama Walawwa in 1755 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 117*). Ullandupitiye Hittara Naido in 1786 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 280*). Ullandupitiye Walawwa (*Vol. I., p. 30*). Watte Durayalage, 32,114. Yakdossalage, 33,737, 37,699, 44,177.

Ola of Kumburege Mul-achari Naido, of Ullandupitiya, to the Gonigoda Galgane Vihare (*Vol. I., p. 208*). The vihare has a Maruwena Panguwa here (*Vol. I., p. 208*).

The Palkumbure Vihare owns a Maruwena Panguwa here (*Vol. I., p. 209*).

The DALADA MALIGAWA has four pangu here:—

1. (a) Mura.—Tenant: Kulugammanage. Holds three-fourths of an acre field and three-fourths of an acre garden. Services: to be in mura at the Maligawa for fifteen days in a year and to appear before the Diwa Nilame once a year with keveli and betel leaves.

(b) Mura.—Tenant: Annatugoda Mahatmoyo. Held 1 acre field and 2 acres garden. Services: to be in mura at the Maligawa for one month and fifteen days in a year and to appear before the Diwa Nilame once a year with keveli and betel leaves.

Divisions :—Uduwela Galtenna, 73 (40 males, 33 females); Uduwela Hanu-kotuwa, 131 (65 males, 66 females); Uduwela Pallogama, 210 (107 males, 103 females); Uduwela Pallewela, 147 (63 males, 84 females); Uduwela Batemulla, 131 (60 males, 71 females); Uduwela Talapitiya, 34 (16 males, 18 females); Uduwela Udagama, 203 (114 males, 89 females); Uduwela Watuliyadda, 74 (39 males, 35 females).

In 1878 there were registered in Uduwela 236½ acres (118a. 1p. 4l.) of paddy land, of which 176½ acres paid Rs. 274-90, 34½ sold by the Crown, 19 acres temple land.

In 1810 A.D. Sangappu Gamarala, Hewawisse Gamarala, and Hami Gamarala of this royal village (21,094).

Uduwela Mudiyanse said he saw Keppitipola Nilame open two boxes which contained dresses he had seen the late king wear, and a velvet dress with gold ornaments which King Raja Sinha received as a present from the Dutch (*Jud. Com.*, 25th September, 1818).

Uduwela Mudiyanse one of the chief rebels of Hewaheta in 1818 (*Jud. Com.* 21st December, 1818).

Families.—Abaratunge, 5,056. Agalakumburege, 61,253, 64,662. Alut Durayalage, 69,263, 89,458. Ampitiyege, 18,160. Arachchillage, 7,790 (Talpot Saka 1715). Attanayaka Mudiyanse-lage, 8,023 (Talpota Saka 1698, 1701, 1726), 46,525. Balitiyanmalage, 8,982, 31,399, 67,853, 83,371. Bernakarnyalage, 14,131. Del-gahapale Atapattu Arachehi, 5,056 (Talpot Saka 1726), 8,023. Isalangalara Ratemahatmaya, 28,506, 58,117. Duniwila Diwa Nilame, 43,592. Durayalage, 43,650. Ellege, 10,192, 67,104. Etulgama Konarage, 5,056. Hatarakoralege, 81,628, 81,661. Herat Mudiyanse gave a deed in 1635 A.D. to his three sons (*Jud. Com.*, 11th July, 1821; Vol. I., p. 233). Homara Durayalage, 51,958, 59,839. Hukkumburege, 43,592, 52,081. Kalahdora Mudiyanse-lage, 8,982, 36,044, 13,592. Karunatilaka Rajapaksa Wasala Mudiyanse, late Ratemahatmaya and Revenue Collector, Matule North, in 1850, son of Uduwela Mudiyanse, 23,466, 26,363, 31,188, 33,904, 33,904, 31,421, 42,276, 43,608, 59,949, 63,625, 63,942, 65,549, 68,116, 68,421, 72,200, 72,474, 74,165, 79,978; he had lands in Udupalata, 10,971 (*Vol. I., p. 446*). Kekiriwelage, 40,192, 45,248, 61,253, 61,662, 68,121, 74,165, 79,978, 80,334. Koshinnege, 59,949, 68,116. Kotugodille Kariyakaranarallage, 23,466. Kotuwege, 59,752, 5,715 (N. S.). Kuda Henayalage, 36,044 (Talpot Saka 1734). Lenuwa Henayalage, 96,933. Maha Lekamalage, 81,628, 81,661. Meshawelage, 59,752. Migonpattiyalage, 58,134. Molaranalage, 55,933, 56,051, 56,727, 58,318, 60,801. Moornin, 64,978, 67,293. Naganigama Pulla, 63,625, 63,942, 65,549. Nimalwana-doliyalage, 43,650, 67,104. Otennege, 15,218. Palaniappa Chetty, 65,069, 65,605, 72,474. Pallage, 40,118. Pangollage, 58,215, 67,293, 68,505, 68,618, 89,158. Parasangillegge, 64,978, 73,571. Perakotuwege, 96,933. Polkotuwege, 31,488. Rajamantrige, 50,920, 51,291, 94,977, 3,950, 5,715 (N. S.). Sewugeu Chetty, 83,371. Simaiya Chetty, 55,933, 56,051, 56,727, 58,318, 60,801. Sollamattu *ex* Karo Appa, 56,805, 57,514. Talapitiye Gammahelage, 42,276, 63,609. Talapitiye Mudiyanse-lage (*Jud. Com.*, 10th July, 1817), 18,797 (Talpot Saka 1711), 28,506, 33,904, 33,904, 42,276, 42,510, 43,610, 58,117, 63,625, 65,549. Ududumpala Betge, 42,510, 63,625, 63,942, 65,549. Uduwela Babbe Nilame (*Vol. I., pp. 297, 367*). Uduwela Dingiri Amma, wife of Karunatilaka, late Ratemahatmaya, 59,554, 65,069, 65,605, 66,193, 68,328, 72,474, 72,502. Uduwela Gebanarala (*Jud. Com.*, 10th July, 1817). Uduwela Gebanaralage Pinhami in 1822 (*Vol. I., p. 147*). Uduwela Mudiyanse got a Samas, Saka 1725, from the last King of Kandya, 7,790. Uduwela Mudiyanse (*Vol. I., p. 354*). Uduwela Rajapaksa Mudiyanse. Uduwela Rala in 1765 A.D. (*ibid.*, p. 704). Venadasalam Chetty, 55,933, 56,051, 56,727, 58,318. Wasala Mudiyanse-lage (*Vol. I., p. 494*). Wattiyalage, 21,094 (Talpot Saka 1732), 68,618, 69,263. Watuliyadda Durayalage, 31,468, 58,271, 59,830, 67,110, 67,450, 68,116, 73,571. Watuliyadda Polkotuwege, 58,271, 59,830, 67,110. Wellappa Chetty, 42,276, 43,608, 43,609, 43,610. Wellayen Chetty, 66,193. Yatawara Ratemahatmaya, for a water-course, 89,158.

(1716 A.D.).—In the year of Saka (1)638, of the month Esala, the fifth day of the increasing moon, being Monday, under the constellation Pu-sa, has this land voucher been granted, to wit, the paraveni lands of Rajamantri Gammaher, of Uduwela in the Megodatihe of Hewaheta, consisting of Galwalukotuwa and Gelarakumbura at Puliyadda, Hattandeniyekumbura in Uduwara, with the high and low grounds, gardens, &c., thereto belonging, have all been given in paraveni to Etana, the daughter of Rajamantriya. The gods of the four quarters are witnesses to this. Secondly, witnesses who know this are Etulgama Galpottege Appanama, Konarage Loku Arachchila, Ratemulla Arachchila

Ratemulle Sundarahami Arachchila, Konarahami, Igittappa, Uduwela Konara Arachchila, Pallewela Gammaha, Hulawaliya, and Liyana Padiya. (Imprecations.)

(1776 A.D.)—Under the constellation Uturuputupa, on Tuesday, the thirteenth day of the waxing moon of the month Wak, in the year of Saka 1698. I, Garutara Hani, of the Uduwela Atapattuwa in Megodatihe of Hewaheta, do hereby grant unto Attanekke Menikrala, for possession in paravani, Nehiniwale-kumbura 3 annu, the garden belonging thereto on which the house stands, the garden, &c. The witnesses who know that this deed of transfer has been given near the king's granary, in the royal village of Uduwela, are Kotuwege Vidane, Palalage Kankanama, Liyananala, Talapatawadanna, Medawala Gammaha, Rajanantriya, Hangidiya, Dingittappa Gurunnehe, Pataya Henaya. (Witnesses) of the korale village are Henege Arachchila, Uduwelage Vedarala, Kandege Jangurula, Gallanumulle Rala, Bilinda Yakdessa, Angunawala Panditaya of Nugalayadda. With the knowledge of these high and low personages I, Garutara Hani, have granted to Menikrala. (Imprecations.)

(1779 A.D.)—Abaratunge Garutara Hani, of Nehiniwala in Megodatihe of Hewaheta, under the constellation Aswida, on Friday, the sixth day of the increasing moon of the month Navan, in the year of Saka 1701, granted 6 pelas of a field, a house, gardens, and 7 chenas to his brother's daughter Menik Etana and his grandson Kirala, having received assistance from them. Witnesses: Henneke Gandahaye Arachchila, Galpottege Punchirala, Karandawalage Punchirala, Jayasundara Rala, Welgedara Udage Punchirala, Konarage Arachchila, Etulgama Hangidi Unnehe, Etulgama Henaya. Talpot written by Hingama Yakdessa.

(1789 A.D.)—Under the constellation Mula, on Saturday, the tenth day of the waxing moon of the month Nikini, in the year of Saka 1711. The lands which I, Medagummedde Konara Arachchilage Sirimalhami Liyana Rala, of the royal village Uduwela in Sagam Gandabe Megodatihe of Hewaheta, have obtained from the Great Gate Kandasale with the title of Sirimalhami Liyana Rala, for possession in perpetuity, for writing the Lekami of the royal villages, which lands in Uduwela, to wit, Kaluwannapitiya 3 pelas and the chenas Puwakhandawalabana and Imbulettenchenna, these lands, having been obtained by me from the Great Gate, were possessed by me for about seventy-three years; and as I have no child begotten by me, and as I have from a long time received assistance from my nephew, my elder sister's son Punchirala Talapitiye Mudiyanse, I have granted unto him the afore-said Gampanguwa in paravani; and this Talpot having been written in the handwriting of me, Sirimalhami Liyana Rala, has been given unto Talapitiye Punchirala Mudiyanse, saying "dini" "dinimi." The officiating headmen of the royal village cannot alienate this panguwa. This shall belong unto my nephew Talapitiye Punchirala Mudiyanse. His descendants, or those who obtain from him, shall not suffer calamities when they swear on the seven ordeal oaths, but my other relations or strangers or people of the country shall suffer calamities at the ordeal oaths for all the seven times. Having thus spoken I have given this land voucher. The witnesses who know this are Arachchila I also know, Pulingurula I also know, Kankanama I also know, Mena Naide I also know, Hulawaliya I also know, Menika I also know, Gurunnehe I also know, Henaya I also know, Welikkaraya I also know, Wattegeya I also know, Madenna I also know, Migonpattiya I also know. Known to these witnesses, and in presence of many more persons, I have delivered this Talpot, written on an ola leaf taken out of the leaves which were prepared for writing the Nimi Jataka Bana book. May prosperity increase. May there be want of disease. 18,797.

(1793 A.D.)—On Tuesday, the thirteenth day of the waning moon of the month Nikini, in the year of Saka 1715. The 3 pelas of the Aswedduma which Medagummedde Konara Arachchila of the royal village Uduwela in Megodatihe Hewaheta asweddumized with his own hands, with its appurtenant piece of garden, bounded by, &c., including the three granaries, three houses, were obtained by me, Sirimalhami, his son, with his goodwill, and possessed the same for forty-seven years uninterruptedly by delivering one small bag of rice each yala crop to the Maligawa; and now in my last illness, having no children and having received every succour and assistance from my nephew Punchirala, do finally transfer unto him my said panguwa to be possessed by him in paravani. (Imprecations.) Witnesses who know the same are Liyana Rala of Alutwidiya, Kankanama, Pallewela Gammaha, Diwale Gammaha, Medawala Gammaha, Pilawala Vidane, Welate Appu, the Gurunnehe, Mananna, Henaya, and Hulawaliya of the village, and those in charge of the paddy fields of the korale village, Vedarala and Korala of Ampitiya, Kande Mudiyanse, and Pale Appu. With the knowledge of these persons this land voucher has been granted. 7,799.

(1804 A.D.).—Etulgama Appu's Etana, the niece of Abaratun Bala, of Uduwela, received 60 ridis from Uduwela Korala and transferred to him Paliyaddakumbura of 1 amuna and its appurtenances, on Tuesday, the first day of the waxing moon, under the constellation Puwajalganna, of the month Nikini, in the year of Saka 1726. Witnesses: Uduwela Vedarala, Nekatrals of Uduwela, Uduwela Arachchila, Attanekke Kalurala, Hangidige Tikiri Naide, Galapitige Kalurala, Hlippolage Menikralla. 8,023.

(1810 A.D.).—Under the constellation Suwana, on Saturday, the fifth day of the waxing moon of the month Il, in the year of the illustrious and holy King Saka 1732. We, the three persons Talapitiye Sangappu Gamarala, Hewawisse Gamarala, and Hani Gamarala, of the royal village Uduwela in Megolatihe Hewaheta, have transferred, in paraveni, Pallepitiye Gudahena unto Wattegeyalage Yakdessa. Witnesses to this are Napana Unnanse, Talapitiye Mudiyanse, Watuliyadde Awurudda Duraya, Unga Duraya, Kiribatana Duraya, Medagomuwe Dawulkaraya, Hunukotuwe Maludenna, Pallepitiye Wedikkaraya, Pallewela Berakkaraya, Dawulkaraya, Pallewela Ukkuwa. In presence of these witnesses this document has been granted near the Talapitiye Vihare. 12 ridis were given in cash to Sangappu Gammabe, 3 amunu 3 pelas of paddy to Hewawisse Gammabe, 1 amunu and a hatara-lake cloth of 4 cubits were also given. Those who contest or dispute this in word or deed shall suffer calamities at the ordeal oaths, but Yakdessa or his descendants shall suffer no calamities were they to swear on the seven ordeal oaths. Those who disturb this shall fall into the eight great hells and thereafter will be born as dogs and crows. 21,091.

(1812 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1734. I, Kalaldora Mudiyanse, having received 25 ridis from Kuda Henayalage Puncheda Henaya of the royal village Uduwela, in Sagam Gandabe of Megolatihe Hewaheta, have finally transferred Nagabalandehena of 3 pelas to be possessed by the said Puncheda in paraveni, disinheriting the descendants of Kalaldora Mudiyanse, and giving right of inheritance to Puncheda Henaya, his descendants and children, race and lineage in succession. Thus I got this Talpat to be written by Kiriminige Liyanarala near the granary. Witnesses who know the same are Kalu Henaya I know, Hulawaliya I know, Mananna I know, Balitiyanna I know, Gurunuche I know. With the knowledge of the said witnesses this Talpat has been granted. 36,014.

HANTANE VIHARE.—The present vihare is a modern building to the east of and below the road in a garden at the top of the paddy fields. It belongs to the Asgiri Vihare. There was an old vihare built in the reign of King Kirti Sri.

A crystal Buddha given by King Kirti Sri and a gilt figure of Buddha given by the last king of Kandy are in the pansala.

Action by the incumbents against Maha Lekamalage and Hatarakoralege for lands leased to them (81,628, 81,661).

UDUWELLA.—A village in Gappu Ihala korale, Udapalata.

Stream.—Ma-oya.

Hills.—Rassawa, Suwandagala.

In the Census of 1871 it is grouped with Kendagolla, Pellepitiya, and Gal-kadulla; united population, 231 (143 males, 88 females). Population of Uduwella in 1881, 196 (96 males, 100 females); in 1891, 267 (133 males, 124 females). Low caste.

In 1878 63½ acres (31a. 3p. 1l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 57½ acres paid Rs. 221-04.

Families.—Kurupellege, 38,296. Maskeliyegge *alias* Erabadage, 68,368. Rajapaksa, 43,820. Ratu Hulawalige, 38,296.

UDUWELLE VIHARE.—The claim by Indaswara Unnanse to have Viharewatta, Hasalangewatta, Bogahamula Aswedduma, and Wendarupitiyeliyadda registered as temple land rejected by the Temple Lands Commissioner in 1858 (*T. L. C.* 217; *Office* 212). There had been an old vihare, but it had fallen down.

There is another vihare in the village.

UDUWELLILA.—A village in Pallegampaha Maturata korale, Upper Hewaheta, between Padiyapellella and Maturata Fort; in Ukutule-wasam.

Stream.—Bopitiwela-ela, Kudawatto-ela.

Population in 1871, 178 (81 males, 97 females); in 1881, 108 (60 males, 48 females); in 1891, 116 (56 males, 60 females). Tom-tom Beaters, Low-country Sinhalese.

40 acres (20 amunu) under paddy.

UDUWELLE HATARABAGE.—Of Dolosbage, consists of Alugolla, Berawila, Miyanagolla, Patitalawa, and Uduwella.

UDUWELWALA.—A village in Laggala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, in Wilgomuwe-wasam.

Stream.—Minipe-ela from Hin-ganga, Mutupabuluella-oya.

A Vedda named Uduwelaya formed the village.

In the Census of 1871 this is grouped with Wilgomuwa and Oggomuwa. Not in the Census of 1881. Population in 1891, 44 (25 males, 19 females). Descendants of Veddo, who live by hunting.

In 1878 9½ acres (40, 3p. 4l.) of uncommuted paddy land were registered.

Granite pillars close to the Hin-ganga.

UGGAHAKUMBURA.—A village in Galasiya pattuwa, Harispattu.

In the Census of 1871 it is grouped with Doimbagammana; united population, 263 (144 males, 119 females). Population of Uggahakumbura in 1881, 94 (49 males, 45 females); in 1891, 82 (40 males, 42 females).

In 1878 39½ acres (19a. 2p. 9l.) of paddy land were registered, of which the greater part (32½ acres) was redeemed; 6½ acres paid Rs. 38.33.

Families.—Bogahadeniyege, 208, D. C. Mad. (Talpot Saka 1731). Diddeniye Mudiyanselage, 20,937 (Talpot Saka 1710, 1746). Gallillage, 20,937. Medage, 208, D. C. Mad. Molagoda Ratnayakage, 20,937. Moormen, 9,988 (N. S.). Padi Durayalage, 9,988 (N. S.). Pihiligodage, 66,438. Udage, 9,988 (N. S.).

(1809 A.D.).—Under the constellation Panawasa, on Thursday, the third day of the waxing moon, of the month E-ala, in the year of Saka 1731. Pattiya-godakumbura 12 lahass, with the gardens and chenas appertaining thereto, at Iwedda in Galasiya pattuwa of Harispattu, were granted in paraveni by me, Naide Hami, to my younger sister Dingiri Etana. Witnesses who know the same are Medage Korala and his mother, Medagolage Korala, Arachchi of the same house, Giriagamage Arachchi, Dingirala of the same house, Warakaga-pitiye Vedarala, Dingirala of the same house, Wuhalge Arachchi, Gal-ange Arachchi, wife of Iwedde Mudiyanselage. With the knowledge of these witnesses this land voucher has been granted in paraveni. (Imprecations.) 208, D. C. Mad. (Vol. I., p. 389).

UGGAHAKUMBURA VIHARE.—A modern building erected by the villagers. Petangalle Umanase incumbent.

UGGALA.—A village forming part of Hal-oluwa in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, Harispattu (Vol. I., p. 315).

In the Census of 1871 Hal-oluwa, Pallegama, and Uggala are grouped together.

Uggala Durayalage (Vol. I., p. 316).

UGURESSAPITIYA.—A village in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, Harispattu.

In the Census of 1871 it is grouped with Bogudupitiya, Hapugasapitiya, Nikatenna, and Getakohopitiya. Population of Uguressapitiya in 1881, 469 (240 males, 229 females); in 1891, 365 (171 males, 194 females). Moormen.

About the estate of Assen Neina Kuppa Tampi, and how it was mismanaged by his brother and his brother's son Magudu Neina, and how the heirs had much trouble in getting their own again. Test. 331, 33,223, 33,221, 33,853, 34,068, 34,120, 34,227, 35,273, 36,668, 37,713, 52,103, 55,250, 59,556, 67,117, 69,496. Other Moorish families, 30,266, 33,911, 41,633, 49,556, 66,250.

The Wanahagala Vihare in Dadohogama has land here, held by Moormen for Petawili Service (29,807, 30,266).

Uguressapitiye Kankananna (Vol. I., pp. 143, 291).

UGURESSAPITIYA.—A hamlet of Ampitiya, in Gandahe korale, Lower Hewaheta, at the head of the Kandy lake.

Crown *vs.* J. M. Goonetilleke, 25,425, 35,188. Martin Jayetilleke *vs.* G. A. Senanayaka, 42,211, 44,897. Panugolage *vs.* Balapuwaduge, 53,280, 55,014, 55,940 Fernando, D. J., 6,786 (N. S.). Yangege, 6,786 (N. S.).

UKUTULE.—A village in Pallegampaha Maturata korale, Upper Hewaheta, 26.30 miles from Kandy. A mile or so below Padiyapelella.

The *wasam* includes Maturata, Wetakepota, Uduwella, Yatiwella, Padiyapelella, Alakolawewa, and the upper part of Wewatenna.

Stream.—Daraude-ela, Demodara-ela, Kahu-ullo-ela, Oya-arawa-ela.

Population in 1871, 211 (115 males, 96 females); in 1881, 233 (136 males, 97 females); in 1891, 217 (118 males, 99 females). Vellalas, Smiths, Potters, Durayo, Tom-tom Beaters.

In 1878 384½ acres (192*a.* 0*p.* 9*l.*) of paddy land were registered, of which 343 acres paid Rs. 833/65½.

Village path to Wetakepota.

An iron bridge 35 ft. span across the Ukutule-oya.

Bridle road to Maturata Fort on right.

ELAMAL WEWA, half an acre, would (Mr. Hartshorne reported in 1872), if repaired, irrigate 30 acres. It was then planted with coffee.

A field here belongs to the Kadadora Vihare (*ante*, p. 627).

Families.—Alutge, 1,196, D. C. N. E. A-weddumege, 1,132, D. C. N. E. (Talpot Saka 1710). Balakotuwege, 57, D. C. N. E. (Talpot Saka 1666, 1736, 1736). Gan Arachchige Naides (*Jud. Com., 2nd June, 1829*), 21,980, 40,390. Gonnagaharawage, 19,759. Migawattege, 90, D. C. N. E. Munwatte Naides, 133, D. C. N. E. (Talpot Saka 1701). Nekatge, 90, D. C. N. E. Pahalage, 19,759, 20,255, 21,521, 21,522 (Talpot Saka 1683, 1717, 1722, 1736, 1757). Ukutule Naides, 133, D. C. N. E. Walahinne Korala, 1,132, D. C. N. E. Walawattege, 90, D. C. N. E. Yatiwellege, 1,196, D. C. N. E.

(1761 A.D.).—On Sunday, the eighth day of the increasing moon of the month in the year of Saka 1683. I, Dawulkarnyalage Nata, of Demodara in Pallegampaha Maturata in Megolatihe Hewaheta, gave this land grant under the constellation Wis-a : my paraveni Nekati-arawa is of 6 *pelas*, out of this I gave 3 *pelas* to my nephew Ganita Bali-ambanna, and its appurtenances Napotawale Kottagahamulawatta and the jak tree Galapitako-gaha, these high and low lands, with everything on them. I do hereby give for possession, in paraveni, to my elder sister's son, my nephew, Ganita Bali-ambanna. Witnesses to this are Ukutule Darandekumbure Arachchila, Dembatagolle Vidane, Tolambawatte Mudiyanse, Migawake Mudiyanse, Udage Padiya, Ukutule Hittara, Kutri Naides, Demodara Tanera, Ukutule Yamana Duraya. Any of my relations or any stranger making any dispute with regard to these properties, given with the knowledge of these persons, shall suffer vengeance : my nephew may swear on oil, cowdung, rehipolla, the snake's mouth, loolebo, ginihalanda, the four dewala, and Maha Kataragama, and nothing will happen to him. Any great man looking into this land grant and defending the same will enjoy bliss in heaven and see Maitri Buddha.

(1795 A.D.).—In the month Weak, of the year of Saka 1717. I, Gonnagaharawage Subchami, of Ukutule in Pallegampaha Maturata of Hewaheta Megolatihe, have written and granted, on Monday, this land voucher. The field Hapugahamula of 3 *pelas*, the garden appertaining thereto near the house of Hirala Naides, the jak tree Galwetekogaha, and Galabodahena, were obtained by me from my father Subchami. All these high and low lands, houses, gardens, and plantations, I, the said Subchami, do hereby grant and make over unto Pahalage Menik Appu, Vidane of Liyanwala, to be possessed by him in paraveni. Witnesses to this are Labutale Unnanse, Tolabowatte Korala, Udage Arachchila, Migawatte Arachchila, Atu Korala, Dingawa Henaya, Udage Padiya, Galketege Nekatrala, Misambo Panchirala, Ukutule Korala, Atu Hangiliya, Kira Duraya, Hittara Naides. With the knowledge of these witnesses this has been granted. Should any of my descendants dispute or disturb this gift they shall suffer calamities at the ordeal oaths and shall be disinherited. Menik Appu Vidane has given me 15 *amunn* paddy, 50 *ridis*, 5 *hela* cloths, 5 *pada* cloths, 1 *tetiya*, 1 plate, 1 *chembu*, 1 *cannam* box, 1 head of an elk bought for 5 *ridis*, and 1 leg of a boar, having rendered much assistance these things were also given to me. 19,759.

(1800 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1722. Golu-arawa 2 pelas, the dwelling garden thereto belonging, Hapugahamulahena, and Migas-ella of 1 pela at Ukutule in....., which I had obtained by rendering assistance to Abarana, the dwelling garden thereto belonging, 5 jak trees, and 1 coconut tree, and the house in which I, Somirappu, lived, these high and low lands, all having been possessed by me, Somirappu, were given in paraveni on my death-bed unto Menik Appu. The persons who can bear witness to this are Atapattu Arachchila of Yatiwella, Napotawela Wedikkara Arachchila, Kudademukalawatte Arachchila, Darandekumbure Dingirala, Migaswatte Padikara Arachchila, Kotuwege Dingirala, Walahene Korala. Known to so many witnesses this has been given by me, Somirappu, unto Menik Appu in paraveni. Those who contest or dispute this shall suffer calamities at the ordeal oaths. This belongs to Menik Appu. The said Menik Appu shall suffer no calamities when he swears at the ordeal of oil, cowdung, on the halamba, and the seven ordeal oaths. Those chiefs who shall adjudicate favourably what I have granted of my good-will shall see Buddha. 20,255, 21,521, 21,522.

(1814 A.D.).—The above-named Menik Appu Vidane granted the above lands to his daughter Girangi and his son-in-law, upon Talpot dated Monday, the seventh day of the month Binara, in the year of Saka 1736. Witnesses: Mullege Dingirala, Medage Dingirala, Walawatte Menik Appu, Welamedage Menikrala, Mulatege Hami, Mi-ambe Tikirala, Konage Menikrala, Nektage Kudarala, Kuda Duraya. Talpot written by Ratabako Unnanse. 19,759.

UKUWALA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Matale South. The wasam includes Kahambiliyawela, Ukuwala, and Elwala. It is 1.29 mile from Maberiya. Population in 1871, 184 (84 males, 100 females); in 1881, 336 (184 males 152 females); in 1891, 302 (159 males, 143 females). Vellalas, Mudaliperuwe Pottows, Pattiwala, Low-country Sinhalese, Smiths, Washers.

In 1878 46 acres (23a. 0p. 0q.) of paddy land were registered, of which the greater part (38 acres) was redeemed; 6 acres paid Rs. 17-22½.

Railway station.—Several tea estates near the station.

In 1877 the late Nugapitiye Lokama and other villagers built a school and a pansala at Nagolla.

The Pattini Dewale was rebuilt in 1858 by Kapuge Kuda Kapurala. It had been destroyed during the rebellion of 1848. Since 1877 it has been in ruins. It had land in Kalalpitaya (*Vol. I., p. 399*).

Families.—Bannekke, 37,035. Disamayaka Mudiyanselage, 91,507. Gansarapola Medage, 38,352. Hurikaduwege, 38,352. Kapurallage in Kalalpitaya (*Vol. I., p. 399*). Konara Mudiyanselage, 95,699. Migahakotuwege, 2,594. D. C. M. Migonkattu Ganmahelage, 46,119. Moormen, 46,119. Moragasipitiye Miyana-kolamada Walawwa family, grandchildren of Mahagedara Walawwe Ran Menika Muttenge Mahatmeyo of Mawatapola and children of Ihala Walawwe Tikiri Banda. Late Rate Rala 55,617 (Talpot Saka 1731). *note, p. 558*. Nagollege, 2,594. D. C. M. (Talpot Saka 1688). Olaganwattege, 28,397, 37,035. Pallege, 38,352, 38,381. Puwakgahamula Wattege, 3,107. D. C. M., 51,501. Tennege, 3,407. D. C. M., 51,501. Waduge, 55,617.

(1766 A.D.). On Thursday, the thirteenth day of the waxing moon of the month Medindima, in the year of Saka 1688, Medaganuwela of 2 pelas, &c., which I, Olaganwatte Muhandiram Rala, of Ukuwala, in Uduya pattuwa of Matale, obtained from my aunt Tikiri Etana, are hereby finally granted unto my grandson Migastene Pihanarala to be possessed by him in paraveni, and who has also a right to the said lands by inheritance. Witnesses who know this are Bowatte Lokama, Bowatte Pihanarala, Ganmahene of Bowatta. Vitaranna of the same village, Uduwela Vidane, Ukuwala Pihanarala, Vidana Henaya of Ukuwala. With the knowledge of these high and low personages this land voucher has been granted. Those who contest or dispute this shall suffer calamities at the ordeal oaths. My grandson shall suffer no calamities when he swears at the ordeal of oil, cowdung, dewale, water, or any other ordeals the first, second, and third time. Those chiefs who shall do justice to this shall enjoy happiness in the divine world, see Maitri Buddha, and ultimately attain Nirvana. May this come to pass. 2,594, D. C. Matale.

(1809 A.D.).—“X” Mark of Ran Menika Muttenge Mahatmeyo. Land voucher caused to be written and granted under the constellation Rewatiya, on Wednesday, the tenth day of the waning moon, of the month Wesak, in the year of Saka 1731. Kahatagahakumbura 2 pelas and its appurtenances at Digala, Abakumbura 16 luhas, and Udugolayewewa, and their appurtenances &c.

Ukuwala in , belonging to me, Mahagodara Walawwe Ran Menika Multenge Mahatmeya, of Mawatapola in Udagampaha of Harispattu, have been, by me, made over and granted in paraveni unto my begotten son Tikiri Banda residing in the Udaha Walawwa at Galboda. (Imprecations.) Witnesses who know the same are Madappu Ralahami of Metibembiya, Willage Lekam Mahatmaya, Kankanam Rala of Embitiyuwa, Arambage Pihanarala of Ukuwala, Doratipapola Pihanarala of the same village, Pallekumbure Arachchila of Digala, Sekatge Appu of the same village, Undiyage Appu of the same village. With the knowledge of these witnesses this land voucher has been written and granted by me, Yatawatte, late Disava of Wellawa. [All the witnesses made crosses.] And for the writing Wellawa Disa Ralahami. (Signed) Disa Mahatmaya. 55,647.

ULAKKONDE.—A village in Gangapahla korale, Uduunuwara.

In the Census of 1871 it is grouped with Petiyagoda and Miwaladeniya; united population, 481 (243 males, 238 females).

Population of Ulakkonde in 1881, 73 (37 males, 36 females); in 1891, 71 (37 males, 34 females).

In the H. L. M. 13½ acres (6a. 2p. 4l.) of paddy land were registered in the names of Ulakkonde Kurunckala (Alattiya and Gampangu), Gebarallage Appu (Gampangu), Kamburadeniye Appuhami (Dugganawili), Vol. I., p. 408.

In 1878 13½ acres (6a. 3p. 4l.) were registered, of which 8½ acres paid Rs. 40.

Families.—Palkumbure Arachchila *vs.* Kurunckge Appuhami Vidane, grandsons of Kurunckala Rala, 8,762½ (Talpot-Saka 1675), 59,428, 63,279.

Witnesses in Arattana deeds (Vol. I., p. 66).

ULAPANE.—A village in Ganga Ihala korale, Udupalata, on the Mahaweli ganga and Ulapano-oya. A Railway station. Tea estates.

Hill.—Katukitulekanda.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Tombiligala; united population, 562 (332 males, 230 females). Population of Ulapane in 1881, 369 (200 males, 169 females); in 1891, 312 (186 males, 126 females).

In 1878 103 acres (51a. 2p. 0l.) of paddy land were registered, of which nearly a half (24a. 1p. 7l.) were temple lands, 53 acres paid Rs. 192-01, and 1½ acre abandoned.

The tradition is that this village belonged to Hinguruwatte Disava in the reign of King Raja Sinha I. He was convicted of treason and was impaled, and his lands were confiscated.

King Narendra Sinha (about 1707 A.D.) dedicated the greater part of the village to the Hanguranketa Maha Dewale. In 1820 about 40 acres (20a. 1p. 3l.) were registered as the dewale property. It is said that all the owners of land in the village performed services, but the Temple Lands Commissioner did not register more than about half the lands as dewale property (*T. L. C.* 72, *Office* 195; and *T. L. C.* 107, *Office* 196).

The Service Tenures Commissioner registered six pangu of 39½ acres field, 29½ acres garden, and 78½ acres hen. Services commutable for Rs. 578-40 (Vol. I., p. 321).

Ulapane anicut (Vol. I., p. 265).

Ulapane Maha Dewale (Vol. I., pp. 265, 271).

Families.—Abekon Mudiyanelage, 39,018, 85,105, 11,038 (N. S.). Attalage, 81,525, 85,105. Delimunige, 39,018. Fernando, K. S., 71,801. Galgodapitiye Mudiyanelage (Dewale tenant), 16,192 (Talpot-Saka 1733). Gunaratna, N., 39,018. Herat Mudiyanelage, 11,038 (N. S.). Mawature Kapuge, 51,354. Medille Arachchilage (Dewale tenant), 16,192. Mendis, A. L., 71,801. Moormen, 71,801, 6,486 (N. S.). Sadala Muttu *vs.* Sinna Karpen Chetty, for a coffee garden, 39,429. Udage Gamuhalage, 51,354. Ulapane Vidanelage of Ganoruwa (Vol. I., p. 275).

(1811 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1733. Udaimbula and the lands of the Ganwasam Panguwa belonging to Medille Arachchila, of the dewale village Ulapane in Mawatagama Alutwela of Udupalata in Uduunuwara, were granted unto Galgodapitiye Mudiyanelage Vidane, who gave Ganewatte Arachchiya 13a. 2p. 6l. of paddy. To Mahantewattegedara were given in paddy 6 amunu.

3 mamoties, 2 pieces iron, 1 iron crowbar, the she-buffalo called Kalu, the she-buffalo called Kirimali, the he-buffalo called Gunaya, and a betel stand. Having given so many things, the field Uda-imbula 1 amuna 4 lahās and its appurtenant Aawedduma 4 lahās and the obenas were purchased. Maduwe Arachchila of Ulapane I also know it, Udage Dingirala Gammaha I also know it, Galgoda Mawature Gurunnehe I also know it, Hukgete Gammaha I also know it, Udage Menikala I also know it, Pitahakumbure Kuda Gurunnehe I also know it, Hadi Naidu I also know it, Yapawatte Ran Kira Wahumpuraya I also know it, Talagoda Kiri Menika I also know it. I. Pallego Veda Gurunnehe, have written this. 16,182.

ULLANDUPITIYA.—A village in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, Hirisapattu.

Stream.—Hunnam-oya.

In the Census of 1871 it is grouped with Balawatgoda, Pattiyagoda, Migadeniya, Embulpure, and Tittapattala. Population of Ullandupitiya in 1881, 337 (167 males, 170 females); in 1891, 232 (113 males, 119 females).

In 1878 69 acres (34a. 2p. 0l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 35 acres paid Rs. 179.72, 23½ acres were redeemed, 8½ acres Maligawa land.

The Kandy Pattini Dewale claimed exemption from tax for an amuna of muddy land here, which was rejected.

A daughter of Alu Vihare Nilame married to this village, and his older son married a lady of this place (*Vol. I., p. 30*).

Ikirawatte Walawwe Banda said to the Temple Lands Commissioner in 1859 that his great grandfather Gunarat Adikaram dedicated his Mul Panguwa to the Dalada Maligawa. Another land was dedicated by the Banda's grandfather Gonigoda Basnayaka Nilame, who was father of Gonigoda Disawa.

Ullandupitiyo Vedagedara people held land, part for Betge service, part for Kodituwakku Lekam.

Families.—The following Sannas, 1593 A.D., was produced in a lawsuit between the members of the Gannorudeniyi family:—

When the works of Jetavana-rana were fully completed on Thursday, the full moon day of the month Wesak, the year of Saka 1515, the Great King Wimala Dharma Suriya, after receiving the merits and becoming joyous on the occasion, thought of bestowing a land to be possessed from generation to generation; and granted unto the painter, Rajeswara Hittara Achariya of Ullandupitiya, Hiddage Peruma Mahaniketha Gaudeniya of 3 pelās (consisting of a garden and 3 heua lands), situate at Ullandupitiya in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, to be possessed without any dispute whatsoever. 1,158, D. C. Mad.

Adikariye, 56,977. Amarakon Mudiyanneage (*Vol. I., p. 106*). Botota Dhammarakkhita Unnanse, 35,595. Butawatte Duggannarala held Duggenawili land here. Duvulkariye, 2,852 (N. S.). Di-angege, 32,114. Duggannarallage Hialage, 35,595. Galgepitiyege, 52,071, 52,995. Gunadage, 56,977. Hettige, 35,595, 56,977. Lensuwa Henayalage, 51,302, 3,722 (N. S.). Liyana Waduge, 33,737, 37,699. Madappulige, 35,595. Mapage, 29,347. Moormen, 33,737, 37,699, 41,177, 52,071, 52,995. Pallege, 2,852 (N. S.). Pohorambege, 35,597, 68,876. Polgasipitiye Walawwa, 97,171. Polgolle Vidanage, 68,876. Polkotuwa Walawwa, 68,972, 72,459, 73,729. Suduhakuruge, 31,184. Ulaganage, 97,171. Udage, 72,188. Udapitiye Walawwa, 29,347, 68,465, 78,381. Test, 218. Ullandupitiyo Arachchi got land from Dadahogama Walawwa in 1755 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 117*). Ullandupitiye Hittara Naidu in 1786 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 289*). Ullandupitiye Walawwa (*Vol. I., p. 30*). Watte Durayalage, 32,114. Yakidossalage, 33,737, 37,699, 41,177.

Ola of Kumburege Mul-achari Naidu, of Ullandupitiya, to the Gonigoda Galgane Vihare (*Vol. I., p. 298*). The vihare has a Maruwena Panguwa here (*Vol. I., p. 298*).

The Palkumbure Vihare owns a Maruwena Panguwa here (*Vol. I., p. 299*).

THE DALADA MALIGAWA has four pangu here:—

1. (a) Mura.—Tenant: Kulugammanage. Holds three-fourths of an acre field and three-fourths of an acre garden. Services: to be in mura at the Maligawa for fifteen days in a year and to appear before the Diwa Nilame once a year with keveli and betel leaves.

(b) Mura.—Tenant: Annatugoda Mahatmeyo. Held 1 acre field and 2 acres garden. Services: to be in mura at the Maligawa for one month and fifteen days in a year and to appear before the Diwa Nilame once a year with keveli and betel leaves.

(c) Mura.—Tenant: Isao Perera. Held three-fourths of an acre field and 1 acre garden. Service: same as (a).

(d) Mura.—Tenants: Urapolage. Hold 2½ acres field and one-fourth of an acre garden. Service: to be in mura at the Maligawa for two months in a year and to appear before the Diwa Nilame once a year with kovili and betel leaves.

The above services are valued at Rs. 79-45.

2. Awatewa Sudukarana.—Tenants: Vedage, Hudawego, Wallahagolage, Gal-angege, Duladeniyage, and Gonigoda Kumara Henaya. Hold 5½ acres field and 7½ acres gardens. Services (commutable for Rs. 83-90): to polish the vessels, &c., of the Maligawa and to appear before the Diwa Nilame once a year with a penuma of two silver rings, and to work for the Maligawa or for the Diwa Nilame fifteen days a year, receiving food.

3. Penidena.—Tenant: Yakdehige. Holds one-fourth of an acre field, 1 acre garden, and half an acre hena. Services (commutable for Rs. 5-10): to give 18 hakurumulu or 18 kotala of kitulpeni a year; to appear before the Diwa Nilame once a year with a penumkade of vegetables.

4. Hittara.—Tenants: Wattagedarawalage and Galewattege. Hold 1 acre field and 1 acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 14-70): to serve as a painter and decorator at the Maligawa for one year in every ten. The tenant is supplied with lodgings, food, and clothing, and all necessary pigments, &c., when employed.

ULLEKUMBURA.—A village in Udugoda Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North, in Paldeniye-wasam.

Streams.—Pahumune-eh, Pallepola-oya.

Hill.—Angurukanda.

In the Census of 1871 it is grouped with Paldeniya, Tambilideniya, and Welegedara. Population of Ullekumbura in 1881, 64 (30 males, 34 females); in 1891, 32 (14 males, 18 females). Katupulle.

In 1878 4½ acres (2a. 0p. 6l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 1½ acre paid Re. 1-16; the rest were redeemed.

Families.—Tikirullage and Andawalage *ca.* Vedarallage, 32,024.

ULPOTAGAMA.—A village in Kandapahala korale, Upper Dumbura, under the name Aracheli as Iluka, Etambagolla, Welgahawadiya. It is 2 miles from Kindigoda and 1-75 from Hassulaka.

It is not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 69 (35 males, 34 females); in 1891, 60 (34 males, 26 females). Vellalas, Durayo.

In 1878 19½ acres (9a. 3p. 0l.) of paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 31-25.

Cocconut and arecanut trees grow here.

ULPOTAPITIYA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Matale South, near Bandara-pola on minor road from Weragama to Kandenuwara.

It is not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 47 (26 males, 21 females); in 1891, 27 (14 males, 13 females).

ULPOTAPITIYA.—A village in Udasiya pattuwa, Matale South. Adjoins Kiwula and is under its Aracheli.

Population in 1871, 69 (40 males, 29 females); in 1881, 74 (41 males, 33 females); in 1891, 72 (32 males, 40 females). Moormen.

An ancient mosque.

Families.—Moormen, 34,185.

UNAGOLLA.—A village in Pallegampaha Maturata korale, Upper Hawaheta, in Munwatte-wasam.

Stream.—Unagolle-ela.

Population in 1871, 223 (123 males, 100 females); in 1881, 252 (135 males, 117 females); in 1891, 219 (117 males, 102 females). Vellalas, Smiths, Potters.

Sixty acres (30 annas) under paddy.

Kandy-Kurundu-oya cart road. Village paths to Meddehinna and Rambek-potawala.

Families.—Pallego people, for their grandfather's estate, 38,424.

GALAPITA KOWILA.

The Hangurankota Maha Dewale has forty-two pangu, 75½ acres field, 6½ acres garden, and 12½ acres ben. Services commutable for Rs. 435-20 (*Vol. I, p. 321*):—

Kattiyana Mura Panguwa.—Tenant: Wetakulumadittoge. Holds six fields 2a. 1p. 2l., seven gardens 0a. 1p. 0l., twelve hen 0a. 2p. 6l. Services (commutable for Rs. 27): to perform daily the service of Kattiyana mura in the Maha Dewale for four months a year at the rate of thirty days for each mura, and performs the duties of Kapuraha at the Pallo Dewale during the mura; to assist in the repairs of the Maha Dewale.

Wattoru Panguwa.—Tenant: Unagollege. Holds three fields 1a. 2p. 6l.; one garden ½ kuruni; four hen 8 kuruni. Services (commutable for Rs. 9-50): daily for four months a year to be in mura at the dewale, to sweep the Maligawa and light the lamps; for one of the four festivals to fetch the wattoru from Kandy; to assist in repairing the dewale when required.

Multen Panguwa.—Tenant: Waralhinnege. Holds five fields of 1a. 1p. 1l.; ten gardens of 6 kurunis; four hen of 0a. 1p. 3l. Services (commutable for Rs. 15): to cook multen at the Maha Dewale daily for four months a year thirty days at a time; to assist in the repairs of the dewale.

Palihawadana Panguwa.—Tenants: Godamaditto Palloge and Wattege. Hold four fields of 1a. 1p. 6l.; six gardens of 0a. 3p. 0½l.; six hen of 7½ kurunis. Services (commutable for Rs. 16): to be in mura at the Maha Dewale for four months a year, thirty days at a time, daily to hold the wadana-tala-atta for the multen; to offer the Aharapujawa at the pilgrimage; to fetch flowers; to hold the paliha over the elephant during the fifteen days of perahera, and to assist in the repairs of the dewale.

Mutukude Panguwa.—Tenant: Galapitige. Holds three fields of 1a. 2p. 4l.; a garden of half kuruni; ten hen of 0a. 2p. 3½l. Services (commutable for Rs. 19): to ride the elephant during the perahera, holding the mutukude; to be in mura daily for four months a year, thirty days at a time, and when in mura to hold the wiyantattuwa over the multen; to assist in the repairs of the dewale.

Mahudena Panguwa.—Tenant: Yakdelhige. Holds two fields of 1 amuna; one garden of 2 kurunis; two hen of 4 kurunis. Services (commutable for Rs. 12): to supply the dewale with tatukola and vegetables for multen daily for four months a year, fifteen days at a time; to assist in the repairs of the dewale and in the decorations at one of the four festivals.

Hakgedi Panguwa.—Tenant: Hakgedige. Holds two fields of 1a. 2p. 0l.; two gardens of half kuruni; two hen of 6 kurunis. Services (commutable for Rs. 18): to be in mura daily for four months a year, fifteen days at a time, and while in mura to blow the hakgediya; to attend at two of the festivals; to assist in putting up decorations and to blow the hakgediya; to assist in the repairs of the Dewale. The dewale paid the tax of a field of 1 amuna.

Hambakotana Panguwa.—Tenant: Unagollege. Holds a field of 3 pelas; two gardens of ½ kuruni; two hen of 3 kurunis. Services (commutable for Rs. 9): to pound hambawi daily for four months a year, thirty days at a time, at the rate of 12 seer per day; to assist in the repairs of the dewale and in the decorations for the perahera.

Walandena Panguwa.—Tenant: Panditige. Holds two fields of 1a. 3p. 0l.; one garden of ½ kuruni; three hen of 0a. 1p. 2l. Services (commutable for Rs. 21): to give five walankut for the perahera and one at each of the four festivals; to give to the Basnayaka Nilamo two walankut a year and one to the Wannakurula; to shift tiles when the dewale is under repair.

Piyawili Panguwa.—Tenant: Honayalago. Holds a field of 1 pela; two hen of 0a. 1p. 6l. Services (commutable for Rs. 3): to spread piyawili for fifteen days of perahera.

Twenty Pitakattalo Nila Pangu.—Tenants: Godamadittoge, Palloge, Upasakage, and many others. Hold 63 fields of 21a. 0p. 9½l.; 81 gardens of 1a. 0p. 1½l.; 69 hen of 5a. 0p. 6½l. Services (commutable for Rs. 258-70): each panguwa to assist in the cultivation of the dewale muttetu of 7 amunu extent and in removing the paddy and storing the crop at the dewale atuwa; to attend during the fifteen days of perahera and hold a kodiya; to assist in the repairs of the dewale for seven days a year; to give a pehiduma to the Basnayaka Nilamo during the perahera and appear before him once a year with a koviliqettiya and 10 betel leaves; two pangu to carry the raudoliya instead of a kodiya.

Two Pitakattale Nila Pangu.—Tenants: Uyanwattege and Polwattege. Hold three fields of 1a. 0p. 2l.; two gardens of $\frac{1}{2}$ kuruni; ten hen of 0a. 2p. 4l. Services (commutable for Rs. 13): perform one-fourth of the services of a Pitakattale Nila Panguwa as above.

Six Pitakattale Nila Pangu.—Tenants: Abesinha Mudiyansele, Udage, Waralhinnege, and Mutukudege. Hold fourteen hen of 1a. 2p. 4l. Service: to pay as pandurumila, sixpence per kurakkan laba on the sowing extent of any hena when cultivated.

Three Pitakattale Nila Pangu.—Tenants: Munwatte Gurunnehelage, Waralhinnege, and Ahangama Vitanage. Hold sixteen gardens of 0a. 3p. 4l.; two hen of 0a. 1p. 3l. Services (commutable for Rs. 4): for each garden to give one bottle of kokum oil yearly, or to pay sixpence per bottle and sixpence per each laba of hena when cultivated.

Vihare Panguwa of six fields of 1a. 3p. 4l. and three gardens of $\frac{1}{2}$ kuruni held by Munwatte Vihare, to maintain the vihare.

UNAMBUWA.—A village in Ganga Pahala korale, Udapalata.

Stream.—Unambuwa oya.

Hill.—Dunugalakanda.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Kahatapitiya: united population, 865 (490 males, 375 females). Population of Unambuwa in 1881, 251 (121 males, 130 females); in 1891, 232 (115 males, 117 females). Vellalas.

In 1878 76 acres (38a. 0p. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres paid Rs. 105-43. 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres were redeemed, and 5 acres were temple land.

UNAMBUWE WALAWWA.—Family name Tennakon. Unambuwe Disa Bandara Etana's daughter, about 1640 A.D., married Owille Wijekoon Mudiyanse's son: got Ambakumbura and appurtenant lands at Dodanwela in Gangapalata of Yatinuwara (*Vol. I., p. 173*).

Unambuwe Nilame purchased land in 1773 A.D.

Unambuwe Atapattu Murapola Muhandiram Nilame—a deed dated 1802 A.D. executed before him (*ante, p. 506*).

Unambuwe Disava of Udapalata, Dewamedde Disava, and second Adigar at the time when the octagon was built. His mother's elder sister, Unambuwe Mahatmeyo, was defendant in the Judicial Commissioner's Court, 25th September, 1819. He married Kahande Mahatmeyo (*Jud. Com., 12th February, 1823*). He had six sons and five daughters (*Jud. Com., 8th November and 20th December, 1824*).

The sons—

(1) Unambuwe Golu Banda.

(2) Unambuwe Uppasaka Nilame, married (associated with his brother Kunamaduwe Lekam) Hwane Mahatmeyo (*Jud. Com., 20th December, 1824*).

(3) Kunamaduwe Lekam. His title was Unambuwe Rajakaruna Tennakon Wahala Mudiyanse. He got a Sanmas in 1804 for services in the war against the English (*Vol. I., p. 418*). He was a witness to a deed 1810 A.D. by Pilima Talawwe Disava to Maha Nayakar Abu Swami of Gampola (*Vol. I., p. 63*).

(4) Unambuwe Polwatte Nilame. He had two sons—(a) Medduma Banda, who married a sister of Ehelepola Maha Nilame, but had no children; (b) Muhandiram Rala—and a daughter married Bambaradeniye Bannayaka Nilame (*Jud. Com., 14th October, 1822, and 20th December, 1824*).

(5) Batwadana Nilame. Held office in the reign of the last king of Kandy. He gave lands to the Kirinde Alut Vihare in 1786, 1800, 1806 (*Vol. I., pp. 449-50*). Alive in 1818. His house was burned down in Keppitipola's rebellion and he was taken prisoner by the rebels (*Jud. Com., 2nd and 22nd July, 1822, and 2nd December, 1825*). His daughter married Ellepola Disava (*Jud. Com., 20th December, 1824*).

(6) Tikiri Banda.

Of the daughters: (1) Married in diga Unambuwe Wahala Bandara; (2) married the son of Galagoda Adigar; (3) married Migastenne Maha Nilame; (4) married Iriyagama Ratamahatmaya of Tumpane; (5) married Golahela Korale Nilame, whose son was Unambuwe Disava (*Jud. Com., 8th November and 20th December, 1824*).

Unambuwe Rajakaruna Seneviratna Wahala Tennakon Mudiyanse, Disava of Matale in 1812, 1814, 1815 (1884, D. C. M.; *Vol. I., pp. 225, 270, 329*). He married the widow of Keppitipola Disava of Uva (*Vol. I., p. 368*).

Unambuwo Ratamahatmaya. He and his father and brother were Liyana Ralas of Bowala in the reign of the last king of Kandy, 24,470 (*Vol. I., p. 112*).

An Unambuwo Mohottala of Udalapala in 1833 and Ratamahatmaya of Kotmale built and dedicated a field to the Illawature Vilure, 5,574 (*Vol. I., pp. 218, 377, 396, 397*).

Unambuwo Disava married a sister of Ratwatte Disava; no children (*Jud. Com., 7th and 12th February, 1823*).

Unambuwo Udalapala Disava was a son of Golahela Korale Nilame by an Unambuwo lady, sister of the Adigar and of Kahatapitiye Loku Nilame. He was Disava of Udalapala from 1824 to 1834. He was tried for treason in 1835 and acquitted. He was assessor in 1820, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1827. He died of smallpox in 1846. He had two daughters, one married in diga Molligoda, junior, who died in 1847, and afterwards Dunuwila Tikiri Banda 3,943 (*N. S.*). The other daughter married (1) Delwala Banda; and (2) Panabokke, senior, Ratamahatmaya (*ante, p. 700*).

The Disava's will, dated 31st January, 1846, was proved by Dunuwila Loku Banda, Don John, and Dunuwila Tikiri Banda (19,213). It was declared to be a forgery (45,254).

Unambuwo Golahela Wedikkara Lekam, Basnayaka Nilame, married Ehelepola Kumarihami (*Vol. I., p. 201*). He was registered in the H. L. M. of Kotabogoda as owner of lands (*Vol. I., p. 474*).

Iriyagama or Unambuwo Bandara Mahatmaya in 1805 (*Vol. I., p. 385*).

Unambuwo Sangakkara Lekam (*Vol. I., p. 384*).

Unambuwo Ekanayaka Mudiyanse, Basnayaka Nilame of Ganegoda Dewale in 1852-3.

Unambuwo Lekam (*Jud. Com., 17th February, 1831*).

Unambuwo Banda, Basnayaka Nilame of the Kandy Maha Dewale 1824 to 1835, of Hangurankota Maha Dewale 1826 to 1835, Ratamahatmaya of Udalapala 1826 to 1835.

Unambuwo Walawwe Tikiri Banda (35,670).

Unambuwo Alahakou Karunadipati Wasala Mudiyanse Tikiri Banda (*Vol. I., p. 164*).

UNAMBUWE MEDA WALAWWA.—Dugganna Nilame married the daughter of Beligodapitiye Uda Walawwe Nilame.

His sister married Kirinde Walawwe Ralahami and had a daughter, who married Dawulagala Meda Walawwe Nilame; they had a son, Payindakarana Nilame, and a daughter, Dugganna Unnunse, the mistress of the last king of Kandy (*Jud. Com., 17th July, 1823*).

Tikiri Kumarihami, against tenants in Uda-owita (39,757, 39,766, 39,773, 39,979, 57,955, 57,956). She had land in Karamada (*Vol. I., p. 422*).

Molligoda Unambuwo, Ratamahatmaya, married the daughter of Wegodapola Basnayaka Nilame. No issue. Actions by him against tenants in Uda owita (80,694, 87,955).

The Unambuwo Walawwa has the following Talpots:—

(1682 A.D.).—Under the constellation Mula, on Thursday, the seventh day of the waxing moon of the month We-ak, in the year of Saka 1604. When a desire was expressed (by me) to pay for and purchase Savan-ella from Menik Appu Kalanchi Arachchila, Kandangomuwe Mudiyanse said, "I do not believe in oye gama," then I said that I would include Galawewa in the purchase; and there and then paid in advance, at an auspicious moment, 5 ridis. Kalanchi Arachchila agreed to receive the balance from my successors. That which has been purchased is within the following boundaries Witnesses who know the grant: Kandangomuwe Mudiyanse, Ambanpola Naide of Makulgaswewa, Nekut Duraya of Hewanewela, Uttama Henaya of Wegodapola. With the knowledge of these witnesses this has been granted. So that Menik Appu Kalanchi Arachchila, his descendants, or other outsiders will suffer from the ordeals in the event of their laying any claim to this, but Welipota Rala may hold the "gama" as his absolute property. The balance consideration (for the lands) paid in this manner: 1 silk tupport cloth of 12 ridis, a piece of silk cloth of 6 ridis. Kalanchi Arachchila and Galawela Arachchila got 13 ridis to be given to the Disava as a bulat-unrulla, gave Galawela Arachchila a waist-chain of 20 ridis, and afterwards gave a bela cloth of 4 ridis to make a talapata.

(1700 A.D.).—On Tuesday, the second day of the waning moon of the month Nikini, in the year of Saka 1622. The hereditary paraveni Gannile of Gamage Rala, of Unambuwa in Udapalata of Uduuwara, consisting of Puwakdeniya 3 amunu 2 pelas, &c., all these I, the said Gamage Rala, have given in paraveni unto my grandson Arachchi Appu, and the witnesses who know the same are Yalagoda Ralahami, Kobbewala Mohottala, Ketakumbure Rala, Amarapati Gabada Ralahami, Welamboda Appuhami, Surutakkutti Vedarala. With the knowledge of all these chiefs this land document has been granted at the Waiyalige-Kammattama. Those who assist and do justice to this will enjoy happiness in the celestial mansions, and will be born in the city of Ketumati, where Maitri Buddha is to be born, and there hear his preachings, become one of the three Bodhi-at, and ultimately attain Nirvana. If any person contest this, Gamage Rala said, he, the contesting party, shall have to swear at Millali-yadda.

(1761 A.D.).—Wekanda of 1 pela, &c., with the appurtenances thereof, houses, gardens, plantations, including high and low grounds, were possessed by Welipota Ralahami, and gave over the same to the Appuhami (son) born to him. Subsequently, the Appuhami, who had then become Itatenahattinaya, while in possession of this received orders to proceed to Negombo to storm the enemy's fort there; on his departure thither, considering the uncertainty of life settled his lands, goods, and cattle on the Appuhamis (sons) born to him, and proceeded his way to the seat of war. Witnesses who know the same are, Uda Debo Mudiyanse witness, Ekaneka Rala of Palle Debo witness, Undiyarala of the same village, witness, Peliya of Debo witness, Duraya of Oligama witness, Duraya of Hewanewela witness, Wadu Naide of Wegolapola witness. This land voucher has been written and granted under the constellation Berana, on Monday, the fifteenth day of the waning moon of the month Bak, in the year of Saka 1683.

(1773 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1695. I, Mahantege Arachchila, of Unambuwa in Udapalata of Uduuwara, being involved in debt, sold Alawattupitiyehena to the walaawa and received 5 and 20 ridis. Subsequently, having received from time to time 37½ ridis, 2 taluppu tuppotti cloths, 1 Jaffna kaiyeli cloth, and 17 amunu 1 pela of paddy, the field Galdeniya 2 pelas, and a piece out of the dwelling garden, this Gan Panguwa I have transferred in paraveni to Unambuwa Nilame, and the witnesses who know the same are Rate Arachchila of Bowala, Hendeniye Rala, Wihadde Rala, Koholanege Appuhami, Liyanarala, Heratage Appu, Gurudeniyge Vidane, Kalu Arachchila, Arachchila of Uduwerella, Menikala of the same village. Known to these witnesses this Talpot has been written at the pan-ala of Aracka Unanase and granted. (Imprecations.)

(1795 A.D.).—The paraveni Gan Panguwa of Mahantege Punchirala, of Unambuwa in Udapalata, was, when he was ready to proceed to the Continent of India, bequeathed to his begotten son Godigomuwe Appuhami, who having possessed the same does finally transfer, jointly with his begotten son Godigomuwe Unnase, unto Unambuwa Liyanarala, the said Gan Panguwa, consisting of the field Wadawala 2 pelas and its appurtenances, the chenas to be possessed by him in paraveni. (Imprecations.) The proprietors of this panguwa have received becoming assistance; besides, they received in cash 160 ridis and in paddy 3 amunu in consideration of the panguwa. Witnesses to this are Wihadde Rala of Unambuwa, Nekatage Arachchila, Uduwerella Arachchila, Pahatumbure Arachchila of Bowala, Korale Arachchila of Uda-owita, Kaluwara Tikirala, Bowala Vedarala. This Talpot has been written and granted under the constellation Pusa, on Friday, the twelfth day of the waxing moon of the month Uduwak, in the year of Saka 1718, 6,711.

(1808 A.D.). I, Koholane Walaawe Dingiri Menika, of Unambuwa in Udapalata of Uduuwara, during thirty-three years, have been nourished, cherished, protected by, and received every assistance from, Imbuldeniye Appuhami; therefore, in consideration thereof, the field Vepalla and the house and garden I live in, being my paraveni, are hereby, at the approach of my death, given over to the said Appuhami, to be possessed by him in paraveni. In the year of Saka 1730, of the month Durutu, the thirteenth day of the waning moon, being Sunday, this land voucher has been granted. (Imprecations.) Witnesses who know this are Polwatte Nilame of Kalatapitiya, Ambawala Walaawe Appuhami, Tennege Arachchila, Liyanarala, Heratage Appuhami, Dakege Appuhami, Gurudeniyge Sirala, Uduwerella Arachchila, Kalu Arachchila. Should any one contest or dispute this by deed or word will suffer miseries in the four hells. Those who do justice and aid this will enjoy heavenly and worldly happiness and attain Nirvana.

(1809 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1730, of the month Wesak, the seventh day of the waxing moon, being Wednesday, under the constellation Ma. 1, Koholane Walawwe Kuda Appuhami, of Unambuwa in Udapalata of Udunuwara, being in very poor circumstances, have received from Unambuwe Uve Disa Mahatmaya 2 tuppotti cloths worth 30 ridis, 1 irattu tuppotti cloth worth 12 ridis, 1 woman cloth worth 4 ridis, in cash 20 ridis, and 10 neli of salt. Having received these things and in consideration of receiving assistance during my natural life, I do hereby finally transfer unto the said Unambuwe Uve Disa Mahatmaya the fields Udakuranda 2 pelas and Moladeniya 2 pelas and their appurtenant Kohobewatta, including high and low lands and plantations, being my paraventi, to be possessed by him uninterruptedly. (Imprecations.) Witnesses who know this are Miwature Lekam Mahatmaya, Wegiriye Arachchila, Kalinguwa Kankaniya of the Walawwa, Panikki Henaya of Angunawala, Appuwa Henaya of Yalagoda. With the knowledge of these persons this land voucher has been granted. Mirahawatte Mohottala, late Lekama of the Uve Disawa Walawwa, is the writer of this.

(1809 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1731, of the month Wesak, the second day of the waxing moon, being Monday. The paraventi lands of Gumage Rala, of Unambuwa in Udapalata, namely..... were finally transferred by him to Elangupitiye Ralahami in consideration of assistance rendered. Elangupitiye Ralahami gave (the lands) to his nephew Tikiri Ralahami in paraventi. This Tikiri Ralahami, at his death, gave to his begotten daughter Ukku Menika. Afterwards Ukku Menika, who had no relations, being very poor and helpless, received assistance from Unambuwe Disa Mahatmaya, and gave him (the lands) to possess in paraventi. (Imprecations.) Witnesses who know this are Wibaddage Tikirala of Unambuwa, Tennage Arachchila of the same village, Udawelage Arachchila, Liyanarala, Uda-owita Korale Rala, Kirinde Undiyarala. Known to these persons this final transfer has been granted to Unambuwe Uve Disa Mahatmaya.

Paravantis.—Abhakmana Walawwa, 38,168. Angammana Walawwa, 54,731, 55,167, 55,309 (*Jud. L., p. 56*). Denike Arachchilage, 54,731, 55,167, 55,309. Walawwa Thero Banda, 54,731, 55,167, 55,309. Ekanayaka Mudiyanelage, 17,367, 17,437, 59,821. Herage (*Jud. Com., 5th May, 1824*), produced Talpot Saka 1736. Koholane Banda (*Jud. Com., 1th February, 1823*). Mainpitiye Disa Mahatmaya, Miampattiyege, 39,766, 39,773, 39,979, 75,955, 75,956, 80,694. Walawwe Banda alias Arawe Lekam, 54,731, 55,167, 55,309. Patagama Liyanarala, 39,757, 17,993, 59,821. Ranawana Walawwa, 38,168. Udawerilage (*Jud. Com., 5th May, 1824*), produced Talpot Saka 1693. Unamburage Subbala, Unnase, 38,168. Urugolage, 38,168. Wikrama Arachchige, 55,757, 17,993. Yalagoda Hetapemuge (*Jud. Com., 25th September, 1819*).

There are two viharas. The old viharo was built in the reign of King Kirti Sri, and lands dedicated to it by Unambuwe Disawa and the villagers. All the lands are muttetu.

The new viharo was built by Unambuwe Udapalata Disawa about 1834 on the hill near the old one.

UNANTENNA.—A village in Diyatilaka korale, Upper Howaheta. The wasam includes Unantenna, Kikitipe, and Udagammedda.

Buildings.—A pansala school. Minor roads to the pansala and Pahalagama.

Streams.—Gala Urawela-ela, Palle-ela.

Population in 1871, 242 (137 males, 105 females); in 1881, 104 (51 males, 53 females); in 1891, 179 (94 males, 85 females). Vellalas, Smiths.

In 1878 151½ acres (75a. 3p. 2l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 92 acres paid Rs. 26335.

The Uda-ela is an important channel irrigating about 50 amunu. It could be made to aswoddumize about 30 or 40 more. It is about 3 miles long and is in good order; however, it requires permanent repair in several places. The amuna is made in the usual native fashion of stones and sticks and straw right across the Ma-oya, a distance of about 180 ft. It is constantly being washed away, as the stream is often in flood and rises very rapidly.

The Palle-ela, lower down the same oya, is about 2 miles in length, and irrigates about 25 amunu. At the head a channel has been cut for about 50 yards in the face of a solid rock. The channel is not quite wide enough. The villagers use kitul spouting, which is constantly broken down and washed away (*Administration Reports, 1887, p. 37a*).

Families.—Dumbarage, 28,704. Hambakotnaga, 28,704. Kapuga, 28,704. Nawalage, 349, D. C. N. E. (Talpot Saka 1725). Nikawattege, 36,880. Pallegge, 36,881. Rajapaksa Ratnayaka Medhiyanselage Appuhami, Korala of Diyatilake Kōale, 36,880, 53,579, 57,869. Ratnekke, 349, D. C. N. E. Udapalatage, 36,880, 53,579, 57,869. Wanisekara Medhiyanselage *alias* Betge of Oluwawatta, 52,120. Wellarawege, 28,704. Welliyaddege, 28,704.

UNANTENNE VIHARE was recently repaired. It was built by the villagers about 1853; contains two large clay images and several smaller ones. Has 1 amuna mud land and half an acre high land.

UDAGAMMEDDA.—A hamlet of Unantenna.

Streams.—Malherogoda-ela and Uda-ela.

The inhabitants are Vellalas, Tom-tom Beaters, Dhobies, Tamils.

Fifty acres (25 amunu) under paddy.

TAPASHEKAPU GALLENA in ruins.

The HANGURANKETA MAHA DEWALE has thirty-two pangu here:—

Three Lunupilegedara Pangu.—Tenants: Lunupilege. Hold 6½ acres field 2 acres garden, and 4½ acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 42): to give four men every year for the perahera at Hanguranketa, lasting fifteen days, and one man for five days at the perahera in Kandy; of the four men attending the former, one man holds the paliha, one the kodiya, one blows the hakgediya, and one assists in decorations and in clearing the maluwa; yearly to carry from the village to the dewale 1 amuna of hamba-wi; to cultivate yearly 2 pelas of the dewale muttetu from ploughing to storing, the buffaloes being supplied; to give three men every year for two days to tie straw and thatch the dewale; one man to attend the Hanguranketa Dewale at the four festivals and to proceed thence to Kandy at the Awurudu Mangallaya to fetch the watoruwa from the Natha Dewale; at the Nanumura Mangallaya to fetch the nann from the Natha Dewale; at the Alutsal Mangallaya to fetch Alutsal from the Gurudeniya atuwa; at the Katti Mangallaya to fetch katti oil from the Natha Dewale; one man to be in mura at the dewale for four months in the year night and day, thirty days at a time (supplying his own food), and during two of those months to blow the hakgediya; to give the Basnayaka Nilame adukku when he visits the dewale during the perahera, and to accompany him on that occasion from his walawwa to the dewale; to give three men for not more than seven days each a year for the repairs of the dewale.

Two Dumbaragedara Nila Pangu.—Tenants: Dumbarage. Hold 4½ acres field, half an acre garden, and 1½ acre hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 27.30): to attend the perahera at Hanguranketa every year for fifteen days, and to hold the kodiya and to assist in clearing the maluwa and in the decorations; to attend the perahera in Kandy for five days every year; three times a year to carry from the village to the dewale 1 pela of hamba-wi; to attend the Hanguranketa Dewale at the four festivals and proceed thence to Kandy (with the Lunupilege tenants) holding a flag; to cultivate yearly 1 pela of the muttetu from ploughing to storing, buffaloes being supplied; to give two days a year to thatching the dewale and tying straw; during the perahera to give adukku to the Basnayaka Nilame and to accompany him from his walawwa to the dewale; to give not more than seven days a year to the repairs of the dewale; to give a man to hold the paliha at the perahera and to take charge of the atuwa in the village, to keep it in repair, and to attend when paddy is stored or issued.

One Dumbaragedara Panguwa.—Tenant: Dumbarage. Holds half an acre field, one-fourth of an acre garden, and 1 acre hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 2.80): one man of the panguwa to attend the perahera at Hanguranketa for fifteen days a year and to carry the paliha; to attend the perahera at Kandy for five days a year; to assist in thatching and repairing the pattirippuwa; to attend the Hanguranketa Dewale at the four festivals and to proceed thence to Kandy and return carrying the shield; to be in attendance at the dewale twice a year for thirty days each time, night and day, and to offer flowers once a day; to accompany the Basnayaka Nilame from his walawwa to the dewale.

One Medhiyagedara Nila Panguwa.—Tenant: Medhiyegge. Holds 3 acres field, half an acre garden, and 1 acre hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 20.10): a woman from this panguwa to perform the Alattibema service for fifteen days at the perahera and a man for the same period to hold the kodiya and to assist in clearing the maluwa and in decorations. In all other respects the service is the same as that of the Dumbaragedara Nila Pangu (first part).

One Medagedara Nila Panguwa. — Tenant: Medage. Holds 2 acres field, one-fourth of an acre garden, and 1 acre hen, and does service as by the first Dumburagedara Nila Panguwa. Commutable for Rs. 13-40.

Four Udapalatagedara Nila Pangu. — Tenants: Udapalatage. Hold 3 acres field, 1½ acre garden, 2½ acres hen. The services are the same as those of the first Dumburagedara Panguwa. Commutable for Rs. 18-05.

Five Pallegedara Nila Pangu. — Tenants: Pallege. Hold 9½ acres field, 1 acre garden, and 2 acres hen. The services of the first four pangu are two men to attend the perahera at Hanguranketa every year for fifteen days, one to hold a kodiya and to clear the maluwa and assist in decorations, one to blow the hakgediya, one to attend the perahera at Kandy for five days a year; three times a year to carry from the village to the dewale 1 pela of hamba-wi; to attend the Hanguranketa Dewale at the four festivals and proceed thence to Kandy, and on returning to carry the kodiya; to cultivate yearly 1 pela of the muttettu from ploughing to sowing, buffaloes being supplied; one man to give two days a year to tying straw and thatching the dewale; during the perahera to give adukku to the Banayaka Nilame and to accompany him from his walawwa to the dewale; four men to give yearly not more than seven days each to the repairs of the dewale; the mura for these pangu is four months a year, thirty days in every three months, for two months to blow the hakgediya and for the other two months to pound hamba twelve seer a day. The fifth Panguwa does service as follows: to supply once a week during the month in the year five sorts of vegetables and a bundle of plantain leaves; to attend the perahera for five days a year and hold a kodiya, weed the maluwa, and assist in decorations; to attend at the Kandy perahera for two days a year; to cultivate yearly 1 pela of the muttettu from ploughing to sowing, cattle being supplied; to convey yearly 1 pela of hamba-wi to the dewale; to give four days a year to thatching and repairs. Commutable for Rs. 52-10.

Two Hiyambalagas-elle Pangu. — Tenants: Pallege. Hold three-fourths of an acre field, one-eighth of an acre garden, and half an acre hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 4-20): the first to supply once every week for two months five sorts of vegetables and a bundle of plantain leaves; to give one man for the perahera to hold the wadana-tala-atta for fifteen days. The second does the same service, and in addition, for 5 kalm of Elanpallekumbura conveys 1 pela of hamba-wi yearly to the dewale and holds a kodiya during fifteen days of the perahera, and holds a kodiya from Kandy to Hanguranketa Dewale at one of the four festivals; also gives two days to thatching, &c., at the dewale and one day to repairs.

One Wisi Mudiyanseleage Panguwa. — Tenant: Wisi Mudiyanseleage. Holds 1½ acres field and half acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 11): to supply once a week for two months a year five sorts of vegetables and a bundle of plantain leaves; to convey 1 pela of hamba-wi to the dewale twice a year; one man to attend three out of the four festivals and hold a kodiya on the journey from Kandy; one man to attend the perahera for fifteen days and hold a kodiya and assist in decorations and clearing the maluwa; one man to assist in thatching, &c., at the dewale for two days a year and in repairs for seven days; to give adukku to the Banayaka Nilame during the perahera and to accompany him from his walawwa to the dewale.

Two Nagutelle Nila Pangu. — Tenants: Nagutellege. Hold 1½ acre field, one-sixteenth of an acre garden, and 1 acre hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 8-10): the first to cultivate yearly 1 pela of the muttettu from ploughing to sowing, cattle being supplied; to carry from the village to the dewale 1 pela of paddy three times a year; to hold the kodiya, clear the maluwa, and assist in decorations for fifteen days at the perahera; to go to Kandy for five days at the perahera; to assist in thatching, &c., at the dewale for two days a year and in repairs for seven days. The second to attend at the dewale for five days of the perahera, to weed and clear the maluwa, assist in decorations, and hold a kodiya; to attend at the Kandy perahera for two days a year; to convey 1 pela of paddy a year to the dewale; to attend at one of the four festivals every second year and carry a kodiya on the journey from Kandy; to give two days' labour yearly in thatching and repairs.

One Nagutellekumbura Panguwa. — Tenant: Nagutellege. Holds 2 acres field and a bit of garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 13-40): to attend at the dewale for four months a year, thirty days at a time, and to sweep and clear the premises daily; for fifteen days at the perahera to carry a pandama; to give two days a year for thatching and seven days for repairs.

Families.—Dumbarage, 28,704. Hambakotnaga, 28,704. Kapuga, 28,704. Nawalage, 349, D. C. N. E. (Talpot Saka 1725). Nikawattege, 36,880. Pallegge, 36,881. Rajapaksa Ratnayaka Mediyanselage Appuhami, Korala of Diyatilake korala, 36,880, 53,579, 57,869. Ratnekke, 349, D. C. N. E. Udajalatage, 36,880, 53,579, 57,869. Wanibekara Mudiyanseelage *alias* Betge of Oluwawatta, 52,120. Wellarawege, 28,704. Welliyaddege, 28,704.

UNANTENNE VIHARE was recently repaired. It was built by the villagers about 1853; contains two large clay images and several smaller ones. Has 1 amuna mud land and half an acre high land.

UDAGAMMEDDA.—A hamlet of Unantenna.

Streams.—Malherogoda-ela and Uda-ela.

The inhabitants are Vellalas, Tom-tom Beaters, Dhobies, Tamils.

Fifty acres (25 amuna) under paddy.

TAPANEKAPU GALLENA in ruins.

The **HANGURANKETA MAHA DEWALE** has thirty-two pangu here:—

Three Lunupilegedara Pangu.—Tenants: Lunupilege. Hold $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres field 2 acres garden, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 42): to give four men every year for the perahera at Hanguranketa, lasting fifteen days, and one man for five days at the perahera in Kandy; of the four men attending the former, one man holds the paliha, one the kodiya, one blows the hakgediya, and one assists in decorations and in clearing the maluwa; yearly to carry from the village to the dewale 1 amuna of hamba-wi; to cultivate yearly 2 pelas of the dewale muttettu from ploughing to storing, the buffaloes being supplied; to give three men every year for two days to tie straw and thatch the dewale; one man to attend the Hanguranketa Dewale at the four festivals and to proceed thence to Kandy at the Awurudu Mangallaya to fetch the watoruwa from the Natha Dewale; at the Nanumura Mangallaya to fetch the nanu from the Natha Dewale; at the Alutsal Mangallaya to fetch Alutsal from the Gurudeniye atuwa; at the Katti Mangallaya to fetch katti oil from the Natha Dewale: one man to be in mura at the dewale for four months in the year night and day, thirty days at a time (supplying his own food), and during two of those months to blow the hakgediya; to give the Basnayaka Nilame adukku when he visits the dewale during the perahera, and to accompany him on that occasion from his walawwa to the dewale; to give three men for not more than seven days each a year for the repairs of the dewale.

Two Dumbaragedara Nila Pangu.—Tenants: Dumbarage. Hold $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres field, half an acre garden, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 27-30): to attend the perahera at Hanguranketa every year for fifteen days, and to hold the kodiya and to assist in clearing the maluwa and in the decorations; to attend the perahera in Kandy for five days every year; three times a year to carry from the village to the dewale 1 pela of hamba-wi; to attend the Hanguranketa Dewale at the four festivals and proceed thence to Kandy (with the Lunupilege tenants) holding a flag; to cultivate yearly 1 pela of the muttettu from ploughing to storing, buffaloes being supplied; to give two days a year to thatching the dewale and tying straw; during the perahera to give adukku to the Basnayaka Nilame and to accompany him from his walawwa to the dewale; to give not more than seven days a year to the repairs of the dewale; to give a man to hold the paliha at the perahera and to take charge of the atuwa in the village, to keep it in repair, and to attend when paddy is stored or issued.

One Dumbaragedara Panguwa.—Tenant: Dumbarage. Holds half an acre field, one-fourth of an acre garden, and 1 acre hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 2-80): one man of the panguwa to attend the perahera at Hanguranketa for fifteen days a year and to carry the paliha; to attend the perahera at Kandy for five days a year; to assist in thatching and repairing the pattirippuwa; to attend the Hanguranketa Dewale at the four festivals and to proceed thence to Kandy and return carrying the shield; to be in attendance at the dewale twice a year for thirty days each time, night and day, and to offer flowers once a day; to accompany the Basnayaka Nilame from his walawwa to the dewale.

One Mediliyegedara Nila Panguwa.—Tenant: Mediliyege. Holds 3 acres field, half an acre garden, and 1 acre hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 20-10): a woman from this panguwa to perform the Alattibema service for fifteen days at the perahera and a man for the same period to hold the kodiya and to assist in clearing the maluwa and in decorations. In all other respects the service is the same as that of the Dumbaragedara Nila Pangu (first part).

One Medagedara Nila Panguwa. — Tenant: Medage. Holds 2 acres field, one-fourth of an acre garden, and 1 acre hen, and does service as by the first Dumbharagedara Nila Panguwa. Commutable for Rs. 13-40.

Four Udapalategedara Nila Pangu. — Tenants: Udapalage. Hold 3 acres field, 1½ acre garden, 2½ acres hen. The services are the same as those of the first Dumbharagedara Panguwa. Commutable for Rs. 18-05.

Five Pallegedara Nila Pangu. — Tenants: Pallege. Hold 9½ acres field, 1 acre garden, and 2 acres hen. The services of the first four pangu are two men to attend the perahera at Hanguranketa every year for fifteen days, one to hold a kodiya and to clear the maluwa and assist in decorations, one to blow the hakgediya, one to attend the perahera at Kandy for five days a year; three times a year to carry from the village to the dewale 1 pela of hamba-wi; to attend the Hanguranketa Dewale at the four festivals and proceed thence to Kandy, and on returning to carry the kodiya; to cultivate yearly 1 pela of the muttettu from ploughing to storing, buffaloes being supplied; one man to give two days a year to tying straw and thatching the dewale; during the perahera to give adukku to the Basnayaka Nilame and to accompany him from his walawwa to the dewale; four men to give yearly not more than seven days each to the repairs of the dewale; the mura for these pangu is four months a year, thirty days in every three months, for two months to blow the hakgediya and for the other two months to pound hamba twelve seer a day. The fifth Panguwa does service as follows: to supply once a week during the month in the year five sorts of vegetables and a bundle of plantain leaves; to attend the perahera for five days a year and hold a kodiya, weed the maluwa, and assist in decorations; to attend at the Kandy perahera for two days a year; to cultivate yearly 1 pela of the muttettu from ploughing to storing, cattle being supplied; to convey yearly 1 pela of hamba-wi to the dewale; to give four days a year to thatching and repairs. Commutable for Rs. 52-10.

Two Hiyambalagas-elle Pangu. — Tenants: Pallege. Hold three-fourths of an acre field, one-eighth of an acre garden, and half an acre hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 4-20): the first to supply once every week for two months five sorts of vegetables and a bundle of plantain leaves; to give one man for the perahera to hold the wadana-tala-atta for fifteen days. The second does the same service, and in addition, for 5 kalm of Elanpallekumbura conveys 1 pela of hamba-wi yearly to the dewale and holds a kodiya during fifteen days of the perahera, and holds a kodiya from Kandy to Hanguranketa Dewale at one of the four festivals; also gives two days to thatching, &c., at the dewale and one day to repairs.

One Wisi Mudiyansele Panguwa. — Tenant: Wisi Mudiyansele. Holds 1½ acres field and half acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 11): to supply once a week for two months a year five sorts of vegetables and a bundle of plantain leaves; to convey 1 pela of hamba-wi to the dewale twice a year; one man to attend three out of the four festivals and hold a kodiya on the journey from Kandy; one man to attend the perahera for fifteen days and hold a kodiya and assist in decorations and clearing the maluwa; one man to assist in thatching, &c., at the dewale for two days a year and in repairs for seven days; to give adukku to the Basnayaka Nilame during the perahera and to accompany him from his walawwa to the dewale.

Two Nagutelle Nila Pangu. — Tenants: Nagutellege. Hold 1½ acre field, one-sixteenth of an acre garden, and 1 acre hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 8-10): the first to cultivate yearly 1 pela of the muttettu from ploughing to storing, cattle being supplied; to carry from the village to the dewale 1 pela of paddy three times a year; to hold the kodiya, clear the maluwa, and assist in decorations for fifteen days at the perahera; to go to Kandy for five days at the perahera; to assist in thatching, &c., at the dewale for two days a year and in repairs for seven days. The second to attend at the dewale for five days of the perahera, to weed and clear the maluwa, assist in decorations, and hold a kodiya; to attend at the Kandy perahera for two days a year; to convey 1 pela of paddy a year to the dewale; to attend at one of the four festivals every second year and carry a kodiya on the journey from Kandy; to give two days' labour yearly in thatching and repairs.

One Nagutellekumbura Panguwa. — Tenant: Nagutellege. Holds 2 acres field and a bit of garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 13-40): to attend at the dewale for four months a year, thirty days at a time, and to sweep and clear the premises daily; for fifteen days at the perahera to carry a pandama; to give two days a year for thatching and seven days for repairs.

Two Narangakumbure Pangu.—Tenants: Berakarage and Nagutollege. Hold three-fourths of an acre field, half an acre garden, and one-fourth of an acre hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 430): to beat tom-tom at the dewalo three times a day for two months a year, thirty days at a time, one man to beat tom-tom at the perahera for fifteen days, one man to attend at the four festivals and to beat tom-tom on the journeys from Kandy; to assist in thatching, &c., at the dewalo for two days a year and in repairs for seven days.

One Makumbure Nila Panguwa.—Tenant: Abekongo. Holds 2 acres fields. Services (commutable for Rs. 1340): to supply yearly eighteen yoke of buffaloes for two days a year, that is, for first and second ploughing, and six yoke for threshing.

Four Ganwasam Pangu.—Tenants: Lunupilego and Dumbarage. Hold 4½ acres fields. Services (commutable for Rs. 2960): at the perahera for fifteen days the first panguwa to superintend the tenants' labour and general services; to give two shillings a year to the dewalo as a pandura at the close of the perahera; to give pehikum to the Basnayaka Nilamo during the perahera; to go with the other tenants for five days at the Kandy perahera.

Siman Naidu and Hin Appu hold Dambakota-kivulekumbure Panguwa of 2 acres field and a small bit of a garden. The field being outside the boundaries of the temple village, paid tax Rs. 1340. No services.

THE DALADA MALIGAWA has one Pallemale-mura Panguwa.—Tenants: Talwatto Jayasundara Mudiyanselage, Pallerallayege, and Pallemalego. Hold 1½ acre field, one-fourth of an acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 1340): one year in every six to serve the Pallemale-mura, that is, three times a day to open the doors of the Pallemale, sweep the approaches, make the daily offerings of alara, cover the usane with flowers, take charge of the gold and silver vessels and of the daily offerings, and every eighth night to be on guard at the Maligawa; in the mura year to give the Diwa Nilamo a bulathurulla of £4; every year to attend at the four festivals the perahera and the puja in Wesak; once every year to appear before the Diwa Nilamo and present an adukku pettiya and 40 betel leaves, and also to give the Kariyakaranarala a similar penuma.

UNAPANDUREYAYA OR MORAGOLLA.—A village in Gangapalata korala, Upper Hewahota.

It is not mentioned in the Census of 1871 nor of 1881. Population in 1891, 25 (14 males, 11 females). Tom-tom Bentors.

MORAGOLLE VIHARE, in a cave.

UNAWERUWA.—A village in Asgiri Udasiya pattuwa, Matale South, in Panunuwe-wasam. Anciently called Unagan-vehera.

Dr. Davy (p. 31) says there was a nitre cave here.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Welpahala; united population, 106 (57 males, 49 females). Population of Unaweruwa in 1881, 71 (34 males, 37 females); in 1891, 43 (25 males, 18 females). Welli Durayo, smelt iron. The people are related to those of Agalawatta.

In 1878 41 acres (20a. 2p. 3l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 28 acres paid Rs. 68-23.

Families.—Aruma Durayalage, 51,530. Embittiyawe Korala, 31,751. Galapitige, 51,530. Ganitayage, 31,751. Halawattege, 31,751. Nilawage, for the estate of Talamurage Korala, 29,538. Pahalage, 31,751. Talamurage, 29,538. Udage, 51,530. Waduwalage, 67,786.

UNDUGODA.—A village in Tumpane. It was purchased by Galagoda Adigar for 8,700 riddis, about 1750 A.D. It was in possession of the Adigar's family until Galagoda Aspantiye Muhandiram Nilame fled to Colombo in 1803, when it was confiscated (*Jud. Com., 15th May 1816*).

Undugoda Appuhami, Maha Lekama of the Hetapenage, witness to a Puholiyadda deed 1716 A.D., drawn at the Hanguranketa palace (*ante, p. 738*).

UPPER BULATGAMA.—A division of the Kandyan country. In 70° N. latitude, 80½° E. longitude, and contains 296½ square miles in extent. It is bounded on the south by Sabaragamuwa, west by the Four Korales, north by Doloshage, east by Kotmale. It includes the great tea districts of Dikoya and Maskeliya.

It is divided into two korales, Ambagamuwa and Pashage.

UPP—UPP

ulation :—		In 1881.	In 1891.
Ambagamuwa Korale	...	13,607	7,577
Pasbage Korale	...	6,943	5,627
Estates	...	32,597	57,949
Total		53,187	71,153
Europeans	...	533	487
Burghers	...	245	432
Sinhalese	...	7,858	10,521
Tamils	...	40,827	55,628
Moormen	...	2,366	2,196
Malays	...	360	446
Others	...	998	443
Total		53,187	71,153
<i>Religion.</i>			
Christians	...	4,824	7,116
Buddhists	...	8,261	10,140
Hindus	...	87,116	50,996
Mohammedans	...	2,902	2,882
Others	...	84	19
Total		53,187	71,153
<i>Education.</i>			
Men able to read and write	...	6,048	7,270
Women able to read and write	...	446	565
Men unable to read and write	...	26,913	34,907
Women unable to read and write	...	19,780	28,411
Total		53,187	71,153

1878 911½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted 321a. 0p. 6l. Rs. 2,039.33; redeemed 40a. 0p. 0l.; sold by the Crown 25a. 3p. 8l.; going to Crown 2a. 2p. 5l.; belonging to temples 0a. 1p. 8l.; abandoned 1p. 7l.; total 405a. 3p. 4l.

t HEWAHETA.—A division of the Kandyan country, in the Nuwara District. It contains an area of 108½ square miles. It has six korales, ampaha, Pallegampaha, Kohoka, Diyatilaka, Gangapalata, and Gannewa.

ulation :—		In 1881.	In 1891.
Udagampaha of Maturata Korale	}	5,401	2,555
Pallegampaha of Maturata Korale			2,650
Kohoka Korale	...	3,037	2,713
Diyatilaka Korale	...	2,622	2,355
Gangapalata Korale	...	1,856	1,940
Gannewa Korale	...	2,784	2,656
Estates	...	6,754	6,902
Total		22,454	21,771
Europeans	...	70	64
Burghers	...	11	19
Sinhalese	...	15,123	14,745
Tamils	...	6,959	6,685
Moormen	...	248	238
Malays	...	3	4
Others	...	40	16
Total		22,454	21,771

UPP—URA

883

<i>Religion.</i>		In 1881.	In 1891.
Christians	...	525	470
Buddhists	...	14,983	14,659
Hindus	...	6,668	6,394
Mohammedans	...	263	247
Others	...	16	1
Total		22,454	21,771
<i>Education.</i>			
Men able to read and write	...	2,897	2,933
Women able to read and write	...	111	142
Men unable to read and write	...	9,677	8,708
Women unable to read and write	...	9,769	9,988
Total		22,454	21,771

In 1878 6,359½ acres of paddy land were registered. Commuted 2,646a. 1p. 6l. (paid tithe Rs. 13,493·87½); redeemed 266a. 2p. 3l.; uncommuted 120a. 0p. 4l.; temple fields 36a. 0p. 2l.; abandoned 120a. 2p. 5l.; total 3,179a. 3p. 0l.

URADENIYA.—A village forming part of Napana, in Udagamapala korale, Lower Dumbana.

Not in the Census of 1871 nor of 1881. Population in 1891, 73 (36 males, 37 females).

Families.—Medage, for a division of their father's estate, 39,117.

The DEGALDORUWE VIHARE has a Hewisi Panguwa here, 1½ acre field and half an acre garden (*Vol. I, p. 139*). Tenants: Amunugamage and Temmettatalage. Services (commutable for Rs. 14·10): six mura of one man for fifteen days each mura in alternate months: to beat tom-tom for the three tewawa and to remain on guard at night at the Vihare, also to beat tom-tom at the tewawa on the four festivals; when on duty, tenant receives rations; one to accompany the incumbent on journeys, when so engaged receives meals; to weed the maluwa when on duty; to give two penam of betel to the incumbent after the new year.

URAPOLA.—A village in Medapalata korale, Yatinuwara.

Stream.—Nanu-oya.

Population in 1871, 355 (186 males, 169 females); in 1881, 492 (278 males, 214 females); in 1891, 455 (235 males, 220 females).

The Urapola Gannile of 42 acres (*20a. 3p. 8l.*), paddy land registered in the H. L. M. in the names of Urapola Ekanayaka Wasum (largest owner), Godigama Kankanama, Gannile Giddu, Muhandirana Tikira, Atapattu Kona, Suddappu, Lansakara Urudiya, Bini Hinkenda, Gannile Hiddappu. The Urapola Vihare is registered as owner of about 2 acres (*0a. 3p. 7l.*).

In 1878 135½ acres (*67a. 2p. 5½l.*) were registered, of which 39½ acres paid Rs. 151·65; 85 acres were redeemed.

The Kapuwatte Pilima Talawwe family owned land here (30,170, 61,801, 74,045).

Families.—Abesundara Mudiyanalage, 21,682, 44,806, 62,302. Ganegolage (*Jud. Com., 16th December, 1826*), 22,659, 56,870. Gutakohawatte Ralalage (*Jud. Com., 16th December, 1826*), 22,659, 56,870. Giragama Tikiri Banda, 30,170. Gonnadeniye Walawwa, 45,511. Hala-apullana Hunayalage, 95,222. Kameewatte U'kku Banda's estate, Test. 811. Karanda-angage, 5,787. Kotakumburayalage, 15,128. Kothakke Durayalage, 43,198. Madurawe Tikiri Banda, 30,170. Medage Panawikarantalage, 95,222. Pallo-kumburage, 23,467, 61,804.

Pandakkarage, 20,136 (Talpot Saka 1725). Perumbodayalage, 15,128. Polwattege, 5,787. Pujagodage, 35,222. Randunupedige, 43,498. Ratnadarage, 24,682, 44,806, 62,302. Sunanda Unnanse, 30,968. Toradeniye Walawwa, 30,968, 50,314. Urapola Arachchila (*Vol. I., p. 387*). Urapola Henaya (*ante, p. 762*). Urapola Payindakaraya (*Vol. I., p. 372*). Urapola Unnanse (*Vol. I., p. 378*). Vela Henayalage, 61,804. Wattalagamage, 30,170. Werallyaddo Loku Mahatmeyo, 30,968.

Gangoda Arachchige Appuhami *vs.* Urapolage Punchirala, for Warakadeniyekumbura. Talpot Saka 1615 (1693 A.D.), in the month Il, the tenth day of the decrease of the moon, from Embilmiyana Kulunagaha Achchilage Nandu.

Talpot Saka 1690 (1768 A.D.), deed of gift from Kulatunga Rala to his brother-in-law Gangoda Arachchi (*Jud. Com., 27th and 28th November, 1821*).

A Brahmin came from India and Urapola Mudiyanse gave him a piece of land, he borrowed money from the Kataragama Dewale in Kandy and gave a bond I died. Erawawela Adigar, then Basnayaka Nilame of the dewale, took the d for the dewale. Urapola Mudiyanse sold his estate to Angammuna Adigar, puwatte Maha Nilame redeemed the bond and got back the land. Angammuna Adigar was Kapuwatte's step-father, having married Kapuwatte's mother (*Jud. m., 30th March, 1820*).

(1660 A.D.).—The purport of the writing made under the constellation Sa, on this Saturday, the eleventh day of the increasing moon of the month Medindina, in the year of Saka 1582, is as follows:—Sundarahami, of Urapola in the Melapalata of the Sindurunnabada Yatinuwara, granted to the Brahmin Guruhami, who came from the continent, a piece of land in extent about 1 anama at the junction of the two streams. As he gave it with pleasure, Guruhami gave 150 gold fanams (ran panam) to Sundarahami, the witnesses to the receipt of that money by Sundarahami are the Nilame of Piliima Talawwa, Disaneka Rala of the same village, Peradeniyege Rala of Urapola, the Arachchi of the same village, Pulihinge Rala of the same village, Mudiyanse Rala of the same village, Gommadeniye Rala of the same village, Pandakkara Rala of the same village, Peliya of the same village. With the knowledge of these witnesses, adding that if any one descending from Sundarahami disputes this grant he shall suffer vengeance, but Guruhami, the Brahmin, and his descendants shall not suffer vengeance, this was given. Health, wealth, prosperity.

(1777 A.D.).—On Sunday, in the increasing moon of the month Poson, in the year of Saka 1699. The history of the 1 pela out of the panguwa belonging to Urapola Mudiyanse of Yatinuwara, which was given to the dewale, is as follows:—This Mudiyanse got a Brahmin to assist him and both of them asweddmized 1 pela of land out of the high lands belonging to the Mudiyanse; after asweddmizing it, Mudiyanse gave it to the Brahmin to be cultivated in anda, and Mudiyanse took the anda share. Mudiyanse having become indebted, he gave the 1 pela which the Brahmin cultivated, together with his mul panguwa, to the Nilame. Besides this, the Brahmin and Peradeniye Arachchila borrowed 100 ridis from the Kataragama Dewale; taking this money, the Brahmin went to Puttalam on trade, he afterwards returned to the village and fell ill; hearing this some Payindakarayo of the dewale went to recover the money lent by the dewale, he promised to pay it back when he recovered. About the time this Brahmin was dying another Guru got a false Talpot executed on the plea that he rendered assistance. The dewale people having come to hear of this, some people went and recovered the ridis from the Guruwa, saying, the money was not paid with the knowledge of the Guruwa. They came with the Talpot to institute a case, the Guruwa and the dewale people having gone to the Maha Lekam Mahatmaya's Walawwa litigated; having investigated the case an order was made that the Talpot should be left at the dewale till the money was paid. Because the Talpot in the hands of the Guruwa was for a panguwa of the Mudiyanse's pangu, the Maha Nilame paid 100 ridis to Galhatare Vidane and redeemed the 1 pela. If the decision had been that 1 ridi should afterwards be paid to the dewale as the panguwa was decreed to it, and we should retain the same, it would have been better.

Watti Wattuwana or Statement of Case.—That out of the paraveni property of Urapola Ekanayaka Mudiyanse, the piece of high land Pawulintenna of 2 pelas was given to the Brahmin, who came from the continent, for which 100 ridis was paid to the Mudiyanse; a portion of the garden of about 7 lahas was also given to build a house, this portion was given to the Brahmin two generations before the time when the property was given to the Walawwa.

On the approach of the death of this Brahmin, this panguwa was dedicated to the dewale; the incumbents of the dewale gave charge of this panguwa to this Brahmin's begotten son, Brahan Gura, subject to the performance of service. Since that time (he) continued to possess. After the capture of the king, the Walawwa took possession of this panguwa. As (he) was out of employment, matters were brought to the notice of the General (Sir John D'Oyly), for which there will be witnesses.

(1803 A.D.).—Kosbokkelage Kuda Duraya, of Urapola, being poor and involved in debt, transferred Tota-angakumbura 2 pelas and its appurtenant hena 15 labas to Pandakkarage Vidane and received from him 120 ridis in challis and 8 annu of paddy, on Wednesday, the first day of the waxing moon of the month Unduwak, in the year of Saka 1725. Witnesses: Tennege Arachchila of Kotabogoda, Thalage Punchirala of the same village, Mudiyanse of the same village, Hahu-apullana Henaya of the same village, Upasakaya of the same village, Kiridua Rala of Urapola, Owitage Punchirala of the same village, Mutunpanage Rala of the same village, Kuranda-ango Appu of the same village, Achari Nalde of the same village, Pandiwickaraya of the Nanayakkara Lekama's Department of the same village. Talpot written by the Mohottala, who held the offices of Lekama and Kankanama of the Maha Gabadawa, residing at Kotabogoda. 20.136.

URAPOLA VIHARE has one Nila Panguwa here of one acre field and half an acre garden. Tenant: Abesundara Mudiyanse. Services (commutable for Rs. 10.90): to thatch the vihare and dagoba shed; to give 3 annu paddy yearly; to cowdung the pansala four times a year and to repair the temple, supplying materials.

The **DIYAKELINAWALA VIHARE** has one Nila Panguwa, 4 acres field. Tenants: Diyakelinawala Walawwa and Ranwalage. Services (commutable for Rs. 44.10): No. 1 is incorporated with a panguwa in Dodanwela, Yatinuwara (*Vol. I., p. 176*); No. 2 to give 5 labas of rice yearly; to attend the festivals and to offer at each a patara of curry and rice; to assist in repairing the temple.

The **DALADA MALIGAWA** has one Nila Panguwa, of an acre garden. Tenant: Toradeniye Kiri Banda. Service: to pay Rs. 3 a year to the temple.

(1758 A.D.).—Out of the paraveni property of Muhandiram Rala, of Ilukwatta in Medapalata of Yatinuwara, the upper 1 pela of Puwak-anga and 7 labas out of Elpitigoda were dedicated to Galgomuwe Samanera-wahanse for his support, he continued in possession of the same and gave to his nephew Kammal-ango Unnase, who continued to possess the same and gave to his nephew Kammal-ango Siwura, thereafter the same was given in paraveni to Malgammana Lekama for 25 ridis and five millions of jasmine flowers. When the Adikaram Maha Nilame was Diwa Nilame of the Maligawa this was entered in the Maha Lekam Mittiya of the Maligawa, with directions that he, the said Lekama, should perform pingo service. Witnesses to this are Nikapolawatte Arachchi, Melagoda Alakumbure Arachchi, Korale Arachchila, Giragama Puwak-ango Rala, Motapola Rala, Kadiyage Mudiyanse of Embilimigama, Walgama Appuhami, Gammane Arachchi, Iddawala Mudiyanse, Malgammana Hinkende Gammahe, Nelligoda Gammahe, Gurukete Gammahe, Giragama Henaya, Randipola Godomptiya, and Moladande Payindakaya. With the knowledge of these witnesses this land grant has been given to Malgammana Lekama on Thursday, the fifth day of the new moon of the month Poson, in the year of Saka 1680. If any one were to dispute this let him be cast into the eight principal hells and be tormented there; any one defending this grant even by word of mouth shall enjoy the bliss in heaven.

URAWALA.—A village in Gangawata korale, Yatinuwara.

Hills.—Hantane, Urawalakanda.

Halmchikandura, Metiwala, and Urawala are grouped together in the Census of 1871; united population, 200 (111 males, 89 females). Population of Urawala in 1881, 192 (107 males, 85 females); in 1891, 171 (88 males, 83 females). Low caste.

In 1878 19 acres (9a 2p. 2l.) of paddy land were registered, of which half (4a. 3p. 3l.) were redeemed; 3½ acres paid Rs. 12.83.

Peewees.—Menik-ajjalage, 79.043; Moormen, 79.043; Pu-umbalage, 79.043; Yaman-panguwege, 2.010 (N. S.).

Pallehage, Dura-panguwege, Aladeniyego, Yaman-panguwege, and Egoda Unguwalage, as tenants of a Murakarana or Hamudawale Panguwa of the Dalada Maligawa, hold $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres field. Services (commutable for Rs. 17): to perform mura of menial work at the rate of one mura of fifteen days and nights to 1 pala of land held by each, or commute a mura by paying four shillings; each to present to the Diwa Nilame after the new year a bundle of firewood; while on duty receive meals in the morning and a hundwa of raw rice in the evening.

URAWELA.—A village in Galasiya pattuwa, Harispattu.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Maruddana; united population, 309 (149 males, 160 females). Population of Urawela in 1881, 222 (102 males, 120 females); in 1891, 207 (99 males, 108 females).

Families.—Dehiga-pitiyego *ca.* Wijekonge and Pannalage, 17,959 (Talpot Saka 1732). Vidana Henyalage *ca.* Galapitawattege, 35,027.

URUGALA.—The chief town in Upper Dumbara (*Vol. I., pp. 108-9, 189, 191, 227, 313*).

Families.—Baluge Hendrick Fernando, 65,735. Don Andris de Silva, 38,836, 65,735. Don Hendrick de Silva Wikrama Gunasekara, 38,836. Hendappu and his wife Nachehire, 11,638. Migahakotuwege, 44,638.

URULEMULLA.—A village in Udugoda Udasiya pattuwa, Mutale North, in Ehelepola-wasam.

Stream.—Mahawela-ela.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Kinigama; united population, 169 (91 males, 78 females). Not mentioned in the Census of 1881. Population in 1891, 44 (19 males, 25 females). Jaggery caste.

URULEWATTA.—A village in Kandupalata korale, Udunuwara.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Panabokka and Wattappola; united population, 429 (238 males, 191 females). Population of Urulewatta in 1881, 152 (80 males, 72 females); in 1891, 162 (85 males, 77 females).

In the H. L. M. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres (17a. 1p. 6l.) of paddy land were registered in the names of Urulewatte Gammale, Duggeawili, Asmedille Wannaku Nilame, Lamaniwala Vidane, Panikkiga, Urulewatte Vihare, Wattappola Arachchi, Mahantegama Arachchila, Galwadu Hangidiya, Unambuwe Arachchi, Hennekke Arachchila.

In 1878 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres (17a. 0p. 5l.) were registered, of which 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres paid Rs. 9-26. Close to the Urulewatte Pattini Dewale is a large rock, on which is an inscription (31,718).

Medagoda Aramba sold by the Crown to Tikiri Appu in 1841 (11,491).

WALAWWA belonged to the Pilima Talawwe family. The Adigar called himself Urulewatte Wijayasundara Rajakaruna Senewiratna, Agra Senadipati (*Vol. I., p. 71*).

An Urulewatte lady married Dodanwela (junior) Adigar.

An Urulewatte Kumarihami married Arawe Ratemahatmaya of Hewahota (*Vol. I., p. 67*).

For other members of the family see *Vol. I., pp. 176, 212, 367*.

For an account of the family and its connection with the ancient royal family, see Palkumbura Sannas (*ante, pp. 687-88*).

For Sittus by Urulewatte Diswa and Adigar, see *Vol. I., pp. 116, 339, 396, 495*. Wijesundara Rajakaruna Senewiratna Herat Bandaralage Bandar of Urulewatta (so described himself in 1866, when his marriage to Watupola Kumarihami was registered).

His father called himself Wikramasinha Chandrasekara Karunatilaka Senewiratna Pandita Wahala Loku Nilame of Elamaldeniya in Kandupalata of Yatinuwara (87,272).

Action by Urulewatte Walawwe Banda and another against Maralande Walawwe Tikiri Kumarihami and others for land here (70,464).

Moladande Walawwe Tikiri Kumarihami mortgaged her lands here and borrowed money from Panabokke Uda Walawwe Loku Banda. Action on bond (86,368).

Families—Bodimalakadage, 22,339, 34,748, 77,820, 80,197, 82,900. *Duanawila*, T. B., 11,491. Kendagolle Wattege, 77,820, 80,197, 82,900. Pattinige *alias* Gura-angego, 34,748, 77,820, 80,197, 82,900. Urulewatte Banda, 22,339.

URULEWATTE VIHARE.—A lay incumbent, Bodimalakada Ungurala, claimed to have lands registered. He said there had never been a pansala nor an officiating priest, and that his family had always officiated and enjoyed the produce of the fields. Dulkumbura and Wol-anga, the only fields his family held in the village, were dedicated, he said, in King Narendra Sinha's time. There was no writing to show the king's permission. It appeared that Ungurala's father performed services to the king, notwithstanding the dedication. The Temple Lands Commissioner rejected the claim for registration (113, *T. L. Record*).

In 22,339 Urulewatte Banda said the vihare belonged to him, he being a descendant of Kiriya Bandara, the founder of the temple.

URULEWATTE PATTINI DEWALE.—Appu, Kapurula of the Dewale, stated that he and the Urulewatte Arachchi held a field for doing service, in turn, here and in Kandy. He said the field was dedicated in King Bhuvaneka's time. It was given because the Kapurula drove away flies, which were destroying some royal fields. The claim for registration was rejected (*T. L. C. 109*).

URULEWATTA.—A village in Asgiri Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale South, on the hill side, north of Yatawatta, in Yatawatte-wasam.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Yatawatta; united population, 282 (159 males, 123 females). Population of Urulewatta in 1881, 176 (90 males, 86 females); in 1891, 158 (82 males, 76 females). Vellalas, descendants of Hirettiye Bandara, Pannayo, Potters.

In 1878 about 38 acres (18a. 3p. 7l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 28 acres paid Rs. 79-12.

Families.—Abekonge, 22,769. Herat Mudiyanseage, 73,381. Mohottige (Urulewatte Vihare tenant-), 22,769. Mudiyanseage, 38,396. Ratnayaka Mudiyanseage, 38,396 (*Vol. I., p. 120*).

URULEWATTE VIHARE.—The history of the vihare is given in the following documents, 1752 and 1783 A.D. :—

The wanata of 1 amuna of Siyambalagahakumbura, in Galagama of Pallesiya pattuwa in Asgiri korale, with all its appurtenances, was in possession as paraveni of an old woman called Golahenwatte Mahage; when she was reduced to utmost poverty she came to Monaruwila Walawwa and asked Monaruwila Adigar to buy her "gan pangawa"; he consented and paid 10 riddis for it, and as she appeared to be in utmost poverty he helped her furthermore, took over the title deed of her "gana," and continued in possession of it. On the death of the Adigar, I, Monaruwila Gahala Riddahani, with a view to acquire merit for His Majesty, our late Adigar, all other relatives and friends, and for my own benefit, so long as I roll in successive births that I may in no life see poverty, but abound in wealth, do hereby dedicate this 1 amuna and its appurtenant garden, Atupola Appuhitiyawatta, Rudiheha, Muttettu Tennuchena, Attanagollecayachena, and Andawachena unto Urulewatte Silawansa Umanse for his maintenance. This grant was made, pouring water on the palm of the hand. This Talpot has been written on Sunday, the full moon day in the month Medindina, in the year of Saka 1671. If any one bribe to dispute this he will be born in hell, and any one defending this, even by a word, will share the merits of this land grant and enjoy bliss in heaven thereby and ultimately attain Nirvana. Be it so.

When His Majesty King Kirti Sri Raja Sinha, the descendant of King Manu of the illustrious royal family of Maha Sammata, was reigning in Kandy, the prosperous city, he inquired as to the state of religion in Lanka, and he was told that there were no ordained Buddhist priests, but only novices ("Samanera"); on this His Majesty said, "While I am reigning it is a pity to see the religion going down;" accordingly he took to his mind to patronize the faith, assisted by the sub-king Rajadhi Raja Sinha; he sent an embassy of ministers to Siam with presents worth a lak of coins, and invited priests from Siam, such as Upatissa and others, who came, bringing with them banna books. Then thousands of respectable men were robed, taught pitakas; hundreds of them were daily fed; and hundreds of offerings of necessities were made yearly; hundreds of ruined vihara were repaired in different places, including the Relic Temple; offerings of gardens, fields, and flower gardens were made to Anuraadhapura, Samantakutaya, Maingangavahera, Polonnaruwa, the Dula Maligawa, and other vihara. At this time it

was discovered that there were the ruins of a rock temple bordering the village Urulewatta, the birthplace of Atthadassi-sami, the brother of the Chief Priest of Argiriya. This vihare was repaired at great labour, walls were erected, the walls and ceilings painted, a stone image was made. In the third year of the reign of Rajadhi Raja Sinha (2326 A.D., Saka 1705), on Wednesday, the seventh day after the full moon of the month Bak, the ceremony of Netra Pinkama was celebrated, and on that occasion the paddy field belonging to Atthadassi Unnanse was dedicated to this vihare. The King Rajadhi Raja Sinha being told of this, dedicated the fields Rotakumbura 2 pelas, Dalupota 2 pelas, Millapitiya 1 anna, Dola-ela Dalupota 2 pelas, Nattaranpota 2 pelas. Besides these, the villagers dedicated Paragahakotuwa as a dalupota of 8 lahas, Kogahakotuwa of 8 lahas, 1 pela of Riladorakumbura, Palkumburawatta of 1 pela, Bodangahatenna of 8 lahas, and Ranapadawela of 1 pela, with all their appurtenances, these were finally and absolutely given in the name of Buddha and the priesthood. So it is to be understood that any one disputing this would be born in the infernal regions and tortured there like those guilty of matricide, patricide, &c. Thus it is laid down as a rule that if any one were to take forcible possession of temple properties given by him or by any others, he shall be born and re-born a worm in a heap of cowdung for 60,000 years, and any one who takes a stick of firewood, a blade of grass, a fruit, or a flower out of temple lands shall be born a "pretaya" with a body fifty to sixty yodun long and a belly in proportion, to pass his time with a chain of sighs, eyes full of tears, heart full of sorrow, without obtaining even refuse as food, and without ever being able to slake his thirst even if the current of the Ganges and Jumna were to pass through his throat, as such a current would evaporate by the heat of his body as the current of the ocean is evaporated by the heat of hell fire. On the contrary he who defends the temple rights or improves them will never be born in the four cardinal hells, but in celestial worlds, and enjoy bliss in heaven and earth. It is further said that out of the two, the donor enjoys bliss in heaven and the defender attains Nirvana. So virtuous men may you act up to these and attain Nirvana.

In 1796 A.D. the vihare purchased land on this deed:—

I, Sellaja, of Mediypola in Pallesiya pattuwa of Argiri korale, owing to want of money, have received out of the funds of Urulewatta Vihare a sum of 16 riddis for my land Nitulemulahena of 1 laha kurakkan sowing extent at Gionnaga-oya. This land writing has been given to the vihare on Wednesday, the full moon day in the month Wak, of the year of Saka 1718. Witnesses: Yatawatte Unnanse, Galagama Unnanse, Tembahitiyawwe Unnanse, Imbulduke Unnanse, Welege Unnanses (three in number), Samanera Unnanses (four in number), all the Chiefs of Galagama and Urulewatta, those of Mediypola. If any one of my descendants or other outsider were to dispute this he will go to hell, and on the contrary any one defending this will attain Nirvana.

A field was dedicated to the vihare in 1801 on this Talpot:—

I, Mattamagoda Mohottala, grandson of Atapattu Mudiyanse of Galagama in Pallesiya pattuwa of Argiri korale in Matale, do hereby dedicate the field Mahawela of 12 lahas, which belongs to me, to the Urulewatta Vihare, for its maintenance. This writing has been given with the knowledge of all the Chiefs of the "Maha Galadawa and Maha Aramudala," and with the knowledge of the High Priest of Argiriya and other priests, on Friday, the tenth day of the waning moon in the month Durutu, of the year of Saka 1723, by me, the said Mattamagoda Lekana Mahatmaya. Any one who disputes this will go to hell, and any one who defends this will attain Nirvana.

The vihare has three pangu here, Ekanekgedara, Welegedara, and Viharo. Tenants: Welege, Nuwarage, Ekanekge, and Galagamawattege. Hold 4 acres field and 5 acres garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 26/35): to be in mura at the atuwa at night for thirty nights a year for each pela of mud land; to attend for the four festivals, to weed and sweep the maluwa, to thatch and repair the pansala and cowdung the vihare and pansala; one man to accompany the priest on one journey a year. The third panguwa is held by the vihare.

In Galagama the vihare has three Nila Pangu, 1½ acre field and 1 acre garden, held by Panditage, Wattege, Welege, and Manannalage. Services (commutable for Rs. 12/30): to give yearly a pingo of wala, 15 metipan, 30 tiles, and 4 mutti for the Alutsal and Nanumura festivals, 30 bundles of straw to the vihare, one neliya of raw rice, and one plantain tree for decorations; to pound 1 amuna of paddy, to hold pandan for the four festivals, to attend at the pansala for pinkau, and to accompany the priest on four journeys a year to Kandy (Vol. I, p. 215).

The vihare has a field in Dullewa (*Vol. I., p. 187*).

Ithalage owns a Ninda Panguwa here (field, hens, and garden, each about half an acre in extent) held by Ukkuwajjalage, for the service of going on journeys for seven days in a year, carrying loads, being fed, and supplying leaves and water on occasions of weddings and devil dances. Tenant paid the tax, Rs. 2.

USSETTAWA.—An uninhabited village in Wagapanaha Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North.

Stream.—Pallewala-ela.

Hill.—Kumaragalakanda.

In 1878 10½ acres (5a. 0p. 5l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 8½ acres paid Rs. 20/30.

UVADENIYA.—A village in Udagampaha korale, Lower Dumbara, under the Gunnepana Arachchi.

Hill.—Arabadagodakanda.

Not in the Census of 1871 nor of 1891. Population in 1881, 89 (53 males 36 females).

In the H. L. M. 8½ acres (4a. 1p. 1l.) of paddy land were registered.

WADAGOLLA.—A hamlet of Madawala, in Gampahasiya pattuwa, Matale South, near Rajjammuna.

A new hamlet formed by the inhabitants of Madawala.

In 1871 grouped with Talagasyaya. Population of Wadagolla in 1881, 52 (28 males, 24 females); in 1891, 49 (28 males, 21 females). Vellalas.

WADAKAHAMADA.—A village in Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, in Maussagolle-wasum, near Dankanda and Bodikotuwa.

In 1871 grouped with Pallo Welanghawatta. Population of Wadakahamada in 1881, 79 (38 males, 41 females); in 1891, 76 (36 males, 40 females). Vellalas, Nilamakkarayo.

In 1878 14 acres (7a. 0p. 2l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 12½ acres paid Rs. 29-05.

WADAWALA.—A village in Kohoka korale, Upper Hewaheta, on the road from Rikillagagola to Maturata between the 22nd and 23rd mileposts from Kandy.

ALAWATTEGAMA and BADALAGAMA are hamlets (*Vol. I., pp. 12, 85*).

The wasum includes Wadawala, Ratninda, Hapupe, Badalagama, and Alawattegama.

Streams.—Dambulawatte-ela, Memaya-ela, Pitamaya-ela, from Ma-ela.

Minor road to Dehiye.

A Government vernacular boys' school at Karandagolla.

In 1871 grouped with Karandagolla. Population of Wadawala in 1881, 150 (72 males, 78 females); in 1891, 157 (72 males, 85 females). Vellalas, Smiths, Dhudies, Tom tom Batters.

In 1878 133 acres (66a. 2p. 0l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 128½ acres paid Rs. 328-60; the rest were abandoned.

WADAWALA RALAHAMI, Disava of Udapalata, witness to a Poholiyadda deed, 1681 A.D., by Keppitipola Bandaru Mahatmaya to Wipassi Unnanse (*ante, pp. 737-738*).

Families.—Abeyakon, Mudiyans-ela Wadugamage, 92,667. Agalakumburege, 348, D. C. N. E. (Talpot Saka 1720). Ambugasipitiye Unnanse, grandson of Hewawise Rala (*Jud. Com., 21st February, 1826*). Aswedduwege 19,317 (Talpot Saka 1721), 41,215. Atalabege *alias* Welege, 348, D. C. N. E., 28,351. Batagallege, 268, D. C. N. E. (Talpot Saka 1703, 1725, 1751, 1756). Bowalage, 1,368, D. C. N. E. (Talpot Saka 1718, 1719). Denikege, 41,215. Don Baba Appuhami, Korala of Kohoka korale, 92,667. Hagamage, 41,215. Meddege, 92,667. Metiwela-oya Basmyala Nilame, 268, D. C. N. E. Moladande Banda of Kandy, 29,001. Munwattege of Kandy, 29,001, 29,261. Pahatkumburege, 92,667. Pitamayege, 786, D. C. N. E. (Talpot Saka 1726). Wabukade Panikkirallage, 29,261. Watupititenne Appuhami, grandson of Hewawise Rala (*Jud. Com., 21st February, 1826*). Yatamandege, 1,268, D. C. N. E.

(1781 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1703. I, Wimsuri Arachchillage Punchirala, of Wadawala in Kohoka of Hewaheta, do hereby declare to have granted the following lands, being my paraveni property, to my son Menikrala, Ampe of 5 bahas, Ambagete of 2 pelas, and Mora..... of 2 pelas, with their appurtenant high and low lands, gardens, houses, and trees, to be held by my son in paraveni. Witnesses who know the same are Welamulle Vedarala, Bolage Appu, Miwakkalage Appuhami, Hannekala, Aspantiye Appu, and Agalakumbure Korala.

(1790 A.D.). On Wednesday, the tenth day of the increasing moon, under the constellation Rehem, of the month Il, in the year of Saka 1718. That the field Ridimalpe Kariwilagaha Chane of 2 pelas belonging to me, Bowalage Sirala, of Wadawala in Kohoka korale of Megolatihe Hewaheta, has been granted in paraveni to Welege Appurala. I, Sirala, having received the sum of 50 riddis, a hatara cloth, 2 amunu of paddy, and 1 chunam box. Witnesses who know the same are Ehelamalpe Korala, Punchirala of the same village, Agalakumbure

Korala, Elkada Henaya, Miwakkalage Appuhami, Patimure Tikirala, Yatindiyage Menikrala, Nindagauna Vidanelage Ukkurula, Dambul-arawe Punchi of the same village, Wilwala Haturaliyadde Arachchila. With the knowledge of the above witnesses this has been granted by me, Sirala, in perpetuity, to Appurula. (Imprecations.) Written by Yatindiyage Nekatrula. 1368, D. C. N. E.

(1798 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1720. We, Agalakumburege Kalu Etana and daughter Menik Etana, of Wadawala, in Megodatiho Hewaheta, do hereby declare to have granted the following lands to Welege Korala to hold in paraveni, viz., the lower 3 pelas of Tummanakoluwa and Migahamulahena, Pillambamulahena, Millagahamulahena, Bomaluwagawahena, and one jak tree. Witnesses who know the same are Denike Mudiyane, Agalakumbure Korala, Dahanekala, Denike Vedarala, Dambul-arawe Punchirala, Hapugaha Korala, Pilimage Dingirala, Hennekerala, Atu Korala, Dehipe Arachchila, Landupitige Ungurula, Pilimage Tikirala, Aspantiye Appu, Pilimage Menikrula, Moragoda Vidane, Gunnapalahami, Vutimage Vidane, Miwakkalage Appuhami, Welege Appurula, Milipitiye Appu, Uluwela Punchirala, Ratninde Dingiya, Gau-atahiriye Kalu Henaya, Ukkuwa Henaya of the same house, Badulla, and Aigama Berakaraya. (Imprecations.) Welege Korala gave Kalu Etana in cash 46 ridis, in paddy 46 amunu, and 19 pieces of cloth. 348, D. C. N. E.

(1802 A.D.).—About half past 10 o'clock on Sunday, the thirteenth day of the decreasing moon under the constellation Hata, of the month Bak, in the year of Saka 1721. I, Wadawala Watapitittennege Pohat Mudiyane-age Dingiri Etana, of Yatipalata in the Kohoka korala of Megodatiho Hewaheta, have caused this land Talpot to be written and granted. Of the following lands which I have obtained from my mother Kiri Etana on a Talpot and held in possession, to wit, the fields Lunupila and Yatindiya of 1½ amuna and the upper 2 pelas of the field Watapitittenne A-wedduma, I being poor and in want have sold the lower 1 amuna of the field Yatindiyekumbura of 1½ amuna to Puselle Galada Nilame for 100 ridis, which Appuhami may redeem, and the field Lunupila and the upper 2 pelas of the field Watapitittenne, the 2 chenas appertaining thereto, the 2 chenas Indikadahela with the house and garden at Watapitittenne, and the garden Agawatawatna, all which high and low grounds and the plantations therein I have got written in the name of, and given to possess in paraveni possession to Appuhami, whom I have brought forth, because he has rendered me much assistance. For the first, second, third, and seventh times I have given these lands to Appuhami for his paraveni possession. (Imprecations.) The witnesses who know this are Denikege Korala, Agalakumbure Vedarala, Yatindiyage Vidane, Pitamaye Dingirala, Medhege Arachchila, Alawattege Korala, Denike Wira-urige Ukkurula, and Elkada Henaya. In the presence of so many I, Palluwela Muhamdiram Nilame, have written this Talpot. May prosperity attend the same. 19317, D. C. K.

(1803 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1725. I, Punchirala, Korala of Denike, have granted to my wife Dingiri Etana, who nursed me and cooked rice for me, my landed property, the field Ampe of 2 pelas situated in the village Wadawala, of Yatipalata of Kohoka in Megodatiho Hewaheta, and bounded by the rock Gerandiya-wetunu-gala, by the wide three-hing-floor appertaining thereto, and by a stream, with its appurtenances, the dwelling garden lying between the jak tree belonging to the pansala and the sapu tree and the jak tree called Kabalkosgala. This was granted with the knowledge of these witnesses: Dehipe Welege Arachchila, Bowalage Kankanama, Vidanelage Appu, Yatindiyage, Walage Dingirala, Hennekerala, Walage Atu Korala, Agalakumburege Vedarala, Ratninde Nekat Rala, Gau Arachchi of the same village, Gurunneche, Kalu Henaya of the same village. With the knowledge of the above witnesses this land transfer has been written on Thursday when the sun entered the twentieth degree of the sign of Libra, and on the twelfth day of the decreasing moon, at the constellation Uturn-palazuma. If any relations or those that are not relations or strangers shall contest or dispute this, they will have to suffer from the oricals, but my wife Dingiri Etana will not have to suffer from the oricals, although she should swear at Maha Kataragama, at the four Dewals, and in the mouth of the cobra; and those officers who would do justice without doing any injustice will be Buddhas.

(1801 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1726, of the month Unduwak, the seventh day of the increasing moon, being Saturday. The lands Pitamaya of 1 amuna, Konkada of 2 pelas, Ambahelahena, Ellchena, Waliyagolahena, the house Pitamayegedara, and two jak trees were given by me, Appurula, to my son

WAD—WAD

Tikirala. The witnesses who know this are Agalakumbure Vedarala, Watapittenne Appuhami, Denike Arachchila, Gan Achariya, Elkada Henaya, Ratninde Nekatrula. In presence of these persons this was given. (Imprecations.) 786, D. C. N. E.

(1827 A.D.).—Saka 1719. Grant by Yatinadiyage Punchi Appu, of Wadawala, to his niece Menik Etana. Witnesses: Welege Appu, Waligam Arachchila, Agalakumburege Kudarala, Wadawala Punchi Naide, Peramunage Arachchila, Pitipalage Appu. 1,368, D. C. N. E.

(1829 A.D.). On Monday, of the month Wesak, in the year of Saka 1731, under the constellation Hata. Grant by Denikege Dingiri Etana of Wadawala to her daughter Launa Etana. Witnesses: Denikege Hiridu Rala, Miwakkalage Korala, Wallage Appu, Kehelgaspe Arachchila, Polgahakumbure Appu, Melage Sirala, Ran Naide.

(1831 A.D.). Saka 1756, Friday, the eighth day of the month Wesak. Grant by Denikege Launa Etana, of Wadawala, to her grand-on Batagalle Yapa Mudiyan-chage Ukkurula. Witnesses: Bogamuwe Pallage Punchirala, Aswedumage Arachchila of Madagelara. 268, D. C. N. E.

BOMALUWA VIDARE, in ruins.

DAWALAKANDA.—A hamlet of Uduwela, in Gandeke korale, Upper mbara. Not in the Census of 1871 nor of 1881. Population in 1891, 161 (77 males, females).

DEMADA.—A village in Kohonsiya pattuwa, Matale South, in Owille-wasam. Not mentioned in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 95 (49 males, 46 males); in 1891, 90 (47 males, 43 females). Wahumpurayo. In 1878 92 ares (4*u*, 3*p*, 4*l*.) of paddy land were registered, of which 8 acres id Rs. 25-10.

In 572, D. C. M., the following Talpots, 1763 and 1806 A.D., were produced :—

In the year of Saka 1685. I, Wademada Setuwa Huduhakura, of Owilikanda, in the Kohonsiya pattuwa of Matale Disavane, do hereby make over to my daughter Angzi, the field Pahala Elamulle Aswedduma, the garden Galagawawatta, the piece of the heva on this side of Edikenagahamulla, in paraveni. Witnesses who know that this land deed was given: Wademada-kumbure Dewaya, Wademada-kumbure Naide, Velakaraya, Wademada-kumbure Bodiya, Kapuwa, Gammedde Samuddara Godapadda, Gammedde Andarappa Gurannehe, Balaya Duraya. This deed was written by Widiye Nekatta. (Imprecations.)

In the year of Saka 1728. That the sums of money and the quantity of paddy which I, Wademada Lattuwa Dewaya, owed were paid by my nephew Binduwa. Binduwa having paid these debts of mine, I, Lattuwa Dewaya, in consideration of the same, made over to him in paraveni my field Nugagahagawakumbura of 1 pela, with the high and low ground, and Honakaniwagawahema of 1 amuna. If Lattuwa Dewaya's descendants or any others dispute this, they shall suffer the consequences of oath, but Binduwa will be free. Witnesses who know the same are Wademada Wattuwa, Wademada Pina, Wademada Mantriya, Gala-udagama Peruma, Huduhakura, Ukkuwa, Hatanaajja, and Wattuwa Duraya. Thus this Talpot is given on Friday, the seventh day of the month Melindina, with the knowledge of the above witnesses. As Asandu claimed from me, Lattuwa Dewaya, 10 ridis, the same was paid to her by Binduwa and Tena, at my house, in presence of Wademada Vidane. The said Asandu shall suffer the consequences of oath seven different times if she should claim the lands of mine which were made over to the said Binduwa.

DURESSA.—A village in Udugoda Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North, in Kiriuwe-wasam.

Stream.—Nadenive-cha.

Population in 1871, 102 (60 males, 42 females); in 1881, 49 (29 males, 20 males); in 1891, 7 (6 males, 1 female). Moormen.

Family.—Nikagolle Wadureso Vidanelage *rs*, Welege (Moormen), 32,810.

WADURESSA.—A hamlet of Ambana, in Gampahasiya pattuwa, Matale South

The inhabitants are Vellalas.

Fields irrigated by the Amban-ganga amuna.

Ruins of a vihara. The fields which had belonged to the vihara are now in possession of Moormen.

Waduresse Nekatrula witness in 1751 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 39*).

WAGAPANAHA KORALE.—A division of Matale North, divided into two pattu, Pallesiya pattuwa and Udasiya pattuwa. It is traversed by the road from Matale to Dambulla.

The tradition is that King Gaja Bahu when settling the 24,500 captives he brought from India in the different districts, sent fifty of them to Wagapanaha korale (*ante, p. 549*).

Penalaboda Mulandirama held office in Wagapanaha in 1628 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 402*.)

PALLESIYA PATTUWA.—The North road passes through. The road from Kurunegala to Dambulla traverses the western part.

Population in 1871, 2,403 (1,323 males, 1,080 females); in 1881, 3,295 (1,806 males, 1,489 females); in 1891, 3,822 (2,031 males, 1,791 females).

It is under a Korala and has eleven Arachehi-wasam :—

1. PADENIYE-WASAM comprises the villages of Dambulla, Padeniya, Ratmalagaha-ela, Wiligama, and Tumbakarawilawatta (abandoned).
2. LENADORA-WASAM comprises Lenadora, on North road, 7 miles from Nalanda; Pannanpitiya, on North road, 2½ miles from Lenadora; Udawela; Wattegammedda.
3. EMBUL-AMBE comprises Embulambe, Etabendiwewa, Welamitiyawa.
4. TITTAWELGOLLA comprises Tittawelgolla, Bintembura, Siyambalawa (abandoned).
5. KALUNDEWA comprises Kalundewa, Peragiliya (abandoned).
6. KUMBUKKANDAWALA comprises Lennawa, Makolawewa, Kumbukkandawala, Makarayewela (abandoned), on boundary of the North-Central Province, 6-30 miles from Ere-ula.
7. KANDALAMA comprises Kandalama, Kuriyaya (abandoned), Pallo wela (abandoned).
8. NAYAKUMBURA comprises Nayakumbura, 1-60 mile from Kiralessa; Kiralessa, 1-50 mile from Arangala on North road.
9. NIKAWATAWANA, a wasama by itself.
10. PALLEGAMA comprises Pallegama, Bulagala, Polvehera (abandoned).
11. ERE-ULA comprises Ere-ula Thalagama, Ere-ula Palhalagama, on minor road to Minneriya; Gal-oruwa (abandoned); Yakuragala; Kalogaha-ela; Wattegammedda (abandoned); Gonawa (abandoned). 1-50 mile from Ere-ula.

The villagers are generally Vellalas. Moormen along the road in boutiques.

In 1878 579½ acres (289a. 2p. 5l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 891½ acres paid Rs. 689-16 tax, 164½ acres were uncommuted, and 23½ acres were redeemed.

TRADITIONS.—King Walagam Bahu and his dedications to the Dambulu Vihare. Prince Kaludekada, who was concealed in a cave, in the reign of King Mahasen.

The most interesting places are the Dambulu Vihare and Lenadora.

UDASIYA PATTUWA.—The southern division of Wagapanaha, bounded on the south by the Amban-ganga.

Population in 1871, 2,584 (1,362 males, 1,222 females); in 1881, 2,411 (1,321 males, 1,090 females); in 1891, 2,294 (1,258 males, 1,036 females).

It is under a Korala and contains six Arachehi-wasam :—

1. MURUTA-OLUWA comprises the villages of Muruta-oluwa, Melpitiya, Wegolla (abandoned).
2. NALANDA comprises Wambotuyaya, Peragahamada, Nalanda, Alugolla.

3. PILIHUDUGOLLA comprises Pilihudugolla, Thalagama, Pahalgama, Talakotuwa.

4. BIBILA comprises Penalaboda, Nikula, Bibila, Na-ula.

5. KARAWILAHENA.

6. HADUWA comprises Haduwela, Kalugallewa (abandoned), Kumbiyin-ela, Dewaradapola, Pallo Haduwa, Haduwa, Serudandapola.

The majority of the inhabitants of the villages are Vellalas.

Total extent of fields registered in 1878 981½ acres (490a. 2p. 5l.); commuted 853a. 2p. 9½l. (paid Rs. 1,516.29 tithes per annum); uncommuted 79a. 0p. 0½l.; abandoned 7a. 2p. 0l.; Crown aswedlum 2a. 2p. 7l.; redeemed 9a. 2p. 0l.; temple 1a. 1p. 0l.; sold by the Crown 34a. 3p. 8l.

The most interesting objects are the river gorgo and Gedige at Nalanda.

Resthouse at Nalanda.

Public Works Department house, Gansabhawa court-house, and boys' school at Na-ula.

WALIAKOTTE.—A village in Udugoda Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North, a little more than 4 miles from Halewela on the road from Kurunegala to Dambulla.

Jayakot Panditaya, one of those who accompanied the branch of the sacred bo-tree, resided at Waliaakotte (*ante*, pp. 548, 550).

Nine miles beyond Ehelepola's house (and 18 miles from Matale) is situated the village of Waliaakotte, on the range of hills extending between the Seven Korales and Matale (*Forbes I. p. 354*).

The wazan includes Waliaakotte and Sivambalagahawela.

Population in 1871, 433 (234 males, 199 females); in 1881, 457 (248 males, 209 females); in 1891, 439 (246 males, 193 females). Vellalas of Portuguese descent, Nilamakkaraya, Washers, Blacksmiths.

In 1878 1024 acres (51a. 0p. 8½l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 91½ acres paid Rs. 199.25.

A Roman Catholic school.

This was in ancient times a royal city. The site of the palace is still visible; a few stone pillars alone remain; it commands a view of the hills which end abruptly near Waliaakotte, and over the flat wooded country to the north, from which rise many detached rocks and hills, among which Dambulla is conspicuous.

Tradition says that the queens of King Bhuvaneka Bahu lived here, and when they heard of his death they took poison from under their pillows and died, hence the name Waha-kotta (poisoned pillows).

The situation of the existing village is charming, facing an old tank of about 10 acres, now dry, but of which the bund is still nearly perfect.

The people are poor, kurakkan is their main support.

In the beginning of the seventeenth century, five Portuguese captives were removed by the Kandyan king to Kiri-oruwa, and thence to Maningomuwa, and finally to Waliaakotte. Three other Portuguese afterwards joined the first five. Tradition speaks of eight families. It is unlikely that there were any European women. The Portuguese men had Kandyan wives, and from these many of the present inhabitants are descended.

They have always been Christians; some of them call themselves "Don." One writer says that the women are of unrivalled beauty, but this has not been observed by any others. Major Forbes, who visited the village about 1829, says: "The inhabitants of Waliaakotte profess the Christian religion, and are the descendants of Portuguese prisoners taken by Raja Sinha and of some of their countrymen who preferred retiring into the Kandyan country in 1640 to remaining under the Dutch Government.....I could not trace any difference of features, character, or colour between them and the Kandyans of pure descent" (*Vol. I. p. 358*).

It is said that the original settlers and their descendants, during the Kandyan times, were prohibited from Christian worship. They possessed a small image of St. Anthony, for which they had great veneration, and which they worshipped in secret. At one time it had to be concealed in a pot of boiling rice.

A priest called Father Joseph Vaa obtained leave from the Kandyan king to build a small chapel, and his name and that of a successor, Father Goncalos, are venerated by the people.

A mass book written in Sinhalese by Father Goncalos is still preserved.

The original church was built in a secluded part of the village, the site of which is still preserved by a mound of earth, whither the image of the patron saint is carried annually after the festival, and prayers are offered for the souls of the founders of the church.

The present church is on elevated ground, almost surrounded by paddy fields, with the tank in front.

"At this time" (says Major Forbes in 1829), "in the Christian church at Wahakotte, might be seen a small figure of the Virgin Mary wearing a silver cocked-hat (which decoration was no doubt intended to be reversed, when it would have looked like a crescent), a diminutive Christ on the cross, and both completely eclipsed by a long St. Michael wearing a tinsel kilt" (*Vol. I., p. 360*).

The following statement of Cambawadda Jowan Mendozo is quoted in the *Orientalist* (*Vol. III., p. 40*), from Harvard's "Narrative of the Establishment and Progress of the Mission to Ceylon and India, 1823" (*Appendix, p. 331*):—

I am head of the church, but not a padre. I am called in consequence Saint Christian (Sacristan). There are about 200 of us professing the Roman Catholic religion. I have a Sinhalese testament written by a Portuguese padre named Jacob Goncalo. I have also several prayers written upon ola's.

After the expulsion of the Portuguese from the Kandyan country by Raja Sinha some prisoners were captured, and others were not permitted to quit the interior, but had lands granted to them. The following villages were appropriated for their residence, Wa-uda, Laloo-galla, and Wahakotte. About the same time, a number of Malabar Christians established themselves at a place called Galgama in the Seven Korales, three days march from Puttlam, where there is now a fine large church with about 200 people professing Christianity.....

The people of Wahakotte are the descendants of the Portuguese, as were the former inhabitants of Wa-uda and Laloo-galla, who were deprived of their lands and driven out of the country, in consequence of joining and assisting the Dutch in the invasion of the interior. Such of them as could not effect their escape were murdered: and there now remains no vestige of them nor of Christianity in these parts of the country.....King Konde-sale..... would not allow the Roman Catholic religion to be exercised in his dominions, and caused the principal church at Bogambara, as also the inferior ones throughout the country, to be destroyed, and ordered the padres to quit.

King Kir Ti succeeded Konde-sale; and it was during his reign that the Christian inhabitants of Wa-uda and Laloo-galla were expelled. Shortly after this event a great famine and plague raged in the interior; the king attributing the cause of these calamities to the persecution of the inhabitants of the last-named villages, ordered the images, which had adorned the church of Bogambara, and which, on its destruction, had been deposited in his stores, to be given to the people of Wahakotte, with permission to rebuild their church and enjoy their religion (*Vol. I., p. 104*).

The younger brother of Kir Ti.....succeeded him, who allowed them the full enjoyment of their religion as did the late king; and they have not been interfered with since the reign of Kir Ti.

The Kandyans call them Portuguese. They are considered on a footing with a Vellala, and perform the same duties as people of that class.

Phmilia.—Asgiriyege David and Agida, 29,737. Asweddumege, 59,858. Bowattege Kudarala, Annawimala, 4,121. D. C. M. Dolege Christina, Mary, and Francina, 21,582, 31,992. Kohombagahage, 32,631. Metiyanpottege Francina, Pedro, Paulo, and Isabella, 4,121. L. C. M., 31,992. Nuwarage Christina and Pedro, children of Juan, Muppu Rala, 20,969. Samankodige, 59,858. Samarakonge, 31,992. Undiyage, 59,858.

(1762 A.D.).—On Friday, the fourth day of the increasing moon of the month Wesak, in the year of Saka 1684, I. Panchirala, the grandson of Tamankada Vidane, having received 150 riddis from Menikrala of Kumalawiliya, have made over to him, for possession in paraveni, the following out of the lands appearing in the original Sannas in favour of Tamankada Menikrala Vidane, of Wahakotte, in Udugoda of Matale, namely, Palle Ehele-anga of 5 pelas, Pilikumbura of 1 amuna and 3 pelas, and their appurtenances Wewotawala.

Tumpane-ralahitinawatta, the garden below it, the chenas, Akuruketuyayegalamulahena, Mallianmegolahena, Damunugollehena, Wadurapehena, Ilukpeleschena, and Gonamadayagchena, and their appurtenant high and low lands, houses and gardens. If any of my relations or those who are not related to me or any stranger make any dispute they will suffer vengeance three times; the said Menikrala, or his descendants, or any person obtaining from him, may swear on the five ordals and nothing will befall them. The original Sannas obtained by me for this *gama*, the *lanae*, *Praa-ottukachchiya*, *Praa-toppaya*, the original Talpot and the high and low lands, houses and plantations, all these are hereby made over in paraveni to Menikrala. Witnesses who know this are Ilangama-golagandeniyē Mudiyanse I know, Bokotuwe Punchirala I know, Gendegama Isthiri I know, Siyambalagahawela Kuda Mudiyanse I know, Lenawala Kuruwe Rala I know, Paldeniyē Gurunnehe I know, Wahakotte Velarala I know, Kuda Henaya of the same village I know, and Kanisangamaya I know. With the knowledge of these witnesses this land grant was written by me, Wadawe Mohottalahami, Lekam of the Maha Gabulawa.

WAHARAKGODA.—A village in Kandupalata korale, Yatinuwara, between Batgoda and Menikdiwela.

Stream—Walgampaye-ela.

Hill.—Andiyatenne-kandureliya.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 41 (19 males, 22 females); in 1891, 52 (28 males, 24 females).

In 1878 26½ acres (13a. 1p. 2l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 19 acres paid Rs. 81-74.

Families.—Disaneke, 32,348. Diyakclinawalage, 28,084, 2,601 (and 2,798 (N.S.). Gamage 32,318.

WAHUGEPITIYA.—A village in Kandukara Ihala korale, Udapalata.

It is not in the Census of 1871 nor of 1881. Population in 1891, 281 (168 males, 113 females).

WAHUGETENNA.—A hamlet of Wilana, in Udagampaha korale, Harispattu, between Wilana and Balakaduwa.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Rambuke-ela. Population of Wahugetenna in 1881, 40 (20 males, 20 females); in 1891, 22 (11 males, 11 females).

WAHUNKOHO.—A village in Madapalata korale, Uduuwara.

It is not in the Census of 1871 nor of 1881. Population in 1891, 107 (60 males, 47 females).

WAKUMBURAWATTA.—A hamlet of Alutgama, in Pallegampaha korale, Lower Dumbura.

Population in 1891, 60 (31 males, 29 females).

WALAGAMA.—A village in Gangapalata korale, Yatinuwara. It adjoins Dehideniya, Pilapitiya, and Iriyagama, and is on the minor road from Iriyagama to Aladeniya, about a mile from Iriyagama. The old road from Balana to Getambe passed through this village. Close to where the old road crosses the new minor road to Kobbekaduwa, about a mile from Iriyagama, is a small height of rocks, on one of which is a footprint, said to be of Male Rajjuruwo.

Stream—Walagama-ela.

In 1871 grouped with Bulumulla and Pilapitiya. Population of Walagama in 1881, 65 (36 males, 29 females); in 1891, 50 (25 males, 25 females).

The Walagama Gannile of 22½ acres (11a. 1p. 0l.) of paddy land registered in the H. L. M. in the names of Herat Mudiyanse, Attaneka Rala, Bini Tikirihami, Muhandiram Herat Appu, Manatunga Arachchila, Yaparala, Bini Pinchi Etana.

In 1878 30 acres (15a. 0p. 1l.) were registered, of which the greater part (20 acres) was redeemed, 9 acres paid Rs. 37-18.

A considerable part, if not the whole, of this village belonged to Kapuwatte Kumarihami (see list in 45,329).

Families.—Arachchillage, 12,863 (Talpot Saka 1723). Hirage Mudiyanse, 12,863, (Talpot Saka 1727). Liyana Ralaya of Walagama, a witness in 1751 (*Vol. I., pp. 407, 442*). Pallewidiye Tamboru Mestri, 6,857 (Talpot Saka 1713, 1744). Piliina Talawwe Tikiri Kumarihami, 69,918. Ratnindege, 6,857 (Talpot Saka 1737). Walagama Sumangala Unnanse, incumbent of Keliyalpitiye Vihare (*Vol. I., p. 428*). Walagama Udamapage (*Vol. I., p. 299*). Walalmetiyege, 69,918.

SAKA 1713 (1791 A.D.).—Grant by Kevumpelge Jiwaki to her grandson Kuda Rala. Witnesses: Kolangepitiye Mohottala, Haloluwe Mohottala, Yatinuwara Waharakgola Gammabe, Nelligola Gammabe.

SAKA 1725 (1803 A.D.).—Grant by Mulgampola Mudiyanse to his nephew Kotugodellege Vedarala. Witnesses: Pilapitiye Unnanse, Halagama Unnanse, Palagawe Unnanse, Kiribatkumbure Korala, Kehelwala Pitiyege Kuda Appu, Pallege Menikrala, Gamage Punchirala, Wilamune Punchirala, Hapu-ange Appu, Hapu-ange Sakkara, Kuda Duraya, Kamatege Kaluwa, Horanekaraya Ukkuwa, Del-ange Kira, and Nilapitiya.

SAKA 1727 (1805 A.D.).—Grant by Mulgampola Herat Mudiyanse to his daughter Punchi Menika. Witnesses: Walagama Punchirala, Brahmanage Menikrala, Hapu-ange Dingirala, Owala Sakkara Duraya, Kuda Duraya of the same village, Horanekura Durayalage Ukkuwa Duraya of the same village, Del-ange Kira Duraya, Kamatege Kaluwajja. 12,863.

SAKA 1737 (1815 A.D.).—Grant by Sirimal Hami *alias* Dimiyangiri Arachchi to his son Appurala.

SAKA 1741 (1822 A.D.).—Transfer by Deni-ange Arachchila to Weligama Tamborukara Mestri. Witnesses: Suriyagoda Arachchila, Nawarage Punchirala, Aratana Tenn of the same village, Waluralalage Appahami, Dawulkaraya, Doragama Bodiya. 6,857.

Lands here dedicated to the Dalada Maligawa on the following deed, 1743 A.D. :—

Kendakaduwe Naidappu having paid 8 ridis and 16 amunu of paddy to Girakange Arachchila, purchased the high land Wewatenna in the village Walagama, in the Gangapalata of Yatinuwara, belonging to him, afterwards again paid money to Walagama Arachchi, purchased a bera out of the high land Polpalandeniya belonging to him and asweddimized 1 pela extent out of it, this, together with the high land appertaining to it, and Wewakumbura of 2 pelas, also purchased from those two people, these two fields of 3 pelas, he dedicated to the Sri Dhatunwahanse, with reservation to possess the same by paying one tangama each year. This Sittu was given on Thursday, the fourth day of the increasing moon, in the year of Saka 1665, called the year Rudirongari, with the knowledge of Wadana-tuwakkukara Lekama and Batagalle Wikramasinha Mudiyanse Ralahami, the Diyawadana Nilame of the Dalada Mandiraya.

The NARENDRA-RAMA VIHARE has here a muruwena Towil Panguwa.

The NATHA DEWALE holds lands here and at Dehideniya, which were originally the property of Denigomuwe Lekam (*Vol. I., p. 141*).

WALAGANDENIYA.—A hamlet of Medawala, in Medasiya pattuwa, Harispatta. In olden times this hamlet was degraded (*Vol. I., p. 17; ante, p. 530*).

WALAGEDARA.—A village in Kandupalata korale, Udunuwara, near Mat-gomuwa.

PARANAPATTIYA is a hamlet (*ante, p. 710*). **AMBAGANIENNA OF FORT HILL** (*Vol. I., p. 37*).

Population in 1871, 481 (278 males, 203 females); in 1881, 408 (217 males, 191 females); in 1891, 374 (182 males, 192 females).

In the H. L. M. 51 acres (25a. 4p. 8l.) of paddy land were registered in the names of Asweddimu Rala, Walagedara Vihare, Deliwala Appu, Ilukwatte Rala, Undiyarala, Nikahetiye Arachchila, Attanekage Appu, Panikkila, Walagedara Arachchila, Ganhate Rala, Hennekke Arachchila, Watupola Appu, Mubandirama, Kotawela Appu, Udage Appu, Gonnagahdeniye Appu, Asweddimu Menikrala, Dingitta, Udadeniye Appu, Palle Vihare.

In 1878 92½ acres (46a. 0p. 9l.) were registered, of which the greater part (67 acres) was redeemed, 33½ acres paid Rs. 93.12.

Families.—Alwira Mudiyanseelage *alias* Gonnagahadeniya Herat Mudiyanseelage, 47,013, 91,435, 93,821. Awedduneege, 29,283. Depelage (*ante*, p. 702) Hukwattoe *alias* Werapana Mudiyanseelage, 805 and 4,121 (N. S.). Kala otuwaweege, 805, 4,121 (N. S.). Kaluwalege, 93,821. Kandure Mudiyanseelage 45,142, 72,556. Kobbewalege, 2,910 (N. S.). Lewule Wikramasinha Ratnayaka Dugganna Nilamelege, 91,435. Navaratna Mudiyanseelage Atalahawattoe *alias* Gauhate Mudiyanseelage, 18,457, 45,142, 47,013, 49,787, 73,320, and 805, 2,910 (N. S.). Nillegoda Navaratna Mudiyanseelage, 29,283, 46,943, 66,042. Subaddarage, 37,953. Viharege *alias* Upasakage, lay incumbents of Gampaha Vihare, 91,059. Wattege, 93,821. Watupolege, 37,953.

GAMPAHA VIHARE.—Upasakage Appu, a layman, claimed to have lands registered as temple lands. He said he was the incumbent of the vihare and made the offerings. There was a pausala and a resident priest during the Kandyan time, but there had been no priest since the accession. The claim was rejected (*T. L. C.* 107).

There is a dagoba and a bo-maluwa.

Litigation between the members of the Viharege *alias* Upasakage family for the vihare (91,059).

WALAHENA.—A village in Udagampaha korale, Hariapattu.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Balakaduwa and Alawatugoda. Population of Walahena in 1881, 45 (22 males, 23 females); in 1891, 34 (17 males, 17 females).

WALAKUMBURA.—A village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North, in Beligamuwe-wasum.

Stream.—Kondagaha-ela.

Originally settled by people who obtained a grant from the descendants of the minister Upatisa.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Kospota and Ranwediyawa. Population of Walakumbura in 1881, 114 (60 males, 54 females); in 1891, 103 (58 males, 45 females). Blacksmiths, Nilamakkarayo, Katupulle.

A vihare.

WALALA.—A village in Udagampaha korale, Lower Dumbura.

Population in 1871, 536 (291 males, 245 females). In 1881, 704 (389 males, 315 females). In 1891: of Walala, 354 (196 males, 158 females); of Walala Mogoda-gammedda, 279 (149 males, 130 females); total, 633 (345 males, 288 females).

In the H. L. M. 97½ acres (48a. 2p. 4l.) of paddy land were registered.

In 1878 101 acres (50a. 2p. 2½l.) were registered, the greater part of which (75 acres) was redeemed, and the rest 26 acres paid Rs. 101.43.

In 1887 a Government Anglo-vernacular boys' school and a girls' vernacular school.

Walala Korala produced a Wadala-panato Sittu, dated Saka 1720 (1798 A.D.), for lands at Uda Gunnepana in Dumbura granted to his father in consideration of his faithful services on the accession of the deposed king to the throne (*Jad. Chron.*, 16th August, 1823).

The late Halangoda Ratemahatmaya of Lower Dumbura resided in this village.

Families.—Angurukumburege, 5,973, 39,797, Test. 238. Aspantiyege (Walala Vihare tenants), 37,515. Atuhangidige, 28,033. Egolage (Hurikaduwa Mudige), 17,714 (Talpot Saka 1690, 1708). Elliyaddege, 28,033. Galewattege of Hurikaduwa, 28,033. Gamage, 67,109. Kahawatte Mudiyanseelage, 6,243 (N. S.). Kapukotuwe Walawwa, 93,671. Maha Arachchikumbura Gammanhelege, 39,797 (Talpot Saka 1737). Oli Yakde-salage, 30,313. Pallege Tikiri Banda, late Ratemahatmaya, 24,229. Penahetipola Appuhami, 7,352 (Talpot Saka 1697). Puhulpanawe Korala, 7,352. Rajapak-sage (Dagahloruwe Vihare tenant), 56,105. Ranatunge, 40,868. Ranhotige, 41,971. Sasalege Kaluwa's estate, Test. 197. Sirimalwatte Sumangala Unnanse, 30,313. Talkotuwege (Hurikaduwa Mudige), 17,714. Uda Walawwa, 67,381. Wewekumburege (Walala Vihare tenant), 37,515. Wijekon Mudiyanse, 24,229. Wirakon Mudiyanseelage Dingiri Appuhami, son of Dala Duggannarala, bequeathed, by will, his lands to his three maternal uncles, Test. 148. Wirasekara Mudiyanseelage, 93,671.

(1768 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1690, on Thursday, the third day of the month Wesak, of the increasing moon, under the constellation Keta. I, Sepala Appu, of Walala, attached to the Hurikaduwa Madige Department in Udagama-paha Dumbura, do hereby declare and say that I have this day finally made over and transferred in paraveni unto my niece Obini the following paraveni lands belonging to me, viz., the middle 1 pela of the field Gelarakumbura and all the appurtenances attached thereto, viz., gardens, houses, and the hena Gangagodapitiya. That the said Obini may freely possess the afore-said lands as her own paraveni property and also her children and grandchildren for ever. Witnesses who know the same are Udag Nilame, Wijekongge Arachchila, Hambadeniye Arachchila, Ranatun Gammah, Madige Nawaratna Gammah, Talagolla Gammah, Madagammelle Gammah, Karandawaka Korala, Sabasinha Korala, Kastura, Talukotuwa, Kiri Gammah, Peruma Hettiya, and Kosgolla. That with the knowledge of these witnesses this Talpot was granted. (Imprecations.) This Talpot was written by me, Madamege Nekat Naile of Walala. Those who will assist on behalf of my niece shall enjoy happiness in the next world. Those who will not assist and will contest this shall have to suffer the torments in the hell fire for ever and ever. 17.711.

(1775 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1697, on Monday, the full moon day of the month Wesak, under the constellation Suvana. That Getane of 3 pelas and the adjacent dwelling gardens Pihillagewatta, Hantana of 1 amuna, and Patigettana of 1 amuna, 1 houses, 3 coconut trees, and 2 jak trees, the ground adjoining the garden which was purchased from Dahaneckralla for 5 pelas of paddy, the piece of ground obtained from Hambadeniye Arachchila, paying him 3 ridis, 8 cows, and 7 bullocks, which are the produce of two couple of cows brought from the village, and also the cow given to Ranatun Mudiyanse, have been granted to Dingiri Hami, the son born to the elder sister of Getanege Sobanahami of Walala in Dumbura. (Imprecations.) Witnesses to this are Walala Mutukude Rala, Dahaneckge Arachchila, Madamege Dana Naile, Ranatun Gammah, and Gamage Unnanse, who wrote this Talpot. 7.352.

(1815 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1737. I, Angurukumbure Arachchi, of Walala in Dumbura, have given the daranda or upper 3 pelas and 5 lahars of the hena Dalagolla towards Atuhangiligelara below the fence belonging to me to Maha Arachchi, to be held by him in paraveni, for 8 ridis and 3 pelas of paddy. On Tuesday, the twelfth day of the decreasing moon in the month Esala, under the constellation Muwasirisa. Witnesses to this are Ratipala Nekatrala, Matagakumbure Mantirala, Dingirala of the same house, Hapugakumbure Siriwardhani, Dehiange Sirala. Whoever disputes this will incur vengeance. 39.797.

WALALA VIHARE has four pangu here :—

1. Dankat Panguwa. Tenants: Wijekongge, Hettiangege, and Wewakumburege. Hold 2 acres field and 2 acres garden. Service (commutable for Rs. 21.75): each to give ten measures of rice and a pingo of vegetables to the vihare before the new year.
2. Piduruwahana Panguwa.—Tenant: Madamege. Holds 1 acre field, three-fourths of an acre garden, and half an acre hena. Service (commutable for Rs. 27.95): to thatch the vihare with 300 bundles of straw supplied by the tenant twice a year, and to decorate it for each of the four festivals.
3. Horane Panguwa.—Tenant: Ganeangege. Holds half an acre field and three-fourths of an acre garden. Service (commutable for Rs. 2.90): to attend the three tewawa during the four poya days in each month and on the four festivals, and to blow the horanewa.
4. Lunudena Panguwa.—Tenant: Kankanige. Holds 1 acre garden. Service (commutable for Rs. 2): to give twelve measures of salt to the vihare before the new year.

In Udagama the vihare has two pangu :—

1. Dan Panguwa.—Tenant: Ankelipitiyogo. Holds one-fourth of an acre field and one-fourth of an acre garden. Service (commutable for Rs. 4.65): to supply to the vihare ten moli of the first quality of rice, five ripe coconuts, and a pingo of vegetables just before the new year.
2. Hambakotana. — Tenant: Rajapaksege. Holds half an acre garden. Service (commutable for 25 cents): to convert into rice 1 pela of paddy supplied by the vihare yearly.

In Gonawala the vihare has a Hewisi Panguwa, 1½ acre of field and one-fourth of an acre garden (*Vol. I., p. 204*).

Action against the incumbent by Ranhotige Angara for a field and garden (11,971).

The DALADA MALIGAWA has a Mura Panguwa here. Tenants: Wanakat-tawoge and Aspantiyoge. Hold 1½ acre field and 1 acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 6): to be in mura at the Maligawa for fifteen days annually, for each pola of paddy land the service is that of hewers of wood, drawers of water, sweepers, and lamp cleaners and lighters; to be on guard at night and day for fifteen days, receive meals; to go on messages, when so, gets food; to give vegetables and betel leaves to the Diwa Nilamo after the new year.

The KUNDASALE VIHARE has a Walandona Panguwa here, half an acre field and one-fourth of an acre garden (*Vol. I., p. 495*).

The DEGALDORUWE VIHARE has land here (56,105).

WALALAWELA.—A village in Diyatilaka korale, Upper Hewaheta, in Udagama-wasam.

Streams.—Banagala-aruwe-ola, Galkotano-ola, Godamudune-ola, Ratmetiye-ola, Udalumada-ola.

Minor road to Pallopetiya. Village path to Rikillagasgoda.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Rikillagasgoda. Population of Walalawela in 1881, 103 (49 males, 54 females); in 1891, 85 (37 males, 48 females). Vellalas, Dhobies.

Thirty six acres (18 amuna) under paddy.

Families.—Hapudandawakage Ukku Menika and her daughter Dingiri Amma *vs.* Wel-arawge Dingiri Amma, for a division of the estate of Hapudandawakage Appuhami, between his children, the second plaintiff, and defendant, the issue of two beds, 26,281, 28,636. Ratnayaka Mudiyanseelage, 64,635.

The HANGURANKETA PATTINI DEWALE has four pangu here :—

Two Uduwiyan Pangu. — Tenants: Gedarakumburege. Hold 3½ acres field and 3½ acres garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 21): to hold the Uduwiyan tattuwa or the Wadana-tala-atta for the four festivals and for the perahera; to fell and prepare timber for the dewale and put up 5 yards of the watalage; to supply the Basnayaka Nilamo with one adukkuwa a year; to present him with 2 ridis for the perahera; also to go twice a year before the Basnayaka Nilamo for the penum and present a kovilipettiya and 40 betel leaves; to attend the diyakepuma and to perform the service of raja-holiya-boma; to plant the chelagaha for the kap-hitawima.

Apullana Panguwa. — Tenant: Henayalayege. Holds 2½ acres field and 2½ acres garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 15): to supply the Kapurala of the dewale with piruwata throughout the year; to supply rags for pandan for the perahera; to spread and tie cloths at the dewale for the perahera and to tie white cloths at the lodgings of the Basnayaka Nilamo; to bring the nettimala and et-hette for the perahera from Kandy; to go twice a year before the Basnayaka Nilamo for the penum and present a hat or a mawa on each occasion; to give the Kapurala a hat at the perahera.

Talapata-wadana Panguwa. — Tenant: Gedarakumburege. Holds half an acre field. This is a part of the Uduwiyan Pangu. Services commutable for Rs. 3 (*Vol. I., p. 322*).

WALAPATANA.—In Udupone korale, Kotmale.

Population in 1881, 20 (16 males, 4 females). It is not in the Census of 1871, nor of 1891.

WALASWEWA.—A village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North. The wasam includes Galapa-ola, Puwakpitiya, Dambagolla, Tolambagolla, Walaswewa, Bannekgama, Makulamulla.

Stream.—Mala-oya.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Dambagolla and Puwakpitiya. Population of Walasawewa in 1881, 80 (42 males, 38 females); in 1891, 68 (31 males, 37 females). Mudaliperuwa, Vidancla.

In 1878 26½ acres (13*a.* 0*p.* 6*l.*) of paddy land were registered, of which 17½ acres paid Rs. 25; the rest were uncommuted.

WALATALAWA.—A village in Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, in Nikawelle-wasam.

Population in 1871, 112 (48 males, 64 females); in 1881, 102 (54 males, 48 females); in 1891, 78 (34 males, 44 females). Wahumpurayo.

In 1878 11 acres (5*a.* 2*p.* 0*l.*) of paddy land were registered.

Families.—Pepolelle Payindakarayalage, 33,980, 36,325.

The DALADA MALIGAWA has three pangu (10 acres fields, 5½ acres gardens, and 1½ acre hema). Tenants: Pepolledge, Galapitago, Pabalago, Udahago, Pallohago, and Galapudenollege. Services (commutable for Rs. 66·66): yearly to give the Maligawa 45, 30, and 25 mulu of jaggery, each panguwa respectively, and when it is delivered, to work for the Maligawa two days a year in repairs and building work, &c.; when the Diwa Nilame visits the village to supply him with lodgings and provisions; to appear before him once a year with a kada of a bunch of ripe plantains, 10 piriwhi of vegetables, 1 pumpkin; to give the Kariya-karanarala, Mohottala, and Kankannarala each 6 piriwhi of vegetables and 40 betel leaves.

WALDENIYA.—A village in Galasiya pattuwa, Harispattu.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Molagoda. Population of Waldeniya in 1881, 111 (54 males, 57 females); in 1891, 137 (65 males, 72 females); Low caste.

In 1878 18½ acres (9*a.* 0*p.* 8½*l.*) of paddy land were registered, of which the greater part (15 acres) was redeemed; the rest, 3½ acres, paid Rs. 15·05.

Families.—Apullanage, 3,140 (N. 8.). Dambagollege, 3,140 (N. 8.). Egodage, 251 (N. 8.).

A grant bo-tree.

WALGAMA.—A village in Medapalata korale, Udunuwara.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Rabbegomuwa and Hiyawela. Population of Walgama in 1881, 88 (38 males, 50 females); in 1891, 78 (42 males, 36 females).

In the H. L. M. 17 acres (8*a.* 2*p.* 0*l.*) of paddy land were registered in the names of Walgama Arachchilla, Hatura Korale Disamhatmaya, Karake Rala, Talmuke Nilame, Bodikotuwa Vihare, Uve Disamhatmaya, Medage Mudiyanne.

In 1878 20½ acres (10*a.* 1*p.* 5*l.*) were registered, of which the greater part (13½ acres) was redeemed; only 3½ acres paid Rs. 11·83.

Families.—Litigation between the members of the Walgama Arachchillage family, for a division of their father's estate, 30,275. Siyambalawege, 7,213 (N. 8.). Walgama Mudiyanseleage (*Vol. I., p. 250*). Walgamage (*Vol. I., p. 350*).

BODIKOTUWA VIHARE.—Srinivasa Umanne, incumbent of the Vihare, claimed a field held by Paluwattege Kiri Banda as an andakaraya (32,915).

WALGAMA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Harispattu.

Stream.—Walgama-oya.

Hills.—Dolagulekanda, Walgamakanda.

Population in 1871, 298 (158 males, 140 females); in 1881, 297 (158 males, 139 females); in 1891, 110 (54 males, 56 females). Moornen, Pannayo.

In 1878 98½ acres (49*a.* 0*p.* 9½*l.*) of paddy land were registered, of which the greater part (about 49 acres) was redeemed; 33½ acres paid Rs. 176·93.



WAL—WAL

for the Dalala Maligawa lands here, see Vol. I., pp. 8, 9.

Families.—Hetge Vedarala, 746 (*Jud. Com., September, 1832*). Carolus Petris held land of the Maligawa for Horano service, 88,572, 48,375. Egodage, 691, D. C. Mad. (Talpot Saka 1701), 35,700, 41,090. Namage, 691, D. C. Mad. Girandeniye Durayalage, 35,700, 49,446, 56,636. Honage, 48,535, 46,206. Kalugalatenna Estate (*Vol. I., p. 9*). Misage, 46,798. Moormen, 17,419 (Talpot Saka 1602), 35,700, 43,535, 41,090, 46,206, 58,278. Morangodage, 56,636. Paluwattege, 49,116. Sirimalwatte Dhammajoti Unnanse, 81,443. Walgama Maha Duraya, a witness in 1578 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 9*).

(1680 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1602, of the month Durutu, on Thursday, the seventh day of the increasing moon. That the land Ritigabakanata of 8 lahass and its appurtenances, east this side of the ela, north Telambugaha Kosgaha, west Walamepella Kosgaha and this side of Palkadekumbura, and the high ground of 1 pela belonging to me, Ungajja (the whole being 18 lahass), had been transferred by me to Ambakke Senna Pulle, Vidane, receiving 40 rilla currency, Senna Pulle, Vidane, to pay to the Dalala Maligawa a tangama yearly, and to possess the above land in paraveni tenure, that neither myself nor any of my descendants have any claim thereon. Should any person dispute this, he will incur vengeance, but Senna Pulle, Vidane, or his descendants will incur no vengeance, although they swear on the five ordinal oaths. Witnesses to the same are Eldeniye Mohottala, Eldeniye Kodituwakku Arachchilla, Madampe Mulachariya, Palkumbure Hapugaha-elle Adappaya, Gurunnehe, Walgama Duraya, Egoda Duraya, Egoda Horanekaraya. With the knowledge of these witnesses this deed was granted. Written by Beragama Yapage Randunugama Mudiyanse. 17,419.

(1782 A.D.).—On Thursday, the twelfth day of the month Esala, in the year of Saka 1701. I, Egoda Duraya, of the village Walgama in Medasiya pattuwa of Harispattuwa, aving no sons, sent for Unga, the son of Gangawature Duraya, and gave over to him one of my daughters named Dingiri in marriage, and ever since that time the said Unga rendered assistance to me, and also performed the Rajakariya for a space of twenty years, in consideration of which I have bestowed on him, after consulting with the people of the Gau-abla, the field Wirindeniya of 1 amuna from the lower part of the threshing-floor called Kalawiti-Hyadda-pela, Polwatte Kanatiya 1 pela, and 3 pelas in extent of a hena which is near the said field, and every other appurtenance attached thereto, which was granted to me by my parents, from my grandfather Jayamangala Duraya, from my father Dinga Duraya, and from my mother Dinijjo; and further desired and entrusted to the protection of the said Unga the thirteen children of my two daughters and my wife; declaring that none of my descendants shall make or cause to be made any complaint regarding the said lands, lest they shall suffer the vengeance of death, but the said Unga shall not suffer such execration; and also I have licked his hand and said that the swearing oil will be as cold water to the said Unga. Witnesses who know the same are Niyangoda Wasge Arachchi, Ratmulge Dinturala, Maludeniya, Migon-kattu Gammahe, Madampe Naide, Alakeswara Naide, Aladeniye Arachchi, Marawanagoda Hangidi Naide, Marawanagoda Badde Vidana Naide, Garu Naide, Girandeniye Dewaya, Henge Dewaya, Welipele Alakola-ange Vedakaraya, Wattuwa Duraya, Hawkenda, Rankira, Karaluva, Walgama Horanekaraya, Gurugama Malinduwa, and Dalukgale Silwat Unnanse. 691, D. C. Mad.

LOAMPAYA.—A village in Kandupalata koralo, Yatinuwara.

Stream.—Walgampaye-ela.

Hills.—Degaldoruwe-Kandureliya, Marahela-Kandureliya.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Batgoda. Population of Walgampaya, 1881, 222 (112 males, 110 females); in 1891, 194 (101 males, 93 females).

In 1878 61½ acres (30½ 2p. 5l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 3½ acres were redeemed; 13½ acres paid Rs. 47-79.

Families.—Atugodage, 2,081 (N. 8.). Diyakelhuwala Horat Mudiyanseage, 41,788, 55,333, 67,890, 2,081 (N. 8.). Embilinigamago, 76,559. Galkotuwege, 11,788. Gangge, 32,431. Hinkende Mudiyanseage, 67,916. Manannalage, 9,587. Walgampaye Duggannarala (*Vol. I., p. 257*). Walgampaye Unnanse, a witness in 1812 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 213*).

WALGAMPAYE VIHARE.—The tradition is, that it was founded by King Sri Sanghabo Pandita Prakrama Bahu. By Sannas, it is said, the whole village, 85 amunu, was given to the vihare, but King Raja Sinha took most of the lands from the temple. The right to appoint incumbents belonged to the Kings of Kandy. The last Kandyan King appointed Usgalwewe Unnanse, and after the British accession Warakupola Unnanse was appointed under an act of Government. Next was Wattegedara Unnanse, succeeded by Wattegama Unnanse of Gangarama Vihare, then by Parakumbure Unnanse, who was appointed in 1837.

Parakumbure did not reside here, but at Malwatte Vihare, of which he was the chief priest. He placed several priests in charge. The right was exercised by the Governors of Ceylon until 7th April, 1853, when it was abandoned and was transferred to the Malwatte priests as a body.

On Parakumbure's death a meeting was held at the poyage of the Malwatte Vihare, at which it was determined to elect the successor of Parakumbure as incumbent, and a communication was made to that effect to the Government Agent and an act of recognition applied for, to which an answer was returned that as the vihare belonged to the Padawiya no act was required.

On 9th June, 1863, Medagama Dhammarakkhita Dewamitta-bhidhana Maha Nayaka Unnanse was recognized by Government as incumbent of the vihare; according to the election made by the priests of the Malwatte Vihare, and an act of recognition issued to him by Sir Charles MacCarthy, Governor.

In 1863 the Temple Lands Commissioner first recognized Indarakkhita Unnanse as incumbent by receiving some money as survey fees, but afterwards on discovering that the chief priest of Malwatte Vihare was the incumbent, the money was returned to Indarakkhita.

In 1864 Medagama Maha Nayaka Unnanse raised the action 41,788 against Galkotuwege Loku Punchuraha, Vidane of Walgampaya. It was decided that the defendant held lands subject to certain services.

In 1871 Medagama Maha Nayaka raised the action 55,533 against Indarakkhita Unnanse, in which I held that the vihare belonged to Medagama, and gave judgment against the defendant Indarakkhita.

Afterwards Indarakkhita, a miserable discontented man, used to frequent the court and complain of the hard usage he had received; he said he had repaired, indeed he had rebuilt the vihare, and had been there for many years.

Wewugonne Wipassi Unnanse was incumbent in 1878. He lived in Malwatte Vihare, and had a resident pupil there (76,559).

There are four Vihare Rahas whose duty it is to keep the vihare buildings in repair. One of these disputed the Maha Nayaka's right to the land, and subsequently the resident priest set up a claim. Litigation resulted for many years, and the cases were only finally settled in 1874, when the Maha Nayaka obtained possession (41,788, 55,533).

The endowments of the vihare in the hands of the incumbent are about 4 acres paddy land and a garden of about 4 acres, in which the vihare stands.

The paddy fields (three in number) yield about 36 amunu of paddy a year, cultivated by the temple tenants; the produce of the garden is said to be worth Rs. 30 a year.

The resident priest got 3 polas of paddy a month, the rest of the produce was sent to the Malwatte Vihare. The produce of the garden is enjoyed by the resident priest, except a pingolod of cocoanuts sent monthly to Malwatte.

There are besides three pangu held by paraveni tenants for services which are valued at Rs. 205.75 (about 22 acres fields, 36 acres garden, and 75 acres hena):—

1. Patabendi (divided into 3).—Tenants: Ganegodage (first division), Galkotuwege (second division), Mulandirange and Wirasekara Mudiyanse (third division). Hold 18½ acres field, 32 acres garden, and 75 acres hena. Services (commutable for Rs. 176.40): each to offer daily during four months at the Mahadana one seer boiled rice and three kinds of vegetable curry; to supply two watti of flowers and two oil lamps, one to be lighted near the bo-tree and the other in the vihare from 6 to 7 P.M.; every month to weed one-third of the vihare premises and to perform one-third of any repair at the vihare only, and to decorate one-third of it for the festivals; at each of the festivals to present to the incumbent who lives in Kandy, sweetmeats, betel, and 3 young cocoanuts. The presents are carried by the Nilakariyo.

2. Nila.—Tenant: Yakdewalage. Holds 2 acres of field and 4 acres of garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 17.65): to perform ordinary low-caste domestic service when not engaged in agricultural work; to cultivate 5 *pelas* of the *muttettuwa* for maha, implements, &c., being supplied; to thresh and convey the crop and straw to the *atuwa*; for weeding, the *vihare* gives 5 *pelas* of paddy; to weed the *pansala maluwa* once a month; to coddung the *pansala* and thatch it once a month; to convert into rice one *amuna* of paddy per month, receiving 4 *lahas* of paddy for doing it; to carry burdens to Kandy and from the *vihare* three times a month; to carry the *penunkat* given by the *Patabendi Panguwa*; to carry palanquin for four days a year, when employed receives meals; to draw water for the incumbent when he is in the village; to present betel for the new year.

3. Dawulkara.—Tenant: Pallege. Holds 1½ acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 11.70): to beat tom-tom morning and evening on *poya* days; to go on journeys with the incumbent for six days; to beat tom-tom for the festivals; when on journeys receives meals; at each of the festivals to present betel.

There were cases (44,119 and 76,559) regarding the right of a Moorman to a part of the *Patabendi Panguwa*.

Twelve *amuna* (24 acres) of paddy land were registered in the *Hi Lokam Mitiya* as belonging to the *vihare*.

KOSBOKKE VIHARE.—The Temple Lands Commissioner rejected the claim of Koswatte Gunaratna Unnanse to have lands registered. The lands were dedicated by Tingolwela Disava (great-grandfather of Walgampaye Kawrala).

In the *Hi Lokam Mitiya*, Kosbokke Bo-maluwa is registered as owner of 1½ *pela*, but it is noted that these were waste.

WALGANWEWA.—A village in Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North.

Stream.—Samadi-ela.

It is not in any of the Census returns.

WALGOWWAGODA.—A village in Kandupalata korale, Yatinuwara.

Stream.—Nanu-oya.

Population in 1871, 297 (158 males, 139 females); in 1881, 302 (152 males, 150 females); in 1891, 272 (137 males, 135 females).

In the H. L. M. 121½ acres (60a. 2p. 47) of paddy land were registered in the names of Bini Tikira, Matale Appu, Atapattu Konu, Ramungoda Achchila, Kotabogoda Mudali Sinhalaya, Lamsakura Malelu, Pannala Appu, Alut Duraya, Muhandiram Kaluwa, Haliyadda Horumbawe Naide, Herat Mudaliwasam, Herat Achchila, Rammaude Achchila, Meyyagoda Achchila, Etugala, Navaratna Mudaliwasam, Diyakelinawala Rala, Kahalle Kalu Appu, Marasinha Achchila, Urapala Henaya, Nankuru Uttama, Korala, Hapan-peliya, Ganguldeniya, Balshelaya, Ratneka Mudaliwasam, Huwanda, Batgoda Achchila, Bini Uttama, Batgoda Piyuma, Denawatta, Edirisinhaya, Doluwe Naide, Wira-sinhalaya, Herat Hani.

In 1878 181½ acres (90a. 3p. 61.) of paddy land were registered, of which the greater part (95½ acres) was redeemed; 78 acres paid Rs. 291.93.

Families.—Angodage, 22,413. Asurumuni-pedige, 69,463. Test. 688. Atu Koralege, 38,862. Deniyewattege, 918 (N. S.). Ganege, 14,228. Gangodage, 5,608. Golligamage, 5,608. Hennekege, 61,971. Herat Mudiyan-elage (Vol. I., p. 102). Hattarage, 22,413. Idampitiyege, 29,331. Hlangame Mudiyan-elage Appuhami Mohottala, son of Wahala Hlangame Mari Muttu Gurunnaase Duggannarala, 15,146 (Falpot Saka 1715). Koskanuwa Wattege, 32,965. 91,153. 91,413. Medagoda Ratnayaka Mudiyan-elage, 37,397. Meyyagoda Arachchillage, 5,608. Meyyagoda Ratnayaka Mudiyan-elage, 48,654. Mudiyan-elage, 74,109. Nagahapitiye Walawwe Herat Mudiyan-elage, 41,535. 52,502. 74,109. Nilganiyege, 81,012. Rajapak-uge of Ratmiwala, 37,397. 91,996. Ranatunge (Meyyagoda Vihare tenants), 5,212. 15,146. 29,331. Ratnayaka Mudiyan-elage, 68,061. Torudeniyi Walawwa, children and grandchildren of Mattamagoda Banda, and Torudeniyi Mahatmeyo, the daughter of Deldeniyi Baanayaka

Rala, 7,996, 13,088, 18,851, 41,535, 52,502. Walgowwagoda Batgoda Loku Korala, a witness in 1811 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 385*). Walgowwagoda Gurugamage, 61,071. Walgowwagoda Herat Mudiyanse, a witness in 1693 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 132*). Walgowwagoda Lekam (*Jud. Com., 2nd March, 1820; Vol. I., p. 415*). Walgowwagoda Mudiyanse, 61,071, 81,012. Walgowwagoda Nahela Rala, a witness in 1693 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 132*). Walgowwagoda Undiyarala, son of Mattamagoda Loku Banda and Toradeniye Mahatimeyo, 7,996, 13,088, 18,851. Walgowwagoda Ummase, witness to deeds in 1812 and 1818 (*Vol. I., pp. 213, 387*), incumbent in 1839 of Kotabogoda Vihare (*Vol. I., p. 474*). Wattege, 22,413.

(1793 A.D.).—We two persons, Ranatunge Kawrula and Tikirala, of the village Walgowwagoda, in Kandupalata of the Sinduruwaanulala Yatinuwara, having incurred debt, have received from the Duggannarala Wahala Hingane Marimuttu Gurummause the sum of 200 ridis and 5 amunu of paddy, and we have hereby transferred of the paraveni lands belonging to us both, the field Deniya of 16 lahass, the garden Hitiawatta of 15 lahass extent, together with the plantations and the house therein, to the said Duggannarala, to be possessed by him and his descendants peacefully. We have scratched this Talpot in the year of Saka 1715, of the month Wesak, the fifth day of the increasing moon, being Saturday. Witnesses to this are Aspantige Kuda Kankannam Rala, Hiriwala Muhandirama, Harankahawe Panikki Rala, Oyaahabodage Ukkurula of Kotabogoda, and Mipitiye Vidane, who wrote this Talpot. 15,116.

MONARAGALA VIHARE.—About 1772 A.D. Kobbewala Ummase was the incumbent. He incurred the king's displeasure, and was banished. On the accession of King Rajadhi Raja Sinha, Kobbewala was recalled to Kandy. After his return he executed a deed in favour of Moratota Anu Nayaka Ummase, who possessed the vihare for above twenty-five years; then Moratota Ummase succeeded and held for six years, when he was executed, and the vihare was confiscated, and its lands bestowed on a Malabar Nayakkar until the accession of the British Government (*Jud. Com., 27th June and 17th September, 1827*).

(1798 A.D.).—"May prosperity avail." I, Swarnajoti Bhikshu, of Walgowwagoda, do hereby give and set over, and have hereby given and set over unto (the priest) Weliwita, who performs religious ceremonies, the following property, the Monaragalaya Vihare at Walgowwagoda in the Kandupalata of Yatinuwara, together with all the low and high lands, plantations, and other appurtenances belonging to the said vihare, and all the books, &c., belonging to me; and I also give in charge of the said priest the following lands, which were given over by me to my relations, to wit, the 1 pola extent of Ula-weralu-anga, 1 pola of Pallo-wernlu-anga, 1 pola of Olu-anga, and several other fields belonging to the said vihare, and my relations who were under my care; and it is good to get work of all kinds at the vihare done by these people, and also to tell the priest Menikdiwela Tena to join and perform the religious ceremonies at the vihare. Thus this vouch is written on this ola and granted on this Tue-day, the second day of the waxing moon of the month Bak, in the year of Saka 1720. The witnesses who know this are Menikdiwela Ummase, Madiligama Ummase, Menikdiwela Viharege Ummase, Eramuduliyadde Ummase, Ulugama Ummase, the Samanera priest Arambegama, Herat Mudiyanse of Walgowwagoda, Mattamagoda Mohottalage Appahmi of the same village, Batgolage Arachchila of the same village, Marasinlage Arachchila, Walgampayage Kalu Rala, Adikarige Arachchila, Kituhlorage Arachchila, Haliyadde Atapattu Arachchila. This ola was written by Kotabogoda Navaratna Mudiyanse. In the knowledge of these witnesses this ola was given.

In 1821 Weliwita gave the following deed:—

"Weliwita Nayaka Ummase." Whereas the priest Walgowwagoda, who formerly lived in the Monaragala Vihare in Yatinuwara, performed the requisite work of the vihare and improved it from a long time, and on his deathbed granted me an ola for the said vihare, which belonged to him, with the knowledge of witnesses; that I rendered all assistance to him, and that I spent money for the upkeep of the vihare, which now belongs to me, I do hereby grant unto my own pupil Parakumbure Unnehe the said vihare, with all the ola writings relating thereto. As Walgowwagoda Ummase

desired me, I allow Menikdiwela Unneche to live in the vihara till his death. Menikdiwela Unneche or any other person shall not dispute this grant. This was written and granted on Friday, the seventh day of the waxing moon of the month Navan, in the year of Saka 1743. Witnesses who know this are, Delwita Tena, Halpendeniye Tena, Ketilligama Tena, Pahamuna Tena. Written by Kotikapola Unneche. 67,088.

In 1827 Mahalle Unnanse, one of the pupils of Paranatala Unnanse, brought an action in the Judicial Commissioner's Court against Menikdiwela Unnanse, claiming the vihara. Held, that it belonged to the pupils of Paranatala, of whom plaintiff was one (*Jud. Com., 27th June and 17th September, 1827*).

Kalugala Dewarakkhita Unnanse brought the action 67,088 against his pupil Danture Sumangala Unnanse, and said he had placed the defendant in charge of the vihara, and that he had denied his right. Defendant said he had been put in charge by the Malwatte chief priest. I held "that for many years there has been an intermittent dispute between the Weliwita and Parakumbure Unnanses on the one hand and the pupils of Bhikkhu Unnanse on the other as to the right to the Monaragala Vihara. The Talpots and the registration by Mr. Turnour are items of evidence in support of the claims of the chief priests of Malwatte, while the long possession by the pupils of Bhikkhu Unnanse supports their assertion of right"; and I held that the defendant had been put in charge by the plaintiff, and whatever were the rights of the Malwatte, the defendant could not avail himself of them."

In the H. L. M. 7½ acres (*3a. 3p. 1l.*) are registered as belonging to the vihara.

MEYYAGODA VIHARE.—Ranmugoda Vihare fell down and Dodanwela Maha Nilame and the people of three villages, by his orders, built Meyyagoda Vihare on the same site. Three pelas dedicated by the Maha Nilame and small portions by other villagers—in all 2 amunu—were registered in the H. Lekam Mitiya.

In 1858 Koswatte Gunaratna Unnanse claimed to have the lands registered. The claim was rejected.

There were cases (5,212, 14,228, and 29,331) regarding the right of the vihara to the lands dedicated to it on this Talpot dated 1800 A.D. :—

In the year of Saka 1722, of the month Wesak, the eighth day of the decreasing moon, Wednesday, under the constellation Siyawasa. As I, Ganage Siyawa, of Meyyagoda in Kandupalata of Yatimuwara, have no children of my own, I have granted to my grandson, who has been ordained priest, my vihara situated at Meyyagoda, together with the high and low grounds attached thereto, and all other things belonging to me, to receive the profits and offerings, performing the usual ceremonies at the vihara as my predecessors down to my time did; having thus said, I have given to my grandson Tikiri Unnanse. Witnesses: Kobbekaluwe Rajaguru Srinivasasta Wirayane-wahanse, Mandhalakalaku Unnanse, Kadawela Unnanse, Ugalawewe Unnanse, Wattagama Unnanse, Hulangomuwe Unnanse, Diyakelinawala Unnanse, Walgowwagoda Unnanse, Talangomuwe Muhandirama, and Walgama Duggannarala, and for writing Purambe Mohottala. With the knowledge of so many persons this Talpot was written and granted at Poyanaluwe Vihare.

WALLAHAGODA.—A village in Gauga Ihala korale, Udupalata, about 2 miles from Gampola on the Nawalapitiya road.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Halagama and Pallegama. Population of Wallahagoda in 1881, 103 (56 males, 47 females); in 1891, 109 (65 males, 44 females).

In 1874 4 acres (*3a. 3p. 9l.*) of paddy land were registered, of which 3½ acres paid Rs. 15.67; the rest were temple lands.

This is a very ancient place, and was originally called Wanawasagoda *alias* Walwasagoda.

Families.—Berakaranyalage of Gampola, 87,574, 89,402. Egodage (Wallahagoda Dewale tenant), 29,115. Ganage (Wallahagoda Dewale tenant), 29,115. Godapaddalage, 68,511. Gontimullege of Gampola, 87,574, 89,402 (*Vol. I., p. 296*). Kummalage, 3,078 (N. S.). Kankanige, 7,515 (N. S.). Kapuge (Wallahagoda Dewale tenant), 29,115. Pallewela Duraya, 68,511. Ratnadage (Wallahagoda Dewale tenant), 57,450, 57,452. Toradeniye Walawwa, 7,515 (N. S.). Uda Balalge (Wallahagoda Dewale tenant), 57,450, 57,452. Wallahagolage (*Vol. I., p. 443*). Wallahagoda Muhandirama (*Vol. I., pp. 443, 487*).

WALLAHAGODA VIHARE.—The Temple Lands Commissioner rejected the claim of Indasara Unnanse, incumbent, to have lands registered. He had no Talpots (213, Office 198).

WALLAHAGODA KATARAGAMA DEWALE.—Kobbekaduwe was appointed Basnayaka Nilame of this dewale in 1815 (*Vol. I., p. 456*). In 1858 Diwelgama had been Basnayaka Nilame for thirty years. Unambuwa Diasa was his predecessor.

Kalwane Basnayaka Nilame (*p. 285*).

The Basnayaka Nilame claimed 12 amunu 2 pelas of paddy land and the high lands belonging to it, 13 amunu—in all 32 amunu.

The claim was registered (*T. L. C. 214; Office 199*).

The tradition is that the lands were dedicated by King Prakrama Bahu on a Sanna which was lost. A certificate given in 1820 was recalled.

One of the two stone lions, which stood at the gate of the royal palace at Godagama Nuwara, is now at the dewale. When and by whom it was removed there is not known (*Vol. I., p. 286*).

Botalapitiye Bo-maluwa, on the banks of the Mahawoli-ganga, in Kahatapitiya, is the resort of the Wallahagoda Dewale for the ceremony of cutting the water at the end of the perahera (*Vol. I., p. 396*).

The dewale has six Pangu hero:—

1. Multen.—Tenant: Multengo. Holds 0a. 2p. 8l. fields, 0a. 1p. 7l. gardens. Services (commutable for Rs. 21.75): to cook multen whenever required to do so; to join with five other tenants in cultivating 5 pelas of the muttettu; the dewale only gives seed paddy, the tenant to remove the paddy and straw to the granary; to thatch part of the dewale digge with 50 bundles of straw and to assist in weeding the dewale maluwa three times a year; to decorate the dewale for the four festivals with six kumba and three tender coconut leaves; to carry the randoli at the dewale perahera for five days and at the Kandy perahera for five days; to convert 1 pela of muttettu paddy into rice for the elephant-keeper during the dewale perahera, receiving 1 laha of paddy as wages for so doing; to give adukku to the Basnayaka Nilame and the Vidane whenever they come to Wallahagoda; to give the Basnayaka Nilame a new year's penuma of a kemapettiya and 40 leaves of betel; the tenant is entitled to multen rice.

2. Ubulana.—Tenants: Kankanamalago, Sobhita Unnanse, and Kapuge. Hold 3 pelas field and 8 lahas garden. The service is performed in three shares, the same service as the above panguwa, except that the tenants do not cook multen. Commutable for Rs. 26.05.

3. Wiyana-allana.—Tenant: Udaha Kapuge. Holds 3 pelas fields and 1 amuna 3 lahas of garden. Same service as No. 1, except that the tenant has to hold one pole of the wiyana canopy and cooks no multen. Commutable for Rs. 22.05.

4. Palihawudana.—Tenant: Egodago. Holds 1 amuna field and 3 lahas garden. Same service as No. 1, except that the tenant bears a brazen shield at the perahera and cooks no multen. Commutable for Rs. 36.75.

5. Mutukude-allana.—Tenant: Kapuge. Holds 1 acre field and 1 acre garden. Same service as No. 1, except that the tenant holds the mutukude and cooks no multen. Commutable for Rs. 13.29.

6. Pandan-allana.—Tenant: Yamannalago. Holds 3 pelas field and 3 lahas garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 17.65): to join with the above five Pangukarayo in cultivating 5 pelas of the muttettu; the dewale only gives seed paddy, the tenant to remove the paddy and straw to the granary; to thatch part of the dewale digge with 50 bundles of straw and to assist in weeding the dewale maluwa three times a year; to decorate the dewale for the four festivals with six kumba and three tender coconut leaves; to carry a pandama supplied by himself and steeped in oil supplied by the dewale for fifteen nights of the perahera at Wallahagoda and to give a new year's penuma of a pingo of vegetables and 40 leaves of betel to the Basnayaka Nilame.

7. Dawulkara.—Maruwena.

WALMORUWA.—A village in Udugoda Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North, a wasam including Homapola and Demada-oya.

Stream.—Dimbulgomuwo-ela.

Population in 1871, 239 (130 males, 109 females); in 1881, 240 (117 males, 123 females); in 1891, 187 (91 males, 96 females). Vellalas, Katupulle, Blacksmiths, Tom-tom Beaters, Washers, Hunno.

In 1878 about 56½ acres (28a. 0p. 7l.) paddy land were registered, of which 54½ acres paid Rs. 120-14.

Families.—Navinne Tennakon Mudiyanalage, 29,260, 31,087, 46,083. Parajahamada, 29,914. Watawanage Disanayaka Mudiyanalage, 29,260, 29,914, 31,087, 46,083.

Ruins of a dagoba near the fields.

Liyana and Watawanage were registered as Ninda owners of a field of 12 labas held by Hemmalage for the services (commutable for Rs. 8-10) of giving the proprietors 80 betel leaves a year, to wash gratuitously and to supply piruwata, to put up ceilings and to spread cloths on the ground on festival occasions or when a headman visits the proprietors.

WALPALAGAMA.—A hamlet of Doranagama, in Medasiya pattuwa, Harispattu.

Families.—Diyapalagolage Puncheda *vs.* Iriyawinne Voda, 1,031, D. O. Mad.

Defendant produced the following Sannas dated 1755 A.D. :—

By the Royal command. In consequence of Rambandi Dowaya going to the country of Siam, the field Palkada of 1 amuna and Rada-anga of 2 pelas, situated in the village Walpalagama, in the Medasiya pattuwa of Harispattuwa, with the high and low grounds thereto attached, have been granted to him to possess in perpetuity on Monday, the fifteenth day of the month Medindina, in the year of Saka 1677. This Sanna has been granted by Royal command.

WALPALAMULLA.—A village in Laggala Udasiya pattuwa, Matale East, in Etanwala-wasam.

Hill.—Kalapanekanda.

Originally the pasture land of Konara Mudiyanse.

Population in 1871, 75 (38 males, 37 females); in 1881, 35 (21 males, 14 females); in 1891, 23 (14 males, 9 females). Vellalas, very poor.

In 1878 17½ acres (8a. 2p. 6l.) of paddy lands were registered, of which 16½ acres paid Rs. 83-14.

WALPOLA.—A village in Pallepallata korale, Tumpane.

Stream.—Udalande-ela.

Hills.—Galkanda, Pussegodakanda.

Population in 1871, 81 (48 males, 33 females); in 1881, 101 (54 males, 47 females); in 1891, 94 (46 males, 48 females).

In the H. L. M. little more than 27½ acres (13a. 3p. 3l.) of paddy land were registered in the names of Payindakara Bilindi Appu, Atapattu Kulatara Achchila, Atapattu Disanaka Achchila, Atapattu Mijju, Menuwara, Padikara Puncheda, Padikara Nallu, Padikara Ukku Appu, Atapattu Kulatunga Achchila, Gannile Uttama Appu, Atapattu Akura, Vihare.

In 1878 about 22½ acres (11a. 0p. 7½l.) paddy land were registered, of which 13½ acres paid Rs. 62-03.

Families.—Diganage, 73,584. Gamage *alias* Samarakonge, 45,562. Kurunegge, 55,821. Minigomuwe Samangala Unnanse, creditor on a bond for £25 in 1860, 34,123. Pahalage, 29,818. Pallekumbure Arachchila, 55,821. Polkotuwage, 29,740. Tennewelage, 29,740. Udakumbure, 29,818. Wattege, 1,190, D. O. Mad. Wijekonge, 45,562.

WALPOLA VIHARE is said to be old. It had been abandoned, but was rebuilt in King Kirti Sri's reign. It has no Sannas.

The villagers had dedicated eight small pieces of land (the largest 1 pela). Claim for exemption from tax rejected by the Temple Lands Commissioner.

Walpola Sumangala Unnanse, in November, 1858, had been in charge of the vihara for thirty years (*T. L. C. 346; Office 479*).

In the H. L. M. of Kituldora the Vihara was registered as owning land there (*Vol. I., p. 451*).

WALPOLA.—A village in Udapalata korale, Tumpane.

In 1871 grouped with Malhabarale and Hitigoda. Population of Walpola in 1881, 166 (83 males, 83 females); in 1891, 115 (62 males, 53 females).

In the H. L. M. 29 acres (11a. 2p. 0l.) paddy land had been registered. Owners: Atapattu Kulatunga Achchila, Kiri Appu, Atapattu Kalu Appu, Gampattu Disanayaka Achchila, Gampattu Ungappu, Atapattu Ukku, Waidano Ukku, Konara Hanpat Appu, Danapala Ilid Appu, Ratnekala, Atapattu Hangidi Appu, Atapattu Konare, Atapattu Hindu, Atapattu Kalenchi, Kahanda Appu, Kulatunga Achchila.

In 1878 35½ acres paddy land were registered. Commuted Rs. 3p. 3½l. (paid Rs. 69.44); redeemed 6a. 2p. 8l.; abandoned 2a. 0p. 3l.; total 17a. 2p. 4½l.

Arachchi Hamillage *vs.* Elloria Appu, 95,408. Walpola Mudiyan-elage, 55,821 1,190, D. C. Mad. (Talpotha Saka 1687, 1731, *Vol. I., pp. 83, 338, 407, 412*).

(1765 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1687, on Friday, the seventh day of the increasing moon of the month Durutu, under the constellation Rewatiya. I, Walpola Koralege Kanduruhami, of Walpola, in Naranwenipalata of Tumpane, do hereby acknowledge to have given to San Appu the lower 15 bahas of the field Migaha-ela of 3 pelas in the whole (which land is attached to the Gannile). Witnesses who know the same are Galagelara Vellarala, Wettewe Hapugala Rala, Kumburege Korale Arachchila, Kanattege Kalu Appu, Hewanekumbure Punchirala of the same village, Yaklessa, and Hunnanne Akuramba. (Imprecations.) The said San Appu may possess the same till his death, and after his death the same to revert to my grandson Punchirala.

(1809 A.D.).—On Saturday of the decreasing moon, under the constellation Keti, of the month Poson, in the year of Saka 1731. I, Punchirala, son of Walpola Mudiyanse of Walpola, in Naranwenipalata of Tumpane, on account of my debts and poverty, having received from Arachchihanallage Punchirala of Minigomuwa the sum of 77 riddis, 17 annu and 2 pelas of paddy, transferred to him, in paraveni. Migaha-ela of 16 bahas, Kutpila 4 bahas, together with the appurtenances attached thereto. Witnesses who know the same are Minigomuwa Arachchi, Koralege Appu, Kanattege Appu, Polkotuwa Appu, Agalge Appu, Migaha-elage Appu (Imprecations.) 1,190, D. C. Mad.

WALPOLADENIYA.—A hamlet of Migammana, in Pallegampaha korale, Lower Dumbara.

WALPOLAGOLLA.—A village in Gan-atapalata korale, Tumpane.

Population in 1871, 118 (57 males, 61 females). Not in the Census of 1881 nor of 1891.

WALPOLAKOTUWA.—A village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North, in Beligamuwe-wasam.

This village was the pasture land of the minister Upatissa.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Makulgnakotuwa. Population of Walpolakotuwa in 1881, 42 (22 males, 20 females); in 1891, 23 (9 males, 14 females). Vellalas.

Walpolakotuwege family Ninda tenants of land in Beligamuwa under Dullewe Adigar (*Vol. I., pp. 100-1*).

WALUGAMA.—A village in Diyatilaka korale, Upper Hewaheta, under the Udagama Arachchi.

Streams.—Kirimetiye-ela, Udawalugame-ela, Udawalugamewatte-ela, Uggallarawe-ela, Weluganwela-ela.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Udagama and Dodankumbura. Population of Walugama in 1881, 69 (35 males, 34 females); in 1891, 28 (14 males, 12 females). Vellalas.

Twenty-eight acres (14 amunu) under paddy.

Boragahamadittege *vs.* Mudiyanse, 68,111.

WAMBOTUYAYA.—A village in Wagapanaha Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North, in Nalando-wasam.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Alugolla. Population of Wambotuyaya in 1881, 60 (36 males, 24 females); in 1891, 59 (35 males, 24 females). Vellalas, Washers, Paduwo.

WANAHAPUWA.—A hamlet of Pattiyagama, in Hewawissa korale, Lower Hewahota.

WANDURAMULLA.—A village in Kohonsiya pattuwa, Matale South, in Nagolle-wasam.

In 1871 grouped with Kotuwagedara. Population of Wanduramulla in 1881, 86 (47 males, 39 females); in 1891, 60 (34 males, 26 females). Vellalas, Tamils.

In 1878 3½ acres (1a. 3p. 1l.) paddy land were registered, of which 2½ acres paid Rs. 7-18.

Family.—Pallewattege, 37,886. Wanduramulle Mahante Rala, witness in 1736 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 485*). Grant by Mahantege Medage Appurala of Wanduramulla in 1776 (*Vol. I., p. 486*). Wanduramulle Mahante Mubandirama, a witness in 1777 (*Vol. I., p. 486*). Transfer by Wanduramulle Sepala Appuwa to Halaugoda Mudiyanse in 1688 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 512*).

WANNIGAMAYE-GAMA *alias* **WANNIGAMAYE-WEWA.**—A village in Gangala Udasiya pattuwa, Matale East.

Population in 1891, 4 (3 males, 1 female).

WANNIPOLA.—A goldsmiths' village in Modapalata korale, Uduuwara.

In 1871 grouped with Lunugama, Giragama, and Talawatura. Population of Wannipola in 1881, 14 (6 males, 8 females); in 1891, 38 (21 males, 17 females).

In the H. L. M. 5½ acres (2a. 3p. 0l.) of paddy land were registered in the names of Dehipagoda Vihare, Mubandiram, Kattawadu Mulachariya, Bodikotuwe Vihare.

Family.—Harispattuwege, 67,820, 78,722, 1,796, 1,851 (N. S.). Kammal Durage, 1,891 (N. S.). Polkotuwege, 1,796 (N. S.). Tennego, 67,820, 78,722, Uda Badalge, 1,796 (N. S.).

Kalu Naide on 1st July, 1890, produced in court this Sannas in case 1,796 (N. S.):—

When the King of Kings, Sri Sanghabo Senasammata Wikrama Bahu, was reigning in Soukadagala, he ordered on the full moon day of the twentieth year of his reign two sheets of cloth (20 cubits by 9 cubits) to be woven, and caused Acharilla Dityaya and his son Siwanta Dityaya to paint thereon the likeness of Buddha seated on the Vajrasana and surrounded by Sakra, Brahma, and other Devas. On the completion of painting the two sheets, he ordered the performance of the ceremony of placing pots full of water and of other rites; and on the completion of the Netra Pinkama, his hands having been washed, he was graciously pleased to bestow on the two artists, with the object of satisfying them and to enable them to make offerings to Buddha, fields to the extent of 4 amunu, together with the high lands and the trees thereon, as well as the houses and all other things appertaining thereto, situated at Wannipola, in the portion of the Atapattu Senanayaka side in the Sinduruwanabada Uduuwara, to be held absolutely from generation to generation.

Now know all ye that are concerned that the said properties having been bestowed under royal assent to be enjoyed by these artists, their sons, grandsons, and their subsequent generations, if any king, sub-king, courtier, minister, or whatsoever person were to dispute the right to this Badawedilla, such person or persons shall be born in the eight hells successively, viz., the Sanyasa,

Kalasutra, Sanghata, Rawrawa, Maha Rawrawa, Tapa, Pratapa, and Avichiya; they shall be like those who after having cut down the Maha Bodhi tree warmed themselves at the fire kindled from its sacred wood, and like those who have eaten rice of the value of a kahawanu; and they shall be considered to be as mean as if they were begotten of crows and dogs. But on the other hand, if any person shall confirm and uphold the said gift, he shall after death be born successively in the six heavens, viz., the Chaturmaharajika, the Tavatimsa, the Yama, the Tusita, the Nimmanaratiya, the Paranimmitaya, and the Wassawartiya, and after the termination of the enjoyments of the bliss of those heavens, shall be born in the kingdom of Ketumati, where he shall see Maitri Buddha, from whom he shall have the law preached, whose holy priesthood he shall enter into, attain arahatship, and subsequently Nirvana.

In this tenor the royal decree was issued, and by command this copperplate Sannas was inscribed by me, Sanhassiwanta Nainarumbha. By the merit acquired by inscribing this, may I be born in the age of Maitri Buddha.

WARADAMUNA (PALLE AND UDA). — Villages in Gampahasiya pattawa, Matale South, about a mile from Kawudupelella on the North road, 7 miles from Matale and 23 miles from Kandy.

DORAWELAGALA, a hamlet (*Vol. I., p. 185*).

PALLE WARADAMUNA.—The wasam includes Dorawelagala, Hatamunegala, Diggala, and Puwakpitiya.

Amuna.—Walliwela amuna.

In the reign of King Wijayapala, Hannas Maha Nilame cleared this place and afterwards abandoned it. Subsequently Wijayasundara Mudiyanse formed the village.

Population in 1871 (with Puwakpitiya), 196 (106 males, 90 females); of Palle Waradamuna in 1881, 45 (21 males, 24 females); in 1891, 25 (13 males, 12 females). Hunu Durayo, Radalaperuwo.

In 1878 11½ acres (*Sur. 2p. 5l.*) of paddy land were registered, of which 8½ acres paid Rs. 21-01.

UDA WARADAMUNA, in Galwadukumburo-wasam.

Population in 1871, 91 (47 males, 44 females); in 1881, 275 (166 males, 109 females); in 1891, 245 (129 males, 116 females). Vellalas, Tamils, Coast Moormen, Malays.

In 1878 17½ acres (*Sur. 2p. 5l.*) of paddy land were registered, of which 14 acres paid Rs. 33-25. Fields irrigated by a spring.

In the reign of King Wijayapala, Toyi Appu and Walimuniya formed the village.

Families.—Land here belonged to Ehelepola (*Vol. I., p. 207*).

Tibbotuwawo Tikiri Menika *es.* Talgahagola Medage Banda and Etipola Meda Walawwe Tikiri Banda, grandchildren of Monarawila Ralabami and of Waradamune Loku Mahatmeyo, 782, D. C. M.

Waradamune Kumarihami *es.* Medage Dingri Banda and Kiri Banda. Plaintiff was the daughter of Waradamune Loku Punchirala (*Vol. I., p. 251*). Defendants the sons of Waradamune Medage Muhandiram Nilame, the son of Waradamune Rala and Mudiyanse, 2,353, D. C. M.

A daughter of Ellepola Nilame married Waradamune Banda (*Vol. I., p. 181*).

Kohonage, 71 (N. S.).

Meda Walawwa, 82,979.

Waradamune Anu Nayaka Unnanse (*Vol. I., pp. 181, 216, 425*).

Waradamune Wijaya-sundara Mudiyanse, an ancestor of Ehelepola, got a Sannas to a weddumize land, below Narangashinna and above Timbilla-tota (*Vol. I., p. 200*).

Waradamune Kumarihami *es.* Appubami Nekatrala. Plaintiff daughter of Waradamune Loku Punchirala, 2,331, D. C. M. (*Vol. I., p. 251*).

Waradamunegge (*Vol. I., p. 13*).

Wattege, 67,856.

Vedalarala, Tikiri Appu, Punchirala, Sonda Yamana, Malliya Yamana, Malhonda Yamana, all of Uda Waradamuna, witnesses in 1792 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 425*).

Stone pillars and ruins of a vihara and a well.

Land in Waradamuna given to Yatawatte Vihare.

WARADIWALA.—A village in Paliapattu East, Lower Dumbara.*Stream.*—Waradiwala-oya.*Hills.*—Alupotahela, Rawanindals-galapatana-hela.

Population in 1871, 126 (71 males, 55 females); in 1881, 169 (97 males, 72 females); in 1891, 153 (85 males, 68 females).

In 1878 45 acres (22*a*, 1*p*. 9*l*.) of paddy land were registered, of which 44 acres paid Rs. 157-68; the rest was temple land.

The Ambagahakumbura people produced in case 8,152 the following deed dated 1701 A.D. :—

Saka 1623. That the 2 pelas of Ambagahakumbura which Ponna Duraya obtained from Perumbola Duraya have been granted to Kiri Unga Duraya, and who-ever will dispute this shall incur blame from the ordeals; Kiri Unga Duraya shall undergo no danger although he swear on the three ordeal oaths. First witness to this is Tikiriya Duraya, second witness Kutti Unga Duraya, Unga Duraya, Ranhoti Duraya, Gabbela Talagahapitiye Kuttiya Duraya, Hoyat Duraya, and Giddawa Ukkiri Naidu.

The DALADA MALIGAWA owns a Mura Panguwa (3 acres field and a quarter of an acre garden). Tenant: Udahuge. Services (commutable for Rs. 12): ordinary low-caste mura service at the rate of one mura of fifteen days per pela of mud land; to draw water, sweep the maluwa, clean and light the lamps, and to be on guard during the night; to be sent on messages by the Diwa Nilamo; when on duty receives meals; to find firewood, to boil raw rice; to give to the Diwa Nilamo a new year's penuma of vegetables and betel.

WARADIWALA.—A village in Udasiya pattuwa, Upper Dumbara, between Udisapattuwa and Gabbela.*Stream.*—Waradiwala-oya.*Hill.*—Katukitul-doraniya-kanda.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 338 (182 males, 156 females); in 1891, 261 (132 males, 129 females).

In 1878 49 acres of paddy land were registered, of which 48½ acres paid Rs. 180-41.

Families.—Agalawelege, 60,502. Egodage, 78,246. Moragahapillige, 78,246. Yakdechige, 54,981.**WARAGASHINNA.**—A hamlet of Akurana, in Udagampaha korale, Hariapattu.

In 1871 grouped with Tolambugahawatta. Population of Waragashinna in 1881, 148 (73 males, 75 females); in 1891, 109 (48 males, 61 females).

WARAHENA.—A village in Inamaluwa korale, Matale North.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Inamaluwa; united population, 194 (101 males, 93 females). Not in the Census of 1881 nor of 1891.

WARAKADENIYA.—A village in Galasiya pattuwa, Hariapattu, in Alagoda-waram.*Hill.*—Wawulgala-kanda.

In 1871 grouped with Madadeniya. Population of Warakadeniya in 1881, 42 (23 males, 19 females); in 1891, 47 (24 males, 23 females). Washers.

In 1878 19½ acres (9*a*. 2*p*. 5*l*.) of paddy land were registered, of which 14 acres paid Rs. 79-60.

Families.—Dodantennege, 35,149. Etambagasodage, 37,526. Galapitawattege, 33,024. Test. 738. Korlatunge Vidana Henaya of Warakadeniya, a witness in 1801 A.D. (*Vol. I.*, p. 443). Panikki Henayalage of Sirimalwatta, 49,747. Test. 624. Padiyalage, 33,024. Test. 738. Wadana Haluge, 37,526. Warakadeniye Henayalage, 947. D. C. Mad.

(1785 A.D.)—That the paraveni property belonging to me, Arasa Henaya, of Warakadeniya, in Pallegampaha of Hariapattuwa, viz., Nilikohe of 3 pelas, Kumbalmulle Aramba, the hema of 3 pelas, situated near the stone Yakajennagala, have been granted by me to my younger sister Kalu. (Imprecations.) In the year of Saka 1707, of the month Binara, on Wednesday,

the fifth day of the decreasing moon, this portion of land has been granted. Witnesses who know the above are Giritagama Elagodage Arachchila, Delgahadeniye Appu, Warakagaspitiye Appu, Malwattege Punchirala, Warakadeniye Samara Henaya. 947, D. C. Mad.

Waralagadeniya belonging to Dembaralawe Vihare registered by the Temple Lands Commissioner. The claim for registration of Etambagadeniye-kumbura rejected (*Vol. I., p. 100*).

WARAKAGODA.—A village in Medapalata kornale, Udunuwara.

In 1871 grouped with Hidda-ulla and Ganguldeniya. Population of Warakagoda in 1881, 50 (31 males, 19 females); in 1891, 32 (19 males, 13 females).

In the H. L. M. 27 acres (13a. 2p. 0l.) of paddy land were registered in the names of Viyanna, Matgomuwa, Wirasekara Appu, Warakagoda Appuhami, Halapullana Henaya, Maduwa, Ganguldeniye Vihare.

In 1878 35½ acres (17a. 2p. 6l.) were registered, of which 17 acres paid Rs. 53.34; the rest were redeemed.

In the reign of King Kirti Sri, Batagedara Nilame was head of the Kottalbadde Department (*Jud. Com., 19th July, 1821*).

Warakagoda Mulachuriya built the buildings in Buwelikada in the last king's reign (*Colonial Secretary's MSS., Vol. 522*).

Formerly there was a Warakagoda Walawwa (20,132, 21,046). One-third of the family lands advertised for sale 16th December, 1868, under writ 50,002.

Konage *vs.* Ganguldeniye Naranwalage, 9,566 (N. S.).

Warakagoda Punchirala, a witness in 1775 (*Vol. I., p. 344*).

GANEPITIYE VIHARE.—This was abandoned and its lands were taken by the Gadhaladeniye Vihare.

WARAKAGODA.—A hamlet of Harankahawa, in Galasiya pattuwa, Harispattu.

Duldeniye Appurala of Warakagoda, witness in 1794 (*Vol. I., p. 257*).

Ihalage Ukku Naidu in 1798 (*Vol. I., p. 355*). Warakagoda Hettigedara

(*Vol. I., p. 376*). Warakagoda Mulachuriya (*Vol. I., p. 354*). Transfer by

Waduge Anura Appu, of Warakagoda, in 1765 (*Vol. I., p. 351*). Warakagoda Appu Naidu Mulachuriya of Harankahawa (*Jud. Com., 12th January, 1823*).

WARAKAMURE.—A village partly in Kohonsiya pattuwa and partly in Medasiya pattuwa, Matale South. The *wasam* includes Dehipitiya and Nagahapitiya.

In 1871 grouped with Nagahatenna and Dehipitiya.

WARAKAMURE IN KOHONSIYA PATTUWA.—Population in 1881, 104 (62 males, 42 females); in 1891, 108 (55 males, 53 females). Mainly Moormen, a few Bajjan Durayo.

In 1878 67½ acres (33a. 3p. 6l.) of paddy land were registered, of which the greater part (42½ acres) was redeemed; 21 acres paid Rs. 68.15.

WARAKAMURE IN MEDASIYA PATTUWA.—Population in 1881, 332 (168 males, 164 females); in 1891, 232 (120 males, 112 females). Moormen.

In 1878 6½ acres (3a. 1p. 5l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 5½ acres paid Rs. 10.29; the rest were redeemed.

A mosque on the high road from Kandy to Matale, near the 13th milepost.

Some of the Moormen of Warakamure having adhered to the English during the war of 1803, the king gave orders to destroy the village (*Jud. Com., 22nd February, 1819*).

Families—Bola Velakarage, 52,819, 53,160. Moormen, 3,323. D. C. M., 22,604, 33,289, 41,687, 46,200, 52,819, 53,460, 57,821. Test. 848. Warakamurege, (*Vol. I., p. 399*).

Boraluwa Lekam Mahatmaya of Halangoda owned land here, which his father had purchased on the following Talpot, dated 1752 A.D. :—

In the year of Saka 1674. The ground in extent 6 measures of kurakkan and 2 coconut trees, together with the houses, trees, &c., belonging to me, Amanachchi Goluwa Nachchiro, of Warakamure, in the Kohonsiya pattuwa of Matala, have been finally transferred to Halangoda Boraluwe Dugganna Nilame, having received from him 5 amunu and 2 pelus of paddy, 1 kappanture hela cloth, and 5 ridis. Witnesses to this are Purijjala Navaratna Unnanse, Warakamure Maha Madigo Vidane, Meddego Mudali Naide of Warakamure, Tennegammulle Kumuduhami. Known to these persons this deed of transfer was given. Should any person dispute or interrupt this, vengeance of oaths shall fall upon him. Saying that Dugganna Nilame may have free recourse to the five ordals I gave. 3,323, D. C. M.

WARAKAWA.—A village in Puthage korale, Upper Bulatgama.

Stream.—Pitakande-oya.

Hills.—Deh-dugala-hinna, Gonawala-hinna, Kandubogahamula-hinna, Labugala-hinna, Lunuweligala-hinna, Nayamoru-hinna, Rambukgolle-hinna.

In 1871 grouped with Kahanuma. Population of Warakawa in 1881, 123 (64 males, 59 females); in 1891, 247 (144 males, 103 females).

In 1878 37½ acres (18a. 3p. 4l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 30 acres paid Rs. 108-10.

Families.—Agalakotuwege, 1,652 (N. S.). Alutge, 72,374. Atapattuge, 33,577. Disanayaka Mudiyanse, 72,374. Jayabahuge, 48,145. Kalapitiyege, 56,501, 72,374. Kekirigodage, 72,374. Koswattege, 1,652 (N. S.). Ratnayaka Mudiyanse, 6,151 (N. S.). Sandara Kapuge, 33,577. Sumangala Unnanse of Rambukpitiye Vihare, 56,501, 72,374. Wewalagamage, 33,577.

WARALAGGAMA.—A village in Asgiri Udasiya pattuwa, Matala South, in Dullewa-wasam. It lies between Dullewa and Talgahagoda.

In 1871 grouped with Talgahagoda. Population of Waralaggama in 1881, 105 (56 males, 49 females); in 1891, 86 (44 males, 42 females). Vellalas, Hangaramuno, Pannayo, Sinharakkariyo.

In 1878 6½ acres (3a. 1p. 4l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 2½ acres paid Rs. 6-18.

Families.—Muhandiramalage Punchi Menika *vs.* Hapuvida Banda. Plaintiff's grandfather Galboda Rala purchased land from Talgahagoda Rate Rala on Talpot Saka 1670. After Galboda Rala's death his widow gave the land to plaintiff on Talpot Saka 1728. Defendant was the son of Hapuvida Mudiyanse, who got the land from his brother Hapuvida Loku Unnanse (3,812, 4,166, D. C. M.). Waralaggama Yatawattege (*Vol. I, p. 187*).

(1718 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1670, of the month Poson, on Wednesday of the increasing moon, I, Talgahagoda Rate Rala, of Udasiya pattuwa in Asgiri korale, received 7 ridis from Kanangomuwe Tikiri Rala and transferred to him that part of Pallegedarawatta in which the mi tree stands. Witnesses who know the same are Talgahagoda Rala, Viharege Kirala of the same village, Watarakgama Disanayakage Hendahami, Daluwala Muppu Naide, Watarakgama Wattuwa Henaya, Sakaladi Peliya. In the knowledge of these persons, this Talpot was granted. (Imprecations.)

(1806 A.D.).—I, Rajjama Galbodage Etana, having received necessary assistance from my granddaughter Punchi Menika, the wife of Galboda Rala, have, in the year of Saka 1728, on Monday, of the month Navan, granted to the said Punchi Menika, on the eve of my death, 12 lahass of Dorakumbura, Pallahahena, Galbodahena, Pallegedarawatta, and Acharigewatta. Witnesses who know the same are Talgahagoda Pahala Walawwe Banda, Ratukohoge Appuhami of the same village, Palingu Panditaya, Kuda Henaya of the same village, Watarakgama Sangita Temmettamkariya. In the knowledge of these this transfer of land has been granted. (Imprecations.) 3,812, 4,166, D. C. M.

WARAPITIYA.—A village in Udasiya pattuwa, Matala South. The wasam includes Hemure, Donkagoda, and Nawaragoda.

Not mentioned in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 107 (62 males, 45 females); in 1891, 103 (45 males, 58 females). Mudaliperuwe, Vellalas, Low-caste.

In 1878 40½ acres (20a. 0p. 5l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 22½ acres paid Rs. 52-29.

WALAWWA.—Dumbukola Heratge Udurawana Lekam, grandson of Migastenne Tamankaduwa Disawa and Punchi Etana, had three sons: (1) Warapitiye Wanisekara Disanayaka Herat Wahala Mudiyanseleage Punchirala (2,894, D. C. M.); (2) Mudiyanse (160, 610, 3,183, D. C. M., 37,176, *ante*, p. 705); and (3) Warapitiye Korala.

In the last King's reign Mudiyanse was a Lekam of the Kunam Maduwe Department (*Vol. I., pp. 129, 192*). He married Owitipana Dugganna Walawwe Kumarihami and had a daughter Mary Kumarihami, wife of Carolis Silva Wikramasekara, Mudaliyar of the Kandy Kachcheri (*Vol. I., p. 192*), and had three sons, John, Henry, and James (59,312, 63,244)—John was the Interpreter Mudaliyar of the Panwila Court—and five daughters, four of whom married, respectively, Monarasinha, Interpreter Mudaliyar of the Supreme Court (47,661, 51,683, 55,314, 59,312, 63,244); Alwis Igaharatna, Muhandiram of Matale; F. Goonetilleke, Mudaliyar of the Kurunegala Kachcheri; and W. M. de Silva, Head Clerk of the District Court, Kandy.

Mary Kumarihami died in 1856 leaving a will, whereby she bequeathed her extensive estate to her children and their father, the Mudaliyar, Test. 237 (*Vol. I., p. 192*).

Kunam Maduwe Lekam died in 1866 and Wikramasekara Mudaliyar in 1880. (Warapitiye family, see *ante*, p. 705; and Udugama, 19,179, 26,020, 49,186, 55,869).

Warapitiye Duggannarala, a witness in 1789 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 191*).

Families.—Agampodige, 47,661, 51,683, 55,314, 63,244. Attaragama Ankeli-hinnege, 47,661, 51,683, 55,314, 63,244. Attudasse Unnanse, 30,026, 52,331. Badalge *alias* Hangidige of Dumbukola, 50,695. Chandrasekara Bandara Menika, 44,011. Doraliyaddege of Kundasale (*Jud. Com., 20th June, 1831*), 3,821, 44,707. Dumbukola Unnanse, 160, D. C. M. Herat Mudiyanseleage, 2,894, (Talpot Saka 1709), 3,385, D. C. M., 59,312. Heratge Udurawana Lekam, grandson of Dumbukola Chandrasekara Mudiyanse, 25,962. Kahawattege, 44,041. Koditawakku Nilamerallage Appuhani and his father Warapitiye Arachchi (*Vol. I., p. 91*). Kotugodolle Kariyakarama Rallage, 98,366 (Sannas Saka 1726; *ante*, p. 747). Maskeliyewe of Kundasale (*Jud. Com., 20th June, 1831*), 3,821, 44,707 (*Vol. I., p. 494*). Monarasinha Mudaliyar, 47,661, 51,683, 55,314, 63,244 (*Vol. I., p. 192*). Moormen, 25,962. Palle Walawwe Pasinga Menika of Dumbukola, daughter of Kahawatte Duggannarala, 2,424, D. C. M., 25,962, 38,112. Purnawelege of Kundasale (*Jud. Com., 20th June, 1831*), 3,821, 44,707. Sakasurige, 59,312. Tenne Walawwe Bandara Menika, 38,112. Udage Mudiyanseleage, 30,026, 52,331. Udagehura Vidane, 610, D. C. M. Vela Henayalage, 50,695. Wadana Tuwakkukara Lekam, 1,160 and 2,891, D. C. M. (*Vol. I., p. 192*). Warapitiye Muhandiram Nilame, 3,183, 3,385, D. C. M. (Talpot Saka 1647). Warapitiye Tikiri Banda, son of Wadana Tuwakkukara Lekam, 2,424, D. C. M. Warapitiye *alias* Dumbukola Kunam Maduwe Lekam, 160, 610, 3,183, D. C. M. (Talpot Saka 1726, 1735), 37,176, Test. 237; took part in the Matale rebellion (*Vol. I., p. 129*). Wattege, 30,026, 52,331. Wikramasekara, 37,176, 47,661, 51,683, 55,314, 59,312, 63,244, Test. 237 (*Vol. I., p. 192*).

(1725 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1647, of the month Durutu, of the increasing moon, on Saturday. That on this day I, Dumbukola Herat Rala, of Uda-ya pattuwa of Matale, having possessed the field Walakumbura 2 pelas and 5 lahas, Kitulgahakumbura 5 pelas, together with the houses and trees, high and low grounds thereto attached, have granted the same to Appurala, my grand-son, who was adopted by me, in the presence of the witnesses Dumbukola Chandrasekara Mudiyanse, Vela Naide of the same village, and Vitaranna of the same village. With the knowledge of these witnesses this land transfer is given to my grandson. (Imprecations.) 3,385, D. C. M.

(1787 A.D.).—On Thursday, the thirteenth day of the decreasing moon of the month Il, in the year of Saka 1709, I, Dumbukola Herat Mudiyanse's sister Punchi Etana, of Uda-ya pattuwa in Matale, do declare that Walakumbura (belonging to me) 3 pelas and 5 lahas and Nitulgahakumbura 5 pelas, together with the houses, gardens, trees, high and low grounds attached thereto, have been granted in paraveni to my grand-son Punchirala, son of my daughter Dingiri Menika. Witnesses: Mudugalle Mudiyanse, Yatiwala Mudiyanse, Suriyagoda Mudiyanse, Gurugama Mudiyanse, Mawatapola Rala, Haraukabhawe Punchirala, Udawatte Punchirala, Nape Punchirala, Halagala Mahatmeyo, Elwala Mahatmeyo, Mawatapola Mahatmeyo, Nugawela Mahatmeyo. This was granted at the Palle Maha Wasala Wahalkala. (Imprecations.) Whoever support this grant will enjoy everlasting blessings. 2,894, D. C. M.

(1804 A.D.).—On Saturday, the eighth day of the decreasing moon under the constellation Revatiya, of the month Esala, in the year of Saka 1726. I, Kaluhami Rala's daughter's granddaughter Kalu Etana, of Dumbukola, in the Udasiya pattuwa of Matala, do hereby declare that on account of debts due to Dumbukola Lekam Mahatmaya by me in paddy and in money, and also to the people of the neighbourhood, and having no one to pay the debts, and no means of discharging the same, and also not being able to perform the Rajakariya, have transferred to Dumbukola Lekam Mahatmaya my paraveni lands, viz., Warapitiye Dekinda 3 pelas, H-mure 1 pela, Kuluwalkotuwa 2 pelas, the garden Polga-tibena Malwatta, including the chena lands.....The above, with their high and low grounds, I, the said Kalu Etana, have granted to be possessed in paraveni by Dumbukola Lekam Mahatmaya and his descendants by paying my debts and performing Rajakariya. Thus this land transfer was caused to me written with the knowledge of the witnesses Warapitiye Duggannarala, Digalage Ukkurala, Koralege Siwurala, Kahawattege Appurula. (Imprecations.) 3,183, D. C. M.

(1813 A.D.).—The portions of land first possessed by Wattegama Loku Unnanse, of Pallegampaha in Dumbura, and afterwards by Dewarakkhita Unnanse, viz., the fields Lekkame Udurawana Mahawela Hukwatte panguiwa 1 amuna, Koholana 2 pelas, Gampahachaliyala Dankumbura 1 amuna, in all 3 amuna and 2 pelas, with all their high and low grounds, were granted to Kuda Unnanse, to be possessed undisturbedly by his descendants. I, Dumbukola Muhandiram Rala, having succeeded to the property, do hereby grant the same to my begotten younger son, as the pupillary successor of the line of priests. In consequence whereof he was robed a priest to the service "Ratnattarayana"; and by these presents I grant him in paraveni the said portions of land and the vihare, exclusive of the service lands of the said vihare. Thus this was granted by me, Muhandiram Rala, to Kuda Unnanse in paraveni under the constellation Uthuputupa, on Friday, the fourteenth day of in the year of Saka 1735. Witnesses: Rambukwelle Muhandiram Tena, Mediwaka Duggannarala, Udurawana Duggannarala, Yatirawana Awweldume Rala, Ambaga-pitiye Rala, Welage Arachchi, Angolage Vidane, Giradeniye Henaya. 3,183, D. C. M.

WARATENNA.—A hamlet of Kondadeniya, in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa Hariapattu, near Haloluwa.

Action regarding the rights of the legitimate and illegitimate children of Waratenne Loku Nilame (son of Aspantiye Muhandiram Nilame), who died before 1842. Waratenne Loku Banda his grandson (721, 17,076, 66,981). Yalegodu married the widow of Loku Nilame, 17,076 (*Vol. I., p. 464*).

Waratenne Punchirala of Nikatenna married the granddaughter of Balawatwala Mahatmeyo, the Poetess (*Vol. I., p. 87*).

Waratenne Banda (*Vol. I., p. 111*).

WARIYAPOLA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Matala South, about 2 miles from the town of Matala. The wasam includes Tibbotumulla and Dumbukola.

Rantilaka Arachchila and Rajapaksa Arachchila formed the village in the reign of King Wijaya.

In 1871 grouped with Dumbukola. Population of Wariyapola in 1881, 208 (112 males, 96 females); in 1891, 211 (104 males, 107 females). Pattiwala, Vellalas, Pannayo, Bajjan Durayo, Moormen, Tamils.

In 1878 543 acres (27a. 1p. 5l.) of paddy land were registered, of which only one acre paid Rs. 2-18; the rest were redeemed.

Porukota Amuna irrigates the fields.

At Wariyapola on 29th July, 1848, Captain Lillie with the Ceylon Rifles dispersed the Matala rebels.

Families.—Brakkmanage, 57,301. Hettihewage, 5,932 (N. S.). Hiratuge, for the estate of Hampatge Muhandirama, 35,776, 37,427. Lensuwa Henayalage, 30,882. Muhandiramalage, for the estate of Halangomuwa Piyadassi Unnanse, brother of Hampatge Muhandirama, 35,776, 37,427. Palletenne Pancha Henayalage, 30,882. Punchirala Vel Muladeniya, 57,301. Punchirala, late Arachchi, 5,932 (N. S.). Wariyapola Gebanarallage Loku Appu, a witness in 1822 (*Vol. I., p. 147*). Wariyapola Unnanse of Huduhumpola Vihare (*Vol. I., p. 361*). Wariyapola Unnanse of Katadeniye Vihare (*Vol. I., p. 192*). Wariyapola Unnanse, a witness in 1798 A.D. (*ante. p. 706*).

WATADDORA.—A village in Pallepone korale, Kotmale, next and below Dowita, and between it and Tispona. The wasam includes Kurampitiya, Polwature-gammedda, Berawatalawa, Wataddora, Dowita, Kalugalapatana, and Welagamatenna.

Streams.—Dowita-ela, Pihille-ela.

Population in 1871, 350 (207 males, 143 females); in 1881, 465 (249 males, 216 females). In 1891: of Wataddora, 313 (162 males, 151 females); of Wataddora Kalugalapatana, 25 (10 males, 15 females); Wataddora Polwature-gammedda, 80 (48 males, 32 females); Wataddora Welagamatenna, 39, (17 males, 22 females); Wataddora Welandagoda, 105 (59 males, 46 females); total, 562 (296 males, 266 females). Vellalas, Low-country Sinhalese, Smiths, Tamils.

There are Rodiyas at Kalugalapatana between Wataddora and Tispona, near the river.

In 1878 125 acres (62a. 2p. 0½l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 117 acres paid Rs. 402.93.

Boutiques, boys' school, and a pansala school.

The Angammana Walawwa had land here, sold to a low-country man, 3,072 (N. S.).

Families.—Adikarige *alias* Medage, 1,270 (N. S.). Bannekge, 59,740, 82,301, Test. 734. Delpitiyge, 36,482. Ellege, 72,951. Galpottage *alias* Pallege hold land of the Kehelgamuwa Dewale for Kapukame service, 59,740, 64,629. Gonawajage, 13, D. C. N. E. Hewage, 16,279, 66,472. Kalingu Arachchilage, of Tispona, 1,270 (N. S.). Kapu Henneka Mudiyansele hold land of the Kehelgamuwa Dewale for Kapukame service, 59,740, 82,301, Test. 734. Kodisinge, 72,951. Nayaketun-malittege, 3,927 (N. S.). Pallegamage, 65,062. Pallege, 1,118 and 1,269. D. C. N. E., 34,577, 45,082, 64,629, 69,138. Palle Kapurallage, 36,482. Panaliyaddage, 3,927 (N. S.). Pansalege, 65,062. Polwaturege, 23,727, 38,423. Rankotpedige, 66,472. Ratnekge, 326, D. C. N. E. Vidanage, 73,595. Walawattage, 73,595. Welagamage, 45,389. Wibusanage, 326, D. C. N. E. (Talpot Saka 1652).

(1730 A.D.).—On Monday, the seventh day of the month Duruta, in the year of Saka 1652. I, Ratnekala, of Wataddora in Kotmale, have transferred the Muttettuwe-owitahena of 30 measures of kurakkun to Wibusanayalage Aruma Appu, to hold it in paravani, of which 2 pelas and 4 labas were converted into a field by him since. This gift is made in consideration of the said Aruma Appu having rendered assistance by supplying me with the following:—In money 36 ridi, a yoke of buffaloes, 5 mamoties, 6 adzes, 3 knives, 2 hatchets, 6 pieces of cloth, 1 waist-band, 1 diyakachchiya, 1 jagalat-toppiya, in paddy 15 anunu; besides these, Aruma Appu has given me salt, lemon, pepper, onions, oil, coconut, dried fish, and venison. Witnesses who know the same are Wataddora Adikarigedaranaya, Weligama Bannekala, Kalubowe Gammabe, Alut Gammabe, Kapuhennekala, Konda-sinhaya, Dahanawandaya, Madaminire Nilawalage Vidane, and Melagoda Gammabe. 326, D. C. N. E.

WATADDORA VIHARE.—Recently built by the villagers on land bought by subscription.

KEHEL GAMUWE DEWALE in Dowita dedicated to Kehelgamuwa Dewiya. It has a Kapurula in charge, and contains the weapons of the god. It is said that a wooden boat was removed to the neighbourhood of this temple from Atabage, by the power of the god, on a desire expressed by the Kapurula. The boat is there to this day (*Le Mesurier*).

The dewale has eight Service Pangu in Dowita (*Vol. I., p. 186*).

The **PUSULPITIYE VIHARE** has three Service Pangu here (1½ acre field and 1½ acre garden). Tenants: Horanekarage and Dawulkarage. Services (commutable for Rs. 17): to blow the horanewa daily at the Aliyan-dure, the Tewawa, at the midday Aharapujawa, and at the Hende-dure, during the months of Bak and Wesak; during the other ten months to blow the horanewa on the four poya days and at the four festivals, also four times a day as above; on pinkam days to blow the horanewa as required; to beat the temmettama and the dawula on the same occasions.

WATADENIYA.—A village in Kandupalata korale, Uduwara.

In 1871 grouped with Welamboda and Ambagastenna. Population of Watadeniya in 1881, 145 (80 males, 65 females); in 1891, 120 (60 males, 60 females). Moormen.

In 1878 $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres (4a. 1p. 2l.) of paddy land were registered, of which $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres paid Rs. 8.50; the rest were redeemed.

Erawwawela Basnayaka Nilame had land here, purchased from a Moorman in 1846 (19,912).

Families.—Moormen, 19,912, 37,814, 39,685.

Two Moormen held a Nila Panguwa, a field of one acre, of the Dalada Maligawa to give yearly 15 seer of rice or Rs. 2.

Ambanwala Nilame mortgaged land here to a Moorman in 1808 (*Vol. I., p. 39*).

An attempt to cut an ela from Watadeniya to Elpitiya (*Vol. I., p. 217*).

WATAGAMA.—A hamlet of Haputale, in Gandahe korale, Lower Hewaheta.

WATAGODA.—A village in Pallegampaha korale, Hirisapattu.

Population in 1871, 231 (118 males, 116 females); in 1881, 254 (133 males, 121 females); in 1891, 233 (123 males, 110 females). Panna Durayo.

In 1878 36 acres (18a. 0p. 2l.) of paddy land were registered, of which the greater part (24) was redeemed; $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres paid Rs. 43.28.

Families.—Hippitiyege, 30,423. Muturanwolege, 66,913.

WATAGODA VIHARE owns about $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres paddy land in small pieces and about 2 acres high land dedicated since the accession; for some of the fields tax was paid, some were redeemed.

There is no tradition as to when the vihare was built, nor by whom the lands were dedicated.

Land belonging to Batagalle Vihare registered (*Vol. I., p. 90*).

The DALADA MALIGAWA owns two pangu here:—

1. Angurudena.—Tenants: Apullannalage. Hold $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres field and one-fourth of an acre garden. Service (commutable for Rs. 29.45); to supply charcoal for works at the Maligawa not exceeding 10 pingos from each share of the panguwa. The panguwa presents to the Diwa Nilame four pingos of vegetables and four times 40 leaves of betel after each new year.

2. Mura.—Tenant: Galapitige. Holds 1 acre field and half an acre garden. Services (commutable for 4 shillings a year, Rs. 4): two mura of fifteen days each in Wesak, when on duty to sweep the Maligawa premises early in the morning before and after Ude-tewawa and again after Mahadane-tewawa; to remove flowers which have been offered at the towawa; to clean the lamps and prepare them for lighting; to fill the gal-oruwa with water and perform any other menial tasks set by the Diwa Nilame. The tenant is liable to be sent on messages; when on duty he is entitled to two good meals of curry and rice in the daytime and to a ration of raw rice in the evening; when travelling on messenger's duty the tenant is entitled to three good meals of rice and curry; the tenant is to remain night and day during his mura; he must present to the Diwa Nilame a new year's penuma consisting of a pingo of vegetables and 40 leaves of betel.

WATAGODA.—A village in Kohonsiya pattuwa, Matale South.

Population in 1871, 105 (58 males, 47 females); in 1881, 103 (60 males, 43 females); in 1891, 54 (25 males, 28 females).

Families.—Ududeniye Durayalage *vs.* Udaha Watagodage, for a field, garden, and hena, 50,375.

WATAGODA.—In Udapone korale, Kotmale.

Baraera.—Population in 1891, 115 (72 males, 43 females).

Railway station on the Nanu-oya line, 32 miles from Nawalapitiya and 53.33 from Kandy by rail.

Hills.—Hunukatagala, on the Watagoda estate, 4801.9 ft.; Great Western, 7,264.3 ft.

From railway station to Pundalu-oya road junction 7.50 miles, to Ramboda 18.50.

WATAKETIYA.—A village in Udasiya pattuwa, Upper Dumbura.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 51 (23 males, 28 females); in 1891, 47 (22 males, 25 females).

In 1878 8 acres, (4a. 0p. 1l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 7 acres paid Rs. 30-76.

Families.—Udage Hapumali *vs.* Pallege Horatala. Defendant said that an ancestor of his, Rajapaksa Duraya, obtained the field from King Herat Dewiye (Senarat) upon a *Sannas* (6.101, *Jud. Com.*).

Watakotiya Walawwa, 36,138, 67,877 (*Vol. I., p. 313*).

WATAPANA.—A village in Palispattu East, Lower Dumbara.

Stream.—Malaboda-oya.

Hills.—Kabillapatano-hela, Nugapatano-hela.

Population in 1871, 353 (183 males, 170 females); in 1881, 255 (128 males, 127 females); in 1891, 240 (121 males, 119 females).

In the H. L. M. 55½ acres (27a. 2p. 8l.) of paddy land were registered. In 1878 61½ acres (30a. 2p. 8l.) were registered, of which 48½ acres paid Rs. 203-91, the rest were redeemed.

Families.—Abesinha Mudiyanselele Walawwe Ukku Banda of Watapana (*Vol. I., p. 292*). Kuru-ambego, 44,811, 64,753. Kuruwitige, 27,795. Medawattige, 18,277 (Talpot Saka 1686). Mohottige, 27,795. Nugapatanege, 27,795. Watapana Mudiyanse (*ante, p. 623*). Watapanage (*Vol. I., p. 242*). Wewekumburege, 27,795. Yapa Mudiyanselele Kuru-ambego, 44,811, 64,753.

(1764 A.D.). In the year of Saka 1686. The lands which devolved upon and were possessed by me, Lindege Bilindabami, of Watapana in Palispattuwa of Dumbara, to wit, Galpottakumbura 2 pelas and Liyangahakumbura 16 lahas, including the houses, gardens, and trees thereto appertaining, Welgalehena, Galgodehena, Kalukahellehena, Kalanaduwigahamulahena, are, upon this land transfer, sold to Medawattige Atapattuwe Arachchila, on Friday, the twelfth day of the increasing moon of the month Bak, under the constellation Puwapal. Witnesses: Gomagoda Welikkara Arachchila, Gammaha of the same village, Gammahelago Kalurala of the same village, Wattegamuge Dingihami of the same village, Tisarappu Gurunnehe. (Imprecations.) Those who do injustice to this shall fall into the eight great hells and shall not get out, those who shall be instrumental in getting justice done to this will arrive at Nirvana, having enjoyed beatitude in the six worlds of the Devas. Further witnesses are Idango Duggannarala, Talagahage Kirala, and Peniweraluwe Korala. 18,277.

WATAPANA VIHARE belonged to Naranpanawe Anomadhassi Unanse, who gave it to his pupil Hapuwida Piyadassi Unanse about 1839; gift revoked by deed in 1854 (41,281).

WATAPANA.—A village in Udasiya Pattuwa North, Upper Dumbara, next to Balagahatenna.

Not in the Census of 1871 nor of 1891. Population in 1881, 144 (69 males, 75 females).

Families.—Godapolage, 73,588, 73,892. Kumburege, 11,034 (N. S.). Totapalapitiyege, 73,588, 11,034 (N. S.).

WATAPATANA *alias* **WATAPATTENNA.**—A hamlet of Niyangoda, in Medasiya pattuwa, Harispattu. Inhabited by Borawayo.

Families.—Kiri Baiyalage Ukku *vs.* Udahage Sirimali, widows of Epitahage Kiri Baiya, for his estate, 49,090, 52,293.

WATAPULUWA.—A village in Gangawata korala, Yatinuwara, about a mile from the town of Kandy below Mawilmada and between it and Lewella.

River.—Mahaweli-ganga.

In the Census of 1871 the population of Talwata, Aruppola, Watapuluwa, and Buwelikada was 529 (301 males, 228 females). In the Census of 1881 and of 1891 it is included in the Kandy Municipality.

In the H. L. M. 48 acres (24a. 0p. 2l.) of paddy land were registered in the names of Wirumekara Mudiyanse, Weliyadde Gammaha, Udage Panikkirala, Silpa Duraya (Udagampaha Ikawelo Panguwa), Agalawatte Rala, Watapuluwe Korala, Kona, Dodanwala Walawwa, Gannoruwe Tandal Gammaha, Kotuwegge Pihannarala, Madappulige Pihannarala, Mutukutti Tandal Gammaha, Nittawela

Yakdessa, Watapuluwe Kapurala, Palkade Appu, Wagolle Yakdessa, Palugoda Appu, Weligalle Hunkiri Achchila, Dingirihami, Santosa Betgeya, Dinturala, Battambi, Bibile Hunkiri Achchila, Watapuluwe Mudiyanse, Pallige Panikkirala, Watamudunegge Appu, Sirala Betgeya.

In 1878 67½ acres (33*a.* 2*p.* 4*l.*) were registered, of which 29½ acres paid Rs. 112-47.

In the Judicial Commissioner's Diary of 5th August, 1824, it is noticed that when the English troops reached Watapuluwa in 1803 the king went to Hanguranketa.

Families.—Alutgamage, 41,599. Amunugama Bandas, 20,772, 44,599, 65,572, 66,957, 68,871, 98,277 (*Vol. I., pp. 51, 297*). Amunugama Piyadassi Unnanse, 51,961. Amunugama Ranawira Mudiyanse, 32,154, 50,479, 82,402, 86,036, and 2,915, 2,977, 3,264, and 9,883 (*N. S.*). Asweddunegge, 31,227. Betge, 32,154. Dandeniyegge, 86,036. Dodanuwela Maha Walawwa, 27,591, 29,850, 44,599, 51,335, 3,935 (*N. S.*). Galkaduwege, 51,961, 3,264 (*N. S.*). Hattotuwa Gamage, 51,335. Hunkiri Arachchila, 27,591. Hunkirige, 13,999. Kirimetiyege, 9,883 (*N. S.*). Kotuwege, 82,402. Madappulige, 13,999. Moormen, 29,850, 31,227, 2,915 (*N. S.*). Pallige, 31,227. Pepole Attadassi Anu Nayaka Unnanse, 32,154. Tamils, 32,154, 50,479. Uyanwattege (Gangarama Vihara tenants), 29,735. Watapuluwe Anu Nayaka Unnanse (*Vol. I., p. 151*). Watapuluwe Duriya (*Vol. I., p. 67*). Watapuluwe Ujsekaya (*Vol. I., p. 111*). Weligalle Arachchi, 27,591. Yakdehige, 2,977 (*N. S.*).

There was an old vihara called Embala Vihara near the cooly lines on the Katugastota road. It was dismantled and the image taken by the Amunugama Bandas. Kuda Banda had been in robes, but disrobed himself, and since then no priest had been appointed. The succession was Wargaparam-parawa.

In the Hi Lekam Mitiya 3 amunu and 5 lahas (6½ acres) were registered as the property of the vihara.

The lands had formerly been registered and exempt from tax.

The claim to have the lands registered was rejected by the Temple Lands Commissioner in 1859.

Two olas were produced, dated 1699 and 1817 A.D.

The following is a translation of the ola 1699 A.D. :—

I, Dewamitta Silawansa Dhammarakkhita Bhikshu, son of Saluwadana Rala and grandson of Sangakkara Mohottala, of the village Watapuluwa belonging to the Katupulugama, in the Gangapalata of Yatinuwara, do write and grant this "Gam Talpot" to my elder sister Soma Etana, on Thursday, the third day of the increasing moon of the month Poson, in the year of Buddha 2243, making over (the following) out of my paraveni lands which devolved on me, being a share suitable for due priestly requisites, in order that the same may be possessed by her and by her heirs from generation to generation as their paraveni, continuing to perform the ceremonies in this vihara and offer the merits thereof to His Majesty, viz., the 2 amunu extent lying below the stone pillar erected in Watapuluwela by King Wimala Dharma and above the stone Rennaketugala standing on the dam at the head of the field Watapulupalla and Palkadakumbura of 2 amunu lying above the stone Bulangala in Gangamolara near the Alutgantota up to the dam of Dalukdeniyekumbura, in all 4 amunu, which were granted to Maluwa Ganinnanse and his "Wargaparam-parawa" on a silver Saunas by King Wimala Dharma, in consideration of his having planted a bo-tree opposite the Pattini Dewale; Dawakekumbura of 5 pelas and 5 lahas situated opposite the vihara and lying above the dam of Tembahitiyawekumbura and below Kalutaweladiwella, dedicated to the vihara by King Wimala Dharma II.; Dalukdeniya Asweddunekumbura 2 pelas, lying above the dam of Palkadakumbura and below the dam on which the kahata tree stands, above the former, with the high and jungle lands, appurtenances thereof, by the command of His Majesty King Wikrama Bahu, viz., Meddegodahena 2 amunu, lying below Ira-handa-ketugala on Galkaduwehinna, this side of Pindiyaganga Mala-ela and Dodan-anga Mala-ela, and above the dam of Dawakekumbura; Bogahuyayehena 1 amunu and 2 pelas, lying this side of the ridge on which the ruk-attana tree of Bogahuyaya stands above the dam of Watapulupallekumbura and this side of Ahiyabandapu-kosgaha, including the slope up to the top; Padiyapalahena 1 amunu and 2 pelas, near the Padiyapala of the river and lying above the bank of the river and the dam of the Aswedduma and this side of the Mala-ela, which extends from the dimbul tree on the said dam to the stump of the nitul tree on the same summit, including the slope up to the top; Ritiigahamulahena 1 amunu, lying this side of Gangawella

Sitigala in Ritigahamula near Ganga Tembiliyatota above the bank of the river and this side of the Mala-ela in which the tamarind tree stands, including all the slope up to the summit; Wattegedarahena 1 amuna and 2 pelas, lying this side of the Mala-ela in which the hapu tree of Wattegedarahenna of Pattiyamudunchinna stands above the dam of Dambagahadeniya and this side of the Koskanuwa in Wattegedara ditch and the Mala-ela in which the gunna tree stands, including the slope up to the summit; Dambagaha-Angemudunchena 3 pelas, lying this side of the Mala-ela which runs from the top of Dambagahanga to the dam of Palkadalakumbura, this side of the ditch of Dalukdeniye Pelapolwatta up to the summit of Kolu-ulatibuhinna; Hondawelamudunchena 1 amuna and 2 pelas, lying this side of the ditch at the head of Dalukdeniye Pelapolwatta in Hondawelamudunchinna to the kahata tree at the head of Dalukdeniya, including the slope on the summit; Kolu-ulatibutenchena 1 amuna and 2 pelas, lying above the dam of Dodangaha-anga, from the field Palkada in Kolu-ulatibuhinna and this side of the Mala-ela in which the Nitulkanuwa on the Gan-ima-stands, including the slope up to the summit; Dambagahamudunchena 1 amuna, lying this side of the stone at Gamagewatta in Dambagahamuduna above the dam of Dimbulgahamudakumbura and this side of the ridge near the high road, including the slope on the summit; a hena 15 lhas in extent, lying along the fence parallel with Palkadalakumbura; Nugedolahena 2 amuna, lying this side of the ridge on which the Nitulkanuwa stands (exclusive of the slope on the riverside) above Dendura Mala-ela and this side of the ridge extending from the gansuriya tree to the summit below the said Mala-ela, including the slope up to the summit, with the dwelling gardens out of those belonging to the above, viz., Walawatanatibenawatta near Tembahitiyawekumbura, Damgedaratanatibenawatta over the other side of the Mala-ela Viharetanatibenawatta, next to that Suriyahanigewatta, Punchahitiyawatta, Hunkiri Naidahitiyawatta, Bandarabentenne Olaganwatta, Dalukdeniye Pelapolwatta, Tennawatta, and the two gardens on either side of it, Agalakotapuwatta along the fence of Dalukdeniye Batala Kotuwatanapuwatta, Palkade Kumburagawawatta, and Siyambalagahamulawatta near Mahakumbura in Mawilinda. Witnesses in regard to this grant having been made with the knowledge of His Majesty King Wimala Dharma are Hulugomuwe Terunanse and Ranawana Terunanse of Poya Maluwa Vihare, Hapuwida Terunanse, and Gunadahaye Terunanse of Asgiri Vihare, and nine others, chiefs and headmen.

The DALADA MALIGAWA owns three pangu here, two Maruwena (Purappadu and Sinharakkara) and one Kattiyana Panguwa. Tenant: Pallege. Holds three-fourths of an acre field. To perform the service of Kattiyanamura twice in a year. Commutable for Rs. 585.

The NATHA DEWALE owns two pangu :—

1. Malumuro. — Tenant: Kirimetiyege. Holds three-fourths of an acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 6): to supply a pingu of vegetables and 20 plantain leaves once in ten days during six alternate months; to supply a pingolod of vegetables at each of the festivals and to present sweetmeats and betel to the Basnayaka Nilame before the new year.
2. Lunadona. — Three Moormen hold 1½ acre field and 3 acres hena. Services (commutable for Rs. 1470): to deliver 25 acer of salt at the dewale in January and May of each year the same quantity; to present to the Basnayaka Nilame after the new year one dried fish, two acer salt, and betel.

The GANGARAMA VIHARE owns land here (29,735).

The NITTAWELA VIHARE owns land, 3,264 (N. 8.).

WATAWALA.—A village in Ambagamuwa korale, Upper Bulatgama.

Not in the Census of 1871 nor of 1881. Population in 1891, 419 (285 males, 134 females).

Railway station on the Nanu-oya line, 33.37 miles from Kandy by rail, 38.96 miles from Kandy by the high road. From Norton bridge to Watawala, across the Nawalapitiya-Dikoya road near the 11½ milepost, 4 miles. From railway station through Rozelle estate to Kotmale and Nawalapitiya 11 miles.

Watawala Resthouse 3,677.67 ft. It was given up years ago (*Id. I., p. 35*).

WATTAPPOLA.—A village in Kandipulata korale, Udunuwara.

Id.—*Sindurakanda.*

In 1871 grouped with Panabokka and Urulewatta. Population of Wattappola in 1881, 151 (77 males, 74 females); in 1891, 146 (75 males, 71 females).

In the H. L. M. 2½ acres (10a. 2p. 4l.) of paddy land were registered in the names of Nillegoda Undiyarala, Undiyarala, Kanatiwela Vidane, Pusse Appu, Gomedniye Appu, Wattappola Gaumaha, Wattappola Arachchila, Uda Vihare, Udage Appu, Panabokka Vihare, Panabokka Itala, Arachchila, Rada Howaya.

In 1878 2½ acres (10a. 2p. 9l.) were registered, of which the greater part (19 acres) was redeemed, only 1½ paid Rs. 8-74.

In 1887 a Government vernacular boys' school.

Families.—Herat Mudiyansege, 59,104, 59,105, 80,178, 92,628, 91,076, 90,659, Kala-otuawewe, 805 (N. S.), Pallego, 59,349, Panikkiyalage, 71,326, Viharege, 80,178, 92,628, 91,076. Wattappola, late Wiladde Lekam (*Vol. I., p. 12*).

WATTARANTENNA.—A village in Gangawata korale, Yatinuwara, part of Nuwara Dodanwela and bordering the Mahaweli-ganga, about 2 miles from the town of Kandy on the Katugastota road.

In the Census of 1871 the population of Dodanwela, Lowula, and Wattarantenna was 363 (194 males, 169 females). In the Census of 1881 and of 1891 it is included in the Kandy Municipality.

In 1878 18½ acres (9a. 0p. 6l.) of paddy land were registered, of which the greater part (10½ acres) belonged to temples, 5 acres paid Rs. 14-01; the rest were redeemed.

WALAWWA.—Wattarantenne Radabaddo Nilame had eight children (*Vol. I., p. 353*).:—(1) The Disava of the Seven Korales (Dewamedde Disava) had a son; (2) the junior Disava of the Seven Korales (Porakara Mulandiram or Ridigam Pattuwe Disava) had two sons, the Hingulwala Bandas (*Vol. I., p. 353*); (3) a priest, Sabaragamuwa Unnanse; (4) Wattarantenne Basnayaka Nilame (Nanayakkara Lekam) had a wife jointly with his brother; (5) Kottalbadde Nilame, they had a son and daughter; (6) and (7) two daughters, Kaligama Monika and Pilina Talawwo Monika; (8) a daughter married Mullogama Adigar (*Jud. Com., 4530, 26th August, 1831*).

In the reign of the last king of Kandy the family removed from this village and settled in Mohagoda (*ante, p. 602*).

Wattarantenne Walapane Disava in the reign of King Rajadhi Raja Sinha (*Jud. Com., 21th March, 1819; Vol. I., p. 301*).

Wattarantenne Kottalbadde Nilame in the last king's reign (*Jud. Com., 15th November, 1817*).

Wattarantenne Basnayaka Nilame, assessor in 1825, 1827. Action by, for a slave Kulu, 18th December, 1828, and 17,868.

Wattarantenne, Ratemahatmaya of Harispattu in 1848 (*Vol. I., pp. 297, 332, 353*).

Wattarantenne Ilangame Banda Pihanarala had land in Dadohogama (*Vol. I., p. 117*).

Wattarantenne (Itala) Walawwa (*Vol. I., p. 464*).

Wattarantenne Walawwa (*Vol. I., p. 316*).

Wattarantenne Maduwe Lekam Mahatmaya, a witness in 1812 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 72*).

After the accession Dunuwila Disava of Udapalata owned the Wattarantenne family estate. He built a walawwa on the site of the old one. Subsequently he sold the property to Captain Jolly, who planted it with coffee. It has passed through several hands, and is now the property of Mr. Barber, who has planted it with cacao (*Vol. I., p. 272; ante, p. 552*).

Families. Bowaddeniyege, 32,461, 73,211. Kos-inne Ulpenge, 15,364. Kos-kola-angege (a "Genu Panguwa"), 15,364. Wattarantenne Pihanarallage (*Vol. I., pp. 318, 418*). Wattarantenne Madappurala (*Vol. I., p. 133*). Wattarantenne Mudiyanse (*Vol. I., p. 150*). Yatawatte Maha Nayaka Unnanse, 32,461.

The GANGARAMA VIHARE has four Service Pangu:—

1. Sinharakkara.—Tenant: Gange Dawulkarage. Holds a field of 1½ acre. Services (commutable for Rs. 23-50): to beat tom-tom for the three tewawa daily during six alternate months each year, beginning with May and for the festivals; to accompany the incumbent on pinkam duty; during the months of service to supply flowers every evening; to give the incumbent a new year's present of vegetables and betel; when on mura and on journeya tenant in feed.

2. Horanekara.—Tenant: Bowaddeniyegge. Holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field and half an acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 8.80): to blow the trumpet for six alternate months beginning with Wesak at the towawa daily, the four festivals, and before the incumbent when he travels on duty; after the new year to present vegetables and betel; when on duty receives meals.

3. Hunudena.—Tenant: Kaluhakuru-Dewayalage. Holds 1 acre field and 1 acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 11.30): to deliver at the vihara four seer of chunam for chewing in each month; after the new year to present vegetables and betel.

4. Lunudena.—Tenant: Ibrahim Kankanama Ismail Lobbie. Holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field and $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 17.65): to deliver 50 seer of salt, 25 in February and 25 in July every year, and to present betel.

WATTEGAMA.—A village in Palleganpaha korale, Lower Dumbura.

Stream.—Narandanda-oya.

This is said to have been a Pattunu-gama, a complete village having the perfect number of 18.

There is a tradition that once when King Narendra Sinha was running away in disguise from an attack of the Dutch on Kandy he passed this village and casually met Wattegama Rala not far from the latter's residence, and asked him where his residence was. The man said, "A little distance off." Both walked some distance together and the king again asked, "Where is your house now." "We have passed it," answered the man. The king then found out that the man was unwilling to accommodate him. On his return to the capital the king proclaimed the village a "Gattara-gama." Some time after, at the intercession of the Adigar, the king relented and allowed the village to go by the old name of Wattegama.

Population in 1871, 394 (218 males, 180 females); in 1881, 751 (439 males, 312 females); in 1891 (including Wattegama Kadewidiya), 864 (509 males, 355 females).

In the H. L. M. 53 acres (26a. 2p. 0l.) of paddy land were registered.

In 1878 62½ acres (31a. 0p. 8½l.) were registered, of which 30½ acres paid Rs. 147.56, 31½ acres were redeemed.

Wattegama is a station on the Matale Railway line. It has a Post Office, a resthouse, and a Church Missionary Society's Church (*Vol. I., p. 26*). Near the station a road connects Wattegama with the Panwila road. It is the station for the districts of Panwila, Hunagiriya, Madulkele, Kolubokka, Knuckles, &c. There are many boutiques (*Vol. I., p. 201*).

An Anglo-vernacular school.

GAMA WALAWWA.—Near the railway station. The family tradition is that they have been here for twenty generations. In Kandyan times the family was called Wijesinha Dasanayaka. They had a Saunas and some deoda, which were lost or destroyed when the English took Kandy. One of the family was Diyawadana Nilame in the king's time and one was a Basnayaka Nilame; his house is called Banneka Walawwa, close to Gama Walawwa. They have intermarried with the Weragama, Kotakumbure, Amunugama, Madugalle, Kiribatumbure, and Talmuko families.

A slave girl at Wattegama Walawwa bore a number of children, but as she had too much to do in taking care of her master's young children, her own to the number of eight were buried as soon as they were born; but after her master's children were grown up, she had four children, whom she was allowed to bring up. These four children were distributed by her master among his relations. Their descendants, two women and six children, were valued in 1822 at 730 riddis, or 333 rixdollars.

Ambagaspitiye Nilame, Walana-tuwakkukara Lekam in the reign of King Rajadhi Raja Sinha (*Jud. Com., 15th July, 1825*).

Amunugama Walawwa, 18,020 (Talpot Saka 1734), 37,657. Amunugama Batwadana Nilame, 18,021. Arumbage Walawwa, 47,590. Ayittaliyadda Walawwa alias Girane Walawwa, 17,911, 51,132, 67,880. Banneka Walawwa, 9,310, 38,910, 56,860. Betge Kankanam Nilame held land in the last king's reign subject to the "Betge" service, physician to the king's family, 18,020. Doranagama Walawwa, 54,132, 50,022, 69,118, 73,031. Gama Walawwe Madame Nilame, son of Gama Walawwe Kankanam Nilame, 9,310. Gama Walawwe Tikiri Banda,

died 15th May, 1854, Test. 190. Gama Walawwa, 9,310, 19,953, 37,220, 37,657, 38,037, 38,373, 38,910, 47,296, 50,079, 52,643, 54,132, 56,022, 56,860, 60,549, 62,796, 67,670, 67,880, 69,448, 72,899, 73,031, 88,107, 92,606, 96,930, 9,551 (N. S.), 51, Land Acquisition. Gama Walawwe Banda, married a daughter of Hannas Walawwa, 60,549. Girane Walawwe Loku Mahatmeyo, aunt of Pahalawela Diwa Nilame, 17,914, 17,997 (Talpota Saka 1716, 1735). Hakmana Disava, father of Bannek Walawwe Bandas, 38,910, 56,860. Helena Hamine *ra*. Madugalle Walawwe Bandas and Menikas, children of Gama Walawwe Medduma Kumarihami, 96,930. Kotuwegeelara Walawwa, 17,914. Mahawela Punchi Banda, 38,910, 56,860. Palligama Walawwa, 38,575. Poholiyadde Walawwe Dingiri Kumarihami, widow of a Bannek Walawwe Banda, 38,910, 56,860. Randeniye Rala by his first wife had a son Punchirala, who died about 1801; and a daughter Wattedgama Loku Menika, married a son of Wattedgama Kankanam Lekam (*Jud. Com., 21st June, 1822*), whose son was Wattedgama Punchirala. He had a litigation with Weragoda Wibulde Lekam about slaves. Toradeniye Dugganuarala married a daughter of Randeniye Rala *alias* Kankanam Nilame of Wattedgama (*Jud. Com., 2nd October, 1820; 21st June, 1822*). Uduwawala Pallo Walawwe Ayittaliyadde Medduma Banda, 17,914. Wattedgama Kankanam Nilame had a son Malame Nilame, who was the father of Gama Walawwe Banda, 9,310. Wattedgama Punchirala, grandson of Kankanam Nilame (*Jud. Com., 21st June, 1822*). Wattedgama Ratemahatmaya (*Vol. I., p. 19*). Wattedgama Walawwa, 52,643, Test. 190 (*Vol. I., p. 185*). Wattedgama Meda Walawwa, 38,575. Wattedgama Pallo Walawwa, 38,575. Weragoda Wibulde Lekam Mahatmaya (*Jud. Com., 21st June, 1822*). Wikramagewatte Medduma Nilame, 9,310.

Familia.—Agalakotuwe Herat Mudiyan-claye, 47,590. Alupotakumburege *alias* Siyambalagastennege, 43,156, 46,347, 47,296, 49,581, 72,899, 88,107, 51 Land Acquisition. Anke-li-lyaddege, 37,720, 47,296, 88,107, 51 Land Acquisition. Campbell, W., of the Railway Department, 83,622. Chetties, 37,657, 62,796, 83,308, 50,079 (damage by fire to a chena). Dewale Wattege, 83,622. Ekanayaka Mudiyan-claye Tembilige, 67,223. Gadade-ge, 37,220, 38,037. Girihagama *ra*. MacKelvie, 97,714. Hangidige, 42,761, 54,132, 67,880, 73,031, 92,606. Hollo-way, J., 83,308, 97,714. Imbulawala Udahage, 52,643. Kandappa Pallo, 37,220, 38,037, 43,156, 46,347, 49,581. Kudarallage, 37,720. MacKelvie, J. A. F., 47,590, 97,714. Moormen, 9,551 (N.S.). Palipana Mudiyanse, Notary of Pitiyegedara, 54,132, 56,022, 69,448, 73,031. Tamils, 37,220, 38,037, 43,156, 46,347, 47,296, 49,581, 88,107, 51, Land Acquisition. Tembilige, 67,223. Udage, 67,670. Wattedgama Nayaka Unnanse (*Vol. I., pp. 71, 127, 383*). Wattedgamage (*Vol. I., pp. 292, 294*).

(1791 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1716. I, Gannoruwege Kiri Etana, of Wattedgama in Pallegampaha of Dumbura, do hereby grant my landed property, *viz.*, Galadeniya of 2 pelas, Gedaragawakumbura of 1 pela, Hapuwamadahena, the garden Wattedgamawatta and the hena, the dwelling garden (these high and low lands and everything that I have), to my granddaughter Kiri Menika. The witnesses who know the same are Giranege Ralahami, Imbulawagure Arachchi, Hala-npullana Henaya of the same village, Hurikaduwe Korala, Katupulle Arachchi. With the knowledge of these witnesses this Talpot was given. (Imprecations.)

(1812 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1734. I, U-kohokumbure Kawrula, have transferred my paraveni property, to wit, 2 pelas extent of the field Nannayakara Lekamekumbura, the garden situated near the said field, the hena situated near the Dimbul tree....., with their high and low grounds appertaining thereto, situated in Wattedgama of Pallegampaha in Dumbura, to Amunugama Batwadana Nilame, receiving 100 ridis, to possess the same by him in paraveni. Witnesses who know the same are Dewalewatte Kiri Etana of this village, Amunugama Nilame, Giragama Bas-nayaka Nilame, Angunawala Bas-nayaka Nilame, Walala Korala, Kaluwarage Vidane, Siyambalan-gomuwege Sirala, Delgaha-ange Appu Naidu, Amunugama Panikkiya. With the knowledge of the above witnesses this land voucher was given to Amunugama Batwadana Nilame to possess in paraveni. This Talpot was written by Dedunupitiye Mohottala. (Imprecations.) 18,020.

(1813 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1735, of the month Durutu, on Thursday, the thirteenth day of the increasing moon. As I, Gannoruwege Kiri Menika, of Wattedgama, have nobody to assist me, being very poor, and having incurred debts, do hereby transfer, in paraveni, my landed property, *viz.*, Galadeniya of 2 pelas and the high lands attached thereto, the coconut garden Gannoruwegewatta, Miyanamadittahena, Hapuwatnadahena (these high and low lands, houses, and trees), to Pahalawela Maha Diyawadana Nilame, to be possessed by him in paraveni for and in consideration of the sum of 100 ridis, which I have

duly received from him, and to which effect I have caused this Talpot to be written. (Imprecations.) The witnesses who know the same are Gamage Mubandiram Ralahami, Loku Appuhami Wikramage Punchirala, Annanchattru, Wadugoda Gurunnehe, Hittara Naide, the younger brother of Kuda Saide, Appuwa Panditaya all of this village, and Kuda Hennaya of Migammana. With the knowledge of these witnesses I, Delwattege Nekatralla, have written this Talpot. 17,997, D. C. K.

BOMALUWE VIHARE.—A small one, and a Bo-moda near the Walawwa. The incumbent lives at Yatirawana.

There was a dispute between Dewarakkhita Unnanse and Pitiyagedara Unnanse for the vihare (80,128).

The vihare has the following deed, dated 1771 A.D. :—

On Thursday, of the decreasing of the moon of the month Unduwak, in the year of Saka 1693, on this day I, Wattegama Dewarakkhita Bhikshunwahane, of Pallegampaha in Dumbura, do hereby, with the knowledge of the Nayaka and other priests of the Aggiri Vihare, dedicate the following lands belonging to me, viz., Haliyale Dankumbura of 3 amunu, Magalepattiyewatte Karaliyadda of 1 amuna, situate at Gampaha, to my younger brother Udurawana Gunaratna Bhikshunwahane, to be possessed in Siwuru-param-parawa.

The UDURAWANA VIHARE has three Service Pangu here :—

1. Achari.—Tenants : Hangidige and Viyannalage. Hold a field of 1 acre. Services (commutable for Rs. 16-20) : each to give one mamoty, one billhook, one coconut scraper, and one kitchen knife to the incumbent every year ; each to work at repairing iron for one week at their houses ; to give the incumbent a penuma of an arecanut cutter.

2. Walandena.—Tenant : Panditige. Holds half an acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 7-60) : to supply the vihare for each of the festivals one pingo of earthenware, and also to offer a penuma of two pattara and one kendiya.

3. Nila.—Tenants : Imbulewagurege Henayo. Hold 1 acre field and half an acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 16-20) : to shift tiles and whitewash the walls of the vihare once a year ; to weed the maluwa six times a year ; to decorate the temple for festivals and pinkam days.

WATTEGAMMEDDA.—A village in Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North, in Ere-ula-wasam.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 11 (8 males, 3 females) ; in 1891, 50 (23 males, 27 females).

In 1878 13½ (Ga. 2p. 6l.) acres paddy land were registered, of which 12½ acres paid Rs. 20-14.

WATTEGAMMEDDA.—A village in Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North, in Lenadora-wasam.

Stream.—Kapukotuwo-ela.

Hill.—Pitakanda.

Not in the Census of 1871 nor of 1891. Population in 1881, 46 (21 males, 25 females). Nilamakkarayo.

The DAMBULU VIHARE has a panguwa here :—

Wattegammeddewela Panguwa. — Tenants : Wattegammedde Galapitige, Kongahage, and Nekatge. Hold 12 acres field, 2 acres garden, 100½ acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 57-30) : to keep in repair and whitewash with makul 8 ft. of the mandappe and vihare walls ; to cowdung the floor of the vihare ; to repair 4 ft. of the wahalkada ; to give a kevilikada at the Nanumura Mangallaya and one at the Alutal ; to give a neliya of oil at the Katti Mangallaya ; at the old and new year festivals to give a penumkada and 40 betel leaves to the Nayaka Unnanse ; yearly in the honey season to give one muttiya of mipeni and a pumpkin, or in lieu of it to pay sixpence for the peni muttiya ; once a year to thatch and repair a legunge of the pansala ; to contribute to the dankat for fifteen days in the *was* season, the daily contribution being 8 neli of rice, one coconut, and sufficient condiments ; to give a tangama as siwurumila ;

to give yearly one man for ten days for timber work and the general repairs and improvements of the vihara and its adjacent buildings and gardens ; to accompany the Nayaka Unnanse to Kandy on one journey a year, providing one palanquin bearer ; to pound 1 pela of paddy yearly and deliver the rice at the Pansala Galadawa. This panguwa provides one man for two days ganmura at the vihara, the village taking its turn with seventeen others in this duty.

WATTEGEDARA *alias* **WATTEGE MADIGE**.—A village in Pallegampaha koral, Lower Dumlara.

Population in 1871, 174 (97 males, 77 females) ; in 1881, 191 (97 males, 94 females) ; in 1891, 152 (75 males, 77 females). Moormen.

Families.—Abubakkar Gammahelage, 33,300. Adam Kandu, 38,991. Mohamadu. Vidanelage, 33,618. Mohottige, 100 (N. S.). Tilakaratna, Notary, 100 (N. S.) Wattege Umma Kandu, 39,213. Welliyaddege, 38,991.

WATTEGEDARA.—A village in Asgiri Udasiya pattuwa, Matale South.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Pamunuwa, Pitiyegedara, and Eramudugolla ; united population, 255 (140 males, 115 females). It is not in the Census of 1881 nor of 1891.

WATTEHENA.—A village in Kandukara Ihala koral, Udaipalata.

It is not in the Census of 1871 nor of 1881. Population in 1891, 166 (94 males, 72 females).

WATULIYADDA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Upper Dumbura.

Stream.—Nanawala-oya.

Hill.—Welikandehinna.

In 1871 numbered with Kitulgamuwa and Galahawatta. Population of Watuliyadda in 1881, 192 (98 males, 94 females). In 1891 : Watuliyadda, 214 (112 males, 102 females) ; Watuliyadda Moragahamula, 82 (50 males, 32 females).

In 1878 44½ acres (22a. 1p. 3l.) paddy land were registered, of which 38½ acres paid Rs. 192-47.

Families.—Bulumullege, 22,930. Gebarallage, 36,614. Gommunewattege, 32,930. Karatege, 57,391. Narangetage, 57,391. Nitulgaha-arawe Arachchila, 18,079 (Talpot Saka 1737). Pallege, 53,026. Pitiyege, 36,614. Sinhalapedige, 70,371. Sirimalrallage, 53,026. Wanasinge, 18,079. Wirabuge, 70,371.

(1815 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1737, of the month Unduwak, under the constellation Punawasa. I, Watuliyadda Wannasinge Menik Appu, of Medasiya pattuwa, on receiving property worth 7 ridis have transferred in paraveni to Kitulgaha Arachchila the land Wewatenne Pangurugahayatabena, which belonged to me. Witnesses who know the same are Egodage Appurala, Narangete Panchi Appu, Gebarallage Ukkurala, Tetturala, Pusumba Henaya, and Kuda Henaya. 18,079.

WATULIYADDA.—A hamlet of Uduwela, in Gandahe koral, Lower Hewaheta.

WATUPOLA.—A village in Medapalata koral, Uduuwara.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Werawala.

Population of Watupola in 1881, 121 (55 males, 66 females) ; in 1891, 127 (63 males, 64 females).

In the H. L. M. 26½ acres (13a. 1p. 1l.) of paddy land were registered in the names of Watupola Koral, Andekumbure Arachchila, Herutge Arachchila, Arachchila, Watupola Rala, Hendeniye Appu, Koral, Tikirala, Gurumaditte Arachchila, Watupola Vihare, Walagedara Herat Rala, Wattegomuwa Vihare, Watupola Undiyarala.

In 1878 35½ acres (17a. 2p. 6l.) paddy land were registered, of which 5 acres paid Rs. 14-16.

WALAWWA.—The family intermarried with Erawawela, Ratwatta, Kanduro, Yattakula, and Maralanda.

Watupola Kumarihami, daughter of Ratwatto Adigar, married Wijesundara Rajakaruna Senewiratna Bandar, of Urulewatta, Uduuwara (*Vol. I., pp. 50, 212*).

Watupola Banda married Yattakula Walawwe Dingiri Monika in diga (*Vol. I., pp. 297, 367*).

Watupola *alias* Panabokke Banda (*ante*, pp. 701-2). Medduma Nilame had an ola from his father Kandure Bandaranayaka for lands in Watupola. One of the boundaries, "the lands of Watupola Basnayaka Nilame. Kuda Nilame got land in the Four Korales from Golahela Kumarihami, who brought him up (87,272).

Families.—Nillegoda, late Undiyarala, re. Heratge Dingiri Etana. Plaintiff said that about five years before the accession his father was executed, and defendant's husband was punished and banished to Wanduragala and their lands confiscated (*Jud. Com.*, 28th April, 1828).

Herat Mudiyansele, 96,659.

Kangarage, 96,659.

Watupola Korala (*Vol. I.*, p. 250).

Watupola Unnanse (*Vol. I.*, p. 275).

(1765 A.D.).—On Monday, the fifteenth day of the month Bak, in the year of Saka 1687. I, Koswatte Vidane, do hereby declare to have bestowed on my three children the fields Koholane 2 pelas and Paragaha-anga 1 amuna, together with the high and low grounds attached thereto, situated at Watupola in Udunuwara, by dividing the same into three equal parts, agreeing that none of my descendants shall make or cause to be made any dispute whatever concerning the same. (Imprecations.) Witnesses Kandure Mudiyanse, Herat Rala of Payingonuwa, Irugalhami, Megodage Undiya Rala, and Werawala Appuwa Panditaya.

WATURAKUMBURA.—A village in Medapalata korale, Yatinuwara.

Stream.—Waturakumbure-ela.

Hills.—Moremada-elle-kandureliya, Niyangemoda-kandureliya.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Dehi-anga and Gurugama. Population of Waturakumbura in 1881, 149 (80 males, 69 females); in 1891, 115 (68 males, 47 females).

In 1878 30½ acres (15a. 0p. 8l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 14½ acres paid Rs. 537½.

WATURAKUMBURE WALAWWA belonged early in this century to the Dodanwela family (*Jud. Com.*, 9th February, 1822).

Action by Dodanwela Medduma Banda against Kulasekara Mudiyanselege Ran Menika on a bond (91,108).

Waturakumburege, grandchildren of Bambaradeniye Basnayaka Nilame (*Vol. I.*, p. 90).

WATUWALA.—A village in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, Hariapattu. Formerly a royal village.

KORAWAKKAWA, a hamlet (*Vol. I.*, p. 469).

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Korawakkawa. Population of Watuwala in 1881, 284 (172 males, 112 females); in 1891, 235 (127 males, 108 females). Durayo.

In 1878 26½ acres (13a. 1p. 7l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 4½ acres paid Rs. 23-63.

Panna Durayo held land here to supply grass for the kings' fighting buffaloes. (*Jud. Com.*, 11th March, 1828).

Alutgama Duggama Unnanse was in possession of this village in King Rajadhi Raja Sinha's reign (*Vol. I.*, p. 25).

Kotto Nayakkar, a Malabar, was chief of the village in the last king's reign (*Jud. Com.*, 11th March and 14th November, 1828).

Notice of a man named Menika of Watuwala having gone to Kattuna in Matara District, on a military expedition (*Jud. Com.*, 25th January, 1825).

Families.—Amukotuwege, 61,896. Atuge, 33,002, 38,954. Boguhakotuwege, 53,282. Gatanage, 48,633. Halangoda, Wallahagoda Dewale Basnayaka Nilame, had purchased land, 48,633. Kurulu-angege (*Jud. Com.*, 26th November, 1824), 18,770, 37,109, 53,027, 61,332, 72,958, 80,555. Moormen, 17,055, 21,493, 37,109, 50,391, 51,527, 59,556, 61,896, 85,590, 96,348. Oli-angege, 21,493, 51,527, 61,821, 61,073, 61,196. Puwakgollewalage, 61,073. Uyanwattege, 48,892, 53,282. Viyannalage (*Jud. Com.*, 26th November, 1824). Weralugadeniyege, 17,055, 33,002, 38,954, 85,590.

WATUWALA VIHARE is said to have been built by Hantiye Nilame and the villagers, in the reign of King Rajadhi Raja Sinha. It owns 13 labas paddy land and 3 pelas 2 labas of high land.

WEGALA.—A hamlet of Rambakwella, in Palispattu East, Lower Dambara.

WEGALA.—A hamlet of Medamahanuwara, in Udasiya Pattuwa South, Upper Dambara.

Population in 1891, 15 (9 males, 6 females).

WEGAMA.—A village in Gannewe korale, Upper Hewaheta. The *wasam* includes Bulugahapitiya, Elamalwewa, and Karamidula.

Sirrama.—(Gane-ela, Kitul-arawe-ela, Nawela-ela, Patti-arawe-ela, Weligantota-ela, Yatihogamo-ela.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Makempe. Population of Wegama in 1881, 301 (149 males, 152 females); in 1891, 387 (215 males, 172 females). Vellalas, Dhobias, Wahumpurayo, Low-country Sinhalese.

A Government boys' school.

Minor roads to Elamalwewa and Yakadagoda.

Estates.—Rahatungoda, 457 acres; Mukel-oya; Columbia; Mul-oya (Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle).

In 1878 213½ acres (106a. 2p. 8l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 193½ acres paid Rs. 497-70.

Families.—Dahanekke, 154, D. C. N. E. (Talpot Saka 1718), 66,133, Test. 883. Gallas-see, 13,911 (Sittu Saka 1677). Kallorage, 66,133, Test. 883. Karandawala Walawwa of Etulgama, 154, D. C. N. E., 20,295, 36,179. Pittiyegge, 20,295. Sewell, P. E., against a Moorman for a boutique on the Rahatungoda Estate 139 (N. 8.).

(1755 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1677, of the month Medindina, the seventh day of the increasing moon, being Monday. Whereas the individual Gallasse Appu, of Wegama, in Egodatihe Hewaheta, is about to proceed to Siam, this is granted in order that the right and title of the said individual to his landed property may be confirmed and secured in future. Because it was directed by His Majesty, our most high Divine Lord, the Chief of Lanka: whenever any contest or dispute shall arise about Gallassa of 3 pelas extent, Wewuliyadda of 3 pelas, and Awedduma, and the high and low grounds, tenements, gardens, and plantations thereto belonging, or any part thereof, that possession may be held by virtue of this Sittu, it is granted. In witness whereof, inclusive of the principal chiefs that formed the Maha Wasal Sabha, was signed by the great Adigar.

(1796 A.D.).—Saka 1718. I, Dahanayakage Dingirala, of Wegama, in Gannewe korale of Hewaheta, do bequeath my paraveti property, the upper 2 pelas of Karamidula Awedduma, to Karandawala Kiri Banda to be possessed by him in paraveti, in consideration of his paying my debts amounting to 7 amunu of paddy and 20 ridia. Witnesses: Weganage Vidane, Gallassege Appu, Gallassege Korala, Makempe Hapugolle Korala, Ekiriya Nekatrana, Dahanekalage Menikrala, Dorakadakumburege Punchirala. 151, D. C. N. E.

WEGAMA VIHARE.—In a cave, not in good order, containing two clay images and paintings (*suvisi wiwarana*); it has 9 amunu of mud land and about 5 acres high land (*Lo. Mesurier*).

The vihare owns in Maturata one panguwa (2 acres field and half an acre garden) held by Bowekumburege. Services (commutable for Rs. 12): to tie the straw of Ganekumbure Muttettuwa in Wegama and convey it to the pansala; to pound a pela of paddy every month; to mud and cowdung the vihare and pansala six times a year; to accompany the priest on three journeys a year of five days each. There are, besides, 2½ acres field held by the vihare.

In this village the vihare owns a Nila Panguwa (1 acre field) held by Gunadahege, to thatch the vihare and pansala and keep them in repair, to keep the maluwa clean and in good order, to cowdung the vihare, and to take care of the premises in the absence of the priest. Services commutable for Rs. 9.

GALKANDE DEWALE.—In a cave.

The HANGURANKETA MAHA DEWALE owns in this village two pangu:—

1. Hunc-kumbure.—Tenant: Gallassege. Holds 2½ acres field. Services (commutable for Rs. 13): to be in mura at the dewale for four months a year, thirty days at a time, and to cook the multen; to thatch and repair the pattirippuwa; to appear before the Busnayaka Nilame at the Sinhalaw new year with 40 leaves of betel and a kevilikada. The dewale paid the tax.

2. **Bali-ambana Panguwa.**—Tenant: Nagutellege. Holds 1½ acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 9) : for four months a year, thirty days at a time, to beat tom-tom at the dewale twice daily, also to beat tom-tom for fifteen days at the perahera and at the four festivals ; to thatch and repair the pattirippuwa ; to appear at the new year before the Basnayaka Nilame and present a kada of vegetables with 40 leaves of betel. The dewale paid the tax.

WEGIRIYA.—A village in Medapalata korale, Udunuwara.

Hills.—Kuragalkanda, Wegirikanda.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Daskara, Delnada, Hatnagoda, and Menikbowa. Population of Wegiriya in 1881, 292 (142 males, 150 females) ; in 1891, 246 (127 males, 119 females).

In 1878 99½ acres (49a. 2p. 9½l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 43½ acres paid Rs. 148-34.

Land held for the service of washing for the king changed to that for service under the Badde Nilame (*Jud. Com., 2nd October, 1823*).

Wegirikanda or the Grotto coffee estate (37,822, 80,704, 88,445). On the top a mass of rocks, in which there are caves and the following inscription in Asoka letters, of which Mr. Nevill kindly gave me this rendering :—

“Bata Sumanasa Tisaha Upasaka (la) naya.”

The cave of the Upasaka Tisa, son of Bata Sumana.

“Upasaka Tisaya (lenaya).”

The cave of the Upasaka Tisa. (*Note.*—The last three letters broken off.)

WEGIRIYE WALAWWA.

Families.—Adikari Mudiyanselege Mudiyanse, Kapurula, tenant of the Wegiriye Vihare, 13,578. Arambege, 39,108. Barrie, Mrs. Emily, once owned Wegirikanda *alias* the Grotto estate, 80,704, 88,445. Crosswell, Amos, once owned Wegirikanda *alias* the Grotto estate, 37,822. Hurikaduwa Vidanelage, 38,385. Imbul-ange Di-anayaka Mudiyanselege, 69,160. Kotuwege, 37,822, 60,723, 69,160. Moormen, 80,704, 88,445. Wikramasinha Arachchillage *alias* Ihilage, 60,723. Yakkessalage, 17,950.

WEGIRIYE *alias* NARANGAMMANA VIHARE.—It has a Nila Panguwa (1a. 3p. 6l. fields, 0a. 1p. 0l. gardens, 1a. 1p. 0l. hon). Tenants : three Vellalas. Services (commutable for Rs. 48-55) : two shares—in alternate years each to weed the maluwa for the festivals, to cowdung the vihare floor once a month, and white-wash once a year, supplying chunam ; to perform the towawa service daily and keep the temple in repair.

The Vihare has in Daskara a Nila Panguwa (0a. 2p. 0l. fields, 0a. 1p. 5l. gardens). Tenant : Hatnagoda Ran Menika. Services (commutable for Rs. 5-85) : to give 2 pelas paddy and assist in repairs of the vihare (*Vol. I., pp. 133, 334*).

The incumbent of Hilpanwela Vihare in Daskara holds this Vihare (*Vol. I., p. 135*).

Worawala Madhurasabhidhana Anu Nayaka Unnanse, of Wegiriye Vihare, *vs.* Adikari Medage Mudiyanselege Kapurula, a vihare tenant (43,578).

WEGIRIYE DEWALE.—It is said to have been built by King Walagam Bahu (89 B.C.) in the cave. It is a plain building repaired recently. Inside the dewale in a press are two clay images of Siva.

BASNAYAKA NILAMES OF THE DEWALE.—Kobbekaduwa, 1815 (*Vol. I., p. 456*). Bambaradeniye, junior, 1824 to 1825. Mampitiye, senior, 1826. Madugalle 1829. Dunuwila 1831 to 1837. Giragama 1838 to 1839. Erawwawela (11,650) 1841 to 1859. Erawwawela from 1859 to 1870. Ganhato 1870 to 1875. Wariyapola 1875 to 1884. Madugalle from 1881.

Botalapitiye Bo maluwa, on the banks of the Mahaweli-ganga, in Kahatapitiya, is the resort of this dewale for the ceremony of cutting the water at the end of the perahera (*Vol. I., p. 396*).

The DEWALE has nineteen pangu here :—

1. *Muttettu* (1a. 0p. 0l. fields, 0a. 2p. 2l. gardens) held by the dewale.

2. Kapu.—Tenants: three Vellalas. Hold 0a. 2p. 0l. fields, 0a. 1p. 0l. gardens 0a. 2p. 0l. hena. Services (commutable for Rs. 17.65): every Saturday and Wednesday to offer multen; to carry the insignia of the Dewiyo for the perahera and offer multen; to weed the maluwa of the widiya and decorate it; to open and close the door of the Aramudalge; to weed the maluwa near the dewale and sweep it four times a year; to watch at the threshing-floor; to supply planks for repairs; to appear before the Basnayaka Nilame four times a year and present sweetmeats and betel. These services are not rendered when the muttettuwa is given in anda.

3. Kotuwagedura Ganwasam.—Tenants: three Vellalas. Hold 1a. 3p. 3l. fields, 1a. 0p. 6l. gardens, 7a. 1p. 0l. hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 48.80): to attend the perahera; to be in mura night and day for one day of the Maha Perahera and give one neliya of oil for it; to give an adukkuwa to the Basnayaka Nilame during perahera; to go with the Basnayaka Nilame for the five days of the Maha Perahera at the Kandy Natha Dewale; to give one buffalo to thresh the muttettu crop, and superintend it and in repairs; to thatch one roof of the wahalkada; to supply tools for repairs; to weed and decorate the maluwa for the perahera; at each of the festivals to present sweetmeats; to do any special work for seven days.

4. Ganwasam.—Tenants: four Vellalas. Hold 1a. 3p. 2l. fields, 2a. 1p. 2l. gardens, 1a. 2p. 0l. hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 45.90): same as No. 3, and in addition to bring the... for the perahera from any place within the district.

5. Ganwasam.—Tenants: two Vellalas. Hold 0a. 3p. 0l. fields, 0a. 1p. 2l. gardens. Services (commutable for Rs. 29.45): same as No. 3, and in addition to do the service of Kaphitawima for the perahera.

6. Ganwasam.—Tenants: three Vellalas. Hold 1a. 2p. 8l. fields, 2a. 2p. 1l. gardens, 4a. 3p. 4l. hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 50.05): same as No. 3.

7. Dura.—Tenants: two Low-caste. Hold 0a. 3p. 0l. fields, 0a. 0p. 1l. gardens, 2a. 0p. 0l. hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 19.10): at each of the festivals to present to the Basnayaka Nilame vegetables and betel and to give pheidum when he visits the dewale. In other respects the same as No. 3.

8. Nila.—Tenant: one Low-caste. Holds 0a. 2p. 0l. fields, 0a. 0p. 8l. gardens, 1a. 1p. 0l. hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 16.20): to watch at the atuwa for sixty days, ten days at a time; to carry paddy to the granary and thatch it; to hold pandan at the perahera; to clear the ground round the ehala tree and decorate it once in five years; to put up a shed near the Diyakepumatota once in three years; to repair the walls of the dewale and the atu-maduwa; to give presents four times a year to the Basnayaka Nilame and carry the adukku-petti to his walawwa given by the Ganwasam people.

9. Nila.—Tenant: one Vellala. Holds 0a. 2p. 4l. fields, 0a. 0p. 1l. gardens. Services (commutable for Rs. 17.65): to weed the maluwa for the festivals; to carry the paddy to the atuwa; to thatch it and watch it for sixty days; to hold the talipot for the festivals and perahera; to attend the last day of the perahera at the Kandy Natha Dewale; at each of the festivals to present betel.

10. Nila.—Tenants: two Vellalas. Hold 1a. 1p. 4l. fields, 0a. 0p. 2l. gardens, 1a. 0p. 3l. hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 44.15): to weed and decorate the maluwa; to be in mura at the atuwa for two months; to thatch the dewale; to bear the randoliya; to collect oil from five Payindakarayo; every Wednesday and Saturday to supply vegetables for the multen and firewood; to assist in cooking it and removing the kaha; to issue paddy and salt from the atuwa; to perform the alattibema; to pound 2 pelas and 5 kurunis paddy; to clean the digge for the perahera; to carry and prepare clay and give firewood to make tiles; to give four presents of betel.

11. Nila.—Tenants: two Dholics. Hold a garden of 2 lahass. Services (commutable for Rs. 1): to weed and decorate the maluwa once a year.

12, 13, 14, 15. Nila.—Tenants hold one pela of gardens for the same service as No. 11. Commutable for Rs. 2.50.

16. Nila.—Tenants: two Vellalas. Hold a garden of 5 lahass. Services (commutable for Rs. 5): to blow the hakgediya at the perahera.

17. Mutukude.—Tenant: one Vellala. Holds a field of 0a. 2p. 4l. Services (commutable for Rs. 14.70): to hold the mutukude for the perahera; to thatch the granary; to store paddy in it, and watch it for two months; to weed and decorate the maluwa; to supply planks and assist in repairs; to present betel four times.

18. Maldena.—Tenant: one Vellala. Holds a garden of one laha. Services (commutable for 50 cents): to clear the maluwa and put up decorations once a year.

19. Kankanam.—Tenant: one Vellala. Holds a field of 2 pelas. Services (commutable for Rs. 14-70): to thutch the atuwa, to carry paddy into it and watch it for two months; to hold the paliha for the festivals and perahera; to clear the maluwa near the wahalkada and decorate it; to fell, prepare, and remove timber for repairs; at each festival to present betel.

In the Ili Lekam Mitiya 59 acres (29a. 1p. 8l.) paddy land were registered: 14a. 3p. 3l. as belonging to the dewale, 12a. 0p. 8l. as belonging to the vihara, the rest to Udagampahala Walawwa.

WEGODAPOLA.—A village in Udugoda Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North, in Dembawa-wasam.

Wedeyya or Wedanda Bralikhmana Rala, one of those who brought the branch of the sacred bo-tree, resided here (*ante*, pp. 548, 550).

Population in 1871, 197 (104 males, 93 females); in 1881, 145 (81 males, 64 females); in 1891, 142 (76 males, 66 females). Vellalas, Vidanala, Tom-tom Beaters, Jaggery caste.

In 1878 94 acres (47a. 0p. 1l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 44½ acres paid Rs. 94-12.

A VIHARE in ruins.

WEGODAPOLA WALAWWA.—The family name is Wegodapola Bandaranayaka Wahala Mudiyanse, the family is descended from a Brahmin from Wekada in India.

A daughter of Wegodapola Nilame married Pahalawela Batwadana Nilame (*Vol. I.*, pp. 343, 481).

Wegodapola Menika, widow of Hannas Walawwe Ukku Banda, married Dawulagala Banda (*Vol. I.*, p. 366).

Wegodapola Ratemahatmaya was engaged in the rebellion, and with his son Wegodapola Haliwadana Nilame was banished in 1818.

The Ratemahatmaya died. The Haliwadana Nilame returned about 1832, and died two or three years afterwards.

The younger son, Wegodapola Nilame, was in 1825, when about eighteen years of age, appointed Basnayaka Nilame of Pasagama Dewale (19,165, 25,172). He was an assessor to the Judicial Commissioner in that year.

Before 1841 he was appointed Ratemahatmaya of Matale East, and in that year he was in trouble about forest land sold to Mr. Gordon (28,620). He was deprived of office in consequence of his share in the Matale rebellion of 1848. He married a daughter of Ratwatte Adigar (*Vol. I.*, p. 50), and had many litigations regarding the share of the Ratwatte lands (33, 21,495, 27,037, 33,964). He was Padikara Lekam from 1829 to 1832, Wedikkara Lekam 1833, Ratemahatmaya of Kotmale 1837 to 1839, of Matale South 1841 to 1848. He was Basnayaka Nilame of the Kandy Pattini Dewale when he died in 1886.

He had a daughter married to Unambawe Molligoda, late Ratemahatmaya. He had various litigations with her about the lands of his wife, her mother.

The daughter had no children (31,728, 36,739, 89,010, 90,369, 95,985).

In 1866 he raised the action 44,734 against Alutwewe Walawwe Banda, Punchi Kumarihami, and Maningomuwe Banda for a large number of lands worth £500. The Kumarihami claimed these lands as the daughter and heir of Upasaka Nilame; the two Bandas were her son and grandson.

Wegodapola maintained that the Kumarihami was his full sister, the daughter of the banished Ratemahatmaya, and that she had no share in the lands of Loku Menika, the daughter of Upasaka Nilame. I sustained his claim.

He owned lands in Dimbulwela, Dumbukola, and Kanangomuwa (*Vol. I.*, pp. 167, 192, 410).

The Wegodapola Nilames were closely related to the Alutwewe Walawwa family in Matale (*Vol. I.*, p. 28).

Keppitipola Ratemahatmaya *vs.* Weligala Walawwe Tikiri Banda, Godagama Tikiri Kumarihami, and Giragama Tikiri Kumarihami, for the estate of Wegodapola Loku Kumarihami (716, N. S.; Test. 1,348).

Talgahagoda Ratemahatmaya and Talgahagoda Medduma Banda Mudiyanse and Tikiri Banda Mudiyanse are registered as the owners of eight Ninda Pangu. Tenants: Alutge, Ganitayalge, Andawalayalge, Hittarage, Demlawa

Alutge, Palapatwalaya, and Horanckarage. Hold 4 acres fields and 5 acres gardens. Services (commutable for Rs. 9.50) : to present 40 betel leaves and a kada of a bunch of plantains and 5 piriwehi of vegetables at the old and new year, together with an arecanut cutter or comb or something of the sort. The Denbawa Pangu, for which the proprietors paid the tax, are held as follows :—To appear at the old and new year before the proprietors with 80 leaves of betel and pingos ; to pound 6 pelus of paddy a year ; when there is a marriage or a pinkama to attend the walawwa with pingos ; to plough, to put up dams, to sow, to reap and gather, to thresh, and to bind straw in the muttetu ; to thatch the barn.

Wegolapola Tikiri Banda Lekam, Maningomuwo Loku Banda Lekam, and Wegolapola Punchi Kumarihami are registered as the owners of seven Ninda Pangu. Tenants : Asgiriye Vidanelage, Helandayage, Kande Durayalage, Berakarayalage, Kongahamulawattege, Girannalege, and Dulajjalage. Hold 7½ acres gardens. Services (commutable for Rs. 23) : the first-named tenant, who holds the first panguwa, has to appear at the new year at the walawwa with an adukkuwa and 40 betel leaves ; to pound 2 pelus of paddy a year ; to bind 100 bundles of straw and assist in thatching the walawwa ; to accompany the proprietors on two journeys a year within the Matale District or to Kandy carrying their betel box, or a mura-awuda, or the talipot ; to work for the walawwa for four days a year. The rest of the pangu are held by the other tenants jointly for the following services :—To appear at the walawwa at the new year and present a penumkada of vegetables and 40 betel leaves ; to pound 2 pelus of paddy a year, tie 100 bundles of straw, and assist in thatching the walawwa ; to go on two journeys a year within the Matale District or to Kandy carrying baggage ; and to work for the walawwa for four days a year.

Palalage Tikiri Vidane is registered as the owner of a Ninda Panguwa (Ranwediyaallaye). Tenant : Galketiyaalage. Holds half an acre of garden. Services (commutable for Re. 1.50) : at the old year to present a penuma of an arecanut cutter and 3 tuttu.

Wipassi Unnanse is registered as the owner of Kuttala Lokamo Panguwa. Tenant : Agiri Gammahelage. Holds an acre each of fields and gardens. Services (commutable for Rs. 5) : to present the proprietor with 40 leaves of betel, 6 fanams, and a kada consisting of a bunch of plantains and kewun or kovili at the old year. The tenant paid the tax.

WEGOLLA.—A village in Wagapanaha Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North, 2 miles from the Trincomalee road.

Not mentioned in any of the Census returns.

A few of the people suffer from parangi.

Fields are cultivated once in two years.

WEHERA.—A village in Udugoda Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North. The wasam includes Kobbewehera, Talakiriyawa, Welenulla.

Population in 1871, 236 (127 males, 109 females) ; in 1881, 170 (89 males, 81 females) ; in 1891, 166 (85 males, 81 females). Vellala.

In 1878 54 acres (26a. 3p. 8l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 36½ acres paid Rs. 73 10.

The ruins of a dagoba.

(1653 A.D.).—On Saturday, the tenth day of the increasing moon of the month Nikini, in the year of Saka 1575. The particulars of the land purchased of the chief ("Radala") of the village Nikawehera, in Kandapalla of Pallesiya pattuwa, are as follows :—Talakiriyawe Arachchila paid 20 ridis for Siyam-balawewa (including tanks and dams) within the boundaries, to wit, below Kotumudungala and below the "ella," this side of Ruwan-madugala, this side of Idanduncluwe-medagala-wetiya, this side of Dambulu-oye-dewahuwa, and this side of Welamittiyawe-oya, and purchased this land in paraveni. Witnesses to this purchase are Galawela Gammaho I also know, Serugoda Gammaho I also know, Pattiwela Gammaho I also know, Puwakpitiye Gammaho I also know, Dambagolle Gammaho I also know. Anybody disputing this will be cast into and tortured in the everlasting hell. Any one who contends this sale, even by word of mouth, will enjoy bliss in heaven—this land grant was obtained.

(1723 A.D.).—Under the constellation Suwanna, on this Wednesday, the twelfth day of the increasing moon of the month Nikini, in the year of Saka 1845. Kirimetiya-we Mohottala purchased Idanduncluwe-wewa, the paraveni property

of Kuriyaye Abadda Kapawa, for 32 rilla, boundaries of which are this side of the outlet on the top of Galapita-wewa, below the outlet of the tank, below the Idandu-hinna, on the north this side of Maha-bulana, on the west above Medagulwetiya, on the south this side of Maha-ela. This land was given to Kiritetiya Mohottala. Witnesses who know this are Kuriyaye Gammaba, Arachchi Gammaba of this village, Diwalekumbure Naide of this village, Penaboda Muhandirama, Nikula Arachchila, Etalandi-wewe Penaboda Rala, Koswatta Naide of the same village, Kana-oluwo Mudiyanse, Etalandiwewe Unga Henaya, Ambawela Ganitaya. May it be so.

WEHIGALA (EAST AND WEST).—Villages in Medasiya pattuwa, Matale South, in Imbulpitiye-wasam.

Population of Wehigala in 1871, 379 (202 males, 177 females). In 1881: of Wehigala East, 277 (131 males, 146 females); of Wehigala West, 201 (103 males, 98 females); total, 478 (234 males, 244 females). In 1891, of Wehigala East, 111 (61 males, 50 females); of Wehigala West, 315 (159 males, 156 females); total, 426 (220 males, 206 females). Pannayo, Paliyo, Smitha, Carpenters.

In 1878 51½ acres (25a. 3p. 3½l.) of paddy land were registered, of which more than half (13a. 1p. 5l.) were redeemed, 24½ acres paid Rs. 65·16.

Families.—Edandego, 28,768. Galketahenege, 28,768, 49,124. Galkotuwege, 52,173. Hinpanage, 28,768. Pusselleyalage, 49,124.

A VIHARE, recently built.

WEKANDAGAMA.—A village in Kandapahala korale, Upper Dumbura.

Stream.—Wekande-oya.

Hill.—Tarana-attohinna.

Not in any of the Census returns.

WELAGAMA.—A village in Pallepatala korale, Tumpane.

Stream.—Paragala-ela.

Hill.—Hingulollekanda.

Population in 1871, 162 (87 males, 75 females); in 1881, 199 (108 males, 96 females); in 1891, 178 (92 males, 86 females).

In the H. L. M. 83 acres (41a. 2p. 0l.) of paddy land were registered in the names of Nanayakkara Kalu, Atapattu Nanayakkara Ukkubami, Atapattu Nanayakkara Kuma, Nanayakkara Atapattu Liyanarala, Nanayakkara Atapattu, Nanayakkara Wijekon Achchila, Padikara Tenhami, Ata-awnda Hamadihami, Padikara Ekanekhami, Atapattu Sakala-uri Achchi, Nanayakkara Samaratun Achchi, Nanayakkara Wijetun Achchi, Atapattu Amarasin Achchi, Bini Subaddara, Atapattu Nanayakkara Ranawira Achchi, Bini Ukkubami, Atapattu Ukkuwa, Atapattu Matu, Atapattu Sundara, Atapattu Liyanarala, Padikara Tenhami, Padikara Disanayaka Achchi, Atapattu Bannekaya, Bini Tikiri Naide, Padikara Samaratun Achchi, Atapattu Nanayakkara Ukkubami, Atapattu Nanayakkara Kapuru, Lan-akara Akuru.

In 1878 88½ acres (44a. 1p. 5l.) paddy land were registered, of which 79½ acres paid Rs. 360·04.

Families.—Galpottapala Mohottallage, 1,959, 17,892. Muhandirange, 1,959, 17,892. Pallepitiyege, 31,083. Samarakouge, 31,083.

WELAGAMA VIHARE was built in the reign of King Kirti Sri by the villagers, and some aswaddum from high lands, appurtenances of their service lands, were dedicated. No deeds.

The inside of the temple, in which are twelve images of Buddha, is a cave.

The vihara is registered as owning land in Kituldora (*Vol. I., p. 441*).

WELAGAMATENNA.—A hamlet of Watablora, in Pallepone korale, Kotmale.

Streams.—Lulkandura-ela, Managanwitiye-ela.

Minor road from Rothschild estate to Nawalapitiya.

Population in 1891, 39 (17 males, 22 females). Smitha, Vellala.

Extent under paddy 12 acres (6 amunu).

WELAMBODA.—A village in Kandupalata korale, Udunuwara.

Hill.—Mawikumbura or Moragolla-naye-kanda.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Watadeniya and Ambagastenna. Population of Welamboda in 1881, 85 (47 males, 38 females); in 1891, 98 (44 males, 54 females). Moormen.

In the H. L. M. 16½ acres (8a. 1p. 6l.) of paddy land were registered in the names of Welamboda Velarala, Maha Lekama, Betge Vedarala.

In 1878 34½ acres (17a. 1p. 7l.) were registered, of which 11½ acres paid Rs. 43 43.

In 1747 A.D. the king gave this Sannas to his Moorish physician :—

Sat.—The enactment made by the incomparable, most glorious, and gracious wisdom of our august Majesty Kirti Sri, descended of Maha Sammata of the Solar Race. Whereas Itajakaruna Waidyatilaka Gopala Mudaliya did with great loyalty and faithfulness serve the Great Gate, the following lands, situate at Welamboda, in Kundupalata of Sinduruwana Udunuwara, viz., Udabittare 2 pelas, Liyan-anga 3 pelas, Kalahu-anga 1 pela, Yaggala 5 pelas, Kadinkole 5 pelas, Ambadeniya 3 pelas, Galmulla 1 amuna, Mitale 2 pelas, Hadiradeniya 2 pelas, Watadeniya 1 pela, all these of 7 amunu in paddy sowing extent, including the high lands belonging thereto being 92 amunu, the boundaries to these are Buta-ela, this side of the village boundary of Kuradeniya, this side of the boundary of the Maligawa forest, this side of Mondara-endugala, this side of the village boundaries of Ganhata and Watadeniya, all these high and muddy lands, gardens, houses, and plantations inclusive, together with an elephant, were granted to be possessed undisturbedly by him, his children, and grandchildren from generation to generation. In the year of Saka 1669, of the month Wesak, on Thursday, the second day of the waxing moon, this Sannas has been issued according to royal command.

Families.—Moormen, 42,356, 44,307, 49,935, 5,385 (N. S.).

Five Vellalas, tenants of a Kapu Panguwa of the Kuradeniya Dewale, hold 2½ acres field and half an acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 29 45): to perform the duties of a kapurala and to keep the dewale clean. No penum. The Dewale has land here, on a Sittu dated 1798 A.D. by Urulewatte Disava (*Vol. I., p. 495*).

WELAMITIYAWA.—A village in Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North, in Embul-ambé wasam.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 25 (17 males, 8 females); in 1891, 7 (3 males, 4 females). Pannayo.

King Walagame Bahu (89 A.C.) dedicated the two Welamitiyawas to the elbows of the recumbent image of Buddha in the Dambulu Vihare (*Vol. I., p. 125*).

King Don John or Wimala Dharmasuriya I. (1602 A.D.) granted Welamitiyawa and other villages to the Dambulu Vihare (*Vol. I., p. 126*).

King Senarat (1609 A.D.) confirmed to the vihare, Koholana 4 amunu and Daraluwa 18 amunu in Welamitiyawa (*Vol. I., p. 126*).

Nagolle Attadassi Unnanse, in the beginning of the last century, planted the garden Gallindewatta (*Vol. I., p. 127*).

King Kirti Sri restored to Dambulu Vihare, Welamitiyawa, Godarawela, Gonamiya, and Neluwa.

The Dambulu Vihare owns a panguwa here (5 acres field) held by Lenawala Pahala Walawwa and Alutgama Ihala Walawwa. Services (commutable for Rs. 29): to supply yearly two kadapai of rice (20 acres) and to give one massa at the new year and old year; to appear before the Nayaka Unnanse and present a ke vilipettia and 40 betel leaves on each occasion.

There are two other pangu held by tenants-at-will.

WELAMPE.—A village in Kohoka korale, Upper Hewaheta, in Denike-wasam.

Stream.—Dedulu-ela.

It is not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 97 (48 males, 49 females); in 1891, 48 (21 males, 27 females). Vellalas, Smithas.

Under paddy 40 acres (20 amunu).

Families.—Bolandegge, 41,466.

WELANDAGODA.—A hamlet of Wataddora, in Pallepone korale, Kotmale.

Population in 1891, 105 (59 males, 46 females).

WELANGAHAWATTA.—A village in Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, in Ma moogolle-wasam.

Streams.—Bambarun-wahana-ela, Nikula-oya.

In the Census of 1871 Welangahawatta and Pallo Welangahawatta; the population of the former was 152 (79 males, 73 females), and the latter grouped with Wadakahamada. Population of Welangahawatta in 1881, 282 (149 males, 133 females); in 1891, 317 (170 males, 147 females). Vellalas, Nilamakkarayo, Gurunnehela.

In 1878 67½ acres (33a. 2p. 7l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 55½ acres paid Rs. 108-15.

Families.—Namal Arachchillage, Udage, and Ukkurula Gammahelage, 80,621.

WELAPAHALA.—A village in Wendaruwa korale, Lower Dumbura, on the Mahaweli-ganga and Gama-oya.

Hills.—Bandigala-hela, Gurugala-hela, Lunu-ekiriye-hela, Miyanpaye-hela.

Population in 1871, 335 (184 males, 151 females); in 1881, 371 (187 males, 184 females); in 1891, 254 (134 males, 120 females).

In 1878 220½ acres (110a. 1p. 2l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 169 acres paid Rs. 355-98, 38 acres redeemed, 10½ temple land, and 3 abandoned.

A boys' vernacular school.

WELAPAHALA.—A village in Kohoka korale, Upper Hewaheta, in Dehipe-wasam.

Stream.—Siyambalawaka *alias* Dorakadd-ela.

Village path to Delipe.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 145 (75 males, 70 females); in 1891, 132 (67 males, 65 females). Vellalas, Tom-tom Beatera.

Under paddy 120 acres (60 amunu).

WELAPALATA.—The old name of Medasiya pattuwa, in Hariyapattu (*Vol. I., p. 332; ante, p. 689*).

WEL-ATA.—A village in Gangawata korale, Yatinuwara, about 2 miles from Kandy on the road to Colombo.

Stream.—Dunumadalawe-oya.

Hill.—Primrose Hill estate, 2,073-6 ft. above the sea.

Formerly a royal village of the Uda Gabadawa (26,607).

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Bowala and Siyambalapitiya. Population of Wel-ata in 1881, 49 (29 males, 20 females). In the Census of 1891 it is included in the Kandy Municipality.

In the H. L. M. 53½ acres (26a. 2p. 8l.) of paddy land were registered in the names of Tahadapitiye Kankanama, Tote Gammahela, Duraya, Achariya, Wel-ate Gabadawana, Mananna, Welikumbure Gammahela, Henaya, Migas-ange Gammahela, Godawela Gammahela, Kotawadu Naide.

In 1878 39½ acres (19a. 3p. 0l.) were registered, of which the greater part (21 acres) was taken for railway, 7½ acres belonging to temples, 10½ abandoned, only one-fourth of an acre commuted.

King Kirti Sri gave land to people of the Katupullo Department (26,607).

A Kandyan and a Malay stole two sacks of rice from the granary in this village in the reign of King Rajadilli Raja Sinha. The king inquired into the matter and found both parties guilty; they were flogged through the streets, one transported to Laggala and the other to Etanwala (*Resident's Diary, 1815*).

Siyambalapitiye Rala, of Wel-ata, one of the rebels of 1817-18 (*Jud. Com., 28th December, 1818*).

The Paramatella family has a Walawwa here (6,065, 7,720, 39,076).

Action by the Crown against Nekatrata for a piece of land (30,232).

Families.—Boustead, John, owned the Primrose Hill estate, 46,226. Brahmanage, 30,232, 96,239, 5,828 (N. S.). Danapala Mudiyansele, 86,901, 90,996, 94,431, 95,589, 3,300 (N. S.). Galpote Arachchillage, 86,901, 90,996, 95,589, 3,300 (N. S.). Getane Vitanage, 11,886, 86,901, 90,996, 94,431, 3,300 (N. S.). Hadiran-kumburayalage, 743 (*Jud. Com., 1871*). Herat Mudiyansele, 94,431, 96,239. Hinkende Mudiyansele, 86,901, 90,996, 3,300 (N. S.). Imbulmadage, 94,431. Kumburege, 30,232, 5,828 (N. S.). Moormen, 46,226. Siyambalapitiye Durayalage, 743 (*Jud. Com., 1834*). Waratenne Dingiri Banda, 96,239.

WELEGAMMEDDA. — A hamlet of Medagama, in Gandahe korale, Lower Hewabota. Population in 1891, 86 (49 males, 37 females).

WELEGEDARA. — A village in Udugoda Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North, in Paldeniya-wasam.

Stream.—Galmulle-ola.

Hill.—Dimbulgomuwekanda.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Paldeniya, Tembilideniya, and Ullekumbura. Population of Welegedara in 1881, 82 (50 males, 32 females); in 1891, 60 (33 males, 27 females). Vellalas, Fishers, Andias, Vidanels.

In 1878 33½ acres (16a. 2p. 4l.) were registered, of which 20½ acres paid Rs. 34.08.

Kinigama Ukku Banda vs. Welegedara Rate Adikaram, for lands which were formerly held subject to Duggenawili Service. Defendant produced the following deed (1815 A.D.) in favour of his mother Kandewela Mahatmoyo:—

I, Udage Kiri Banda, of Welegedara, in the Udugoda korale, having received assistance from my Mahatmoyo (wife) of Lokam Walawwa, have granted to her the upper 2 pels of the field Udakumbura, because my brother, and son Panchirala and Kinigama Etana, who were with me, have not rendered any assistance to me. This deed of transfer was caused to be written and granted on Saturday, the beginning of the month Eula, in the year of Saka 1737. Witnesses: Polwatte Gamarala, Paranaagama Arachchila, Ullekumbure Velarala, Welegedara Kona, Welegedara Balitiyanna. With the knowledge of the above witnesses this deed of transfer was given. (Imprecations.) This deed was written by me, Tembahitiyawe Rate Rala (147, *Agent's Court, Matale*).

WELEGEDARA. — A village in Udugoda Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North, in Alutgama-wasam.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 23 (13 males, 10 females); in 1891, 17 (12 males, 5 females). Potters.

WELEMULLA. — A village in Udugoda Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North, in Wehera-wasam.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 77 (36 males, 41 females); in 1891, 42 (19 males, 23 females). Paduwo.

Lansakura Muhandiramalage registered as owner of a Ninda Panguwa. Tenants: Wedikkarayalage, Nekatge, and Ihilage. Hold 3½ acres field and 1½ acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 18): each tenant to present 40 leaves of betel at the old year; to go on journeys with the proprietor carrying pangos for not more than two journeys a year and not more than two days at a time, tenants being fed.

WELGAWADIYA. — A village in Kandapahala korale, Upper Dumbura, under the name Arachchila as Iluka, Etambegolla, Ulpotagama.

Hills.—Batakanda, Gorakagaha-ulpota.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 97 (54 males, 43 females); in 1891, 50 (32 males, 18 females). Pannayo, descendants of slaves, Gabadagama people.

In 1878 51 acres (25a. 2p. 0l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 33 acres paid Rs. 53.17, 17½ acres rented for one-fourth.

WELIGALA. — A village in Udasiya pattuwa, Matale South. The wasam includes Aturalapitiya, Pussetenna, Depawella, Delideniya.

Population in 1871, 294 (167 males, 127 females); in 1881, 279 (140 males, 139 females); in 1891, 208 (113 males, 95 females). Vellalas, Pannayo, Washers.

In 1878 125½ acres (62a. 2p. 4½l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 53 acres belong to temples, 33½ acres were redeemed, 18½ acres paid Rs. 43.05.

The father of Migastenne, Adigar, had lands here, which he obtained on a Sannas dated 1761 A.D. (*Vol. I., pp. 48, 49*).

The Ratwatte family owned considerable land here (3,578, D. C. M., 19,239, 27,037, 36,740, 68,449, 68,489, 81,840, 81,856, 81,857, 81,880, 87,997, 89,010, 8,818, N. N.).

The Wegodapola family owned land here (7, D. C. M., 81,857, 87,997).

One Settiyare of Weligala got lands from the king by distinguishing himself in the battle of Gurubabila with the Dutch (3,758, D. C. M.).

Parities.—Amukotuwege, 30,300. Badalge, 27,112, 32,071. Dewatege, 81,857. Dombakotuwege, 68,449, 68,489. Galketahenege, 30,300. Gurupahurege, 68,449, 68,489, 3,818 (N. S.). Hangidige, 3,328, D. C. M. (Talpot Saka 1675). Hendalatalage, 62,613. Incumbent of Weligala Vihare (*Vol. I., p. 142*). Kahallege, 7, D. C. M. Katupullege, 27,112, 32,071. Mahanama Siriwardana, 68,449, 68,489, 3,818 (N. S.). Mathes Hani, 8,706 (N. S.). Moornen, 36,740, 68,449, 68,489, 81,856, 81,880. Olagamage *alias* Tennege, 27,112, 32,071. Owen, T. C., 10,263 (N. S.). Pahalage, 27,112, 32,071. Ratwatte Basnayaka Nilame, 6,874, 8,706, 8,920, 10,263 (N. S.). Ratwatte Ratmahatmaya, 8,707 (N. S.). Ratwatte Cocoa Company, Limited, 8,920 (N. S.). Siyambalagas-angale Vedarallage, 68,449, 81,810. Tamils, 62,613. Telhawadige, 68,449, 68,489, 3,818 (N. S.). Wegodapola Walawwa, 8,707 (N. S.). Weligala Walawwa, 6,874 (N. S.).

(1753 A.D.).—On Sunday, the second day of the increasing moon of the month Esala, in the year of Saka 1675. The garden which was possessed by Weligala Mahatmaya and granted to Hamadi Badala for painting the eyes of the image of Buddha (and possessed for three generations), in consideration of assistance rendered to Hamadi Badala's granddaughter, the garden in which Kiri Appu Naidu resides, together with the trees, &c., are by these presents granted to be held and possessed in perpetuity by Tikiri Appu. Witnesses to this are Weligala Vidane, Galkanna of this village, Veda Henaya of this village, Dibburawela Horanekaraya, Weligala Dugganna Appu. (Imprecations.) 3,328, D. C. M.

WELIGALA VIHARE was founded by Pinnapaye Disava about 1788 A.D., and he dedicated some lands.

Hunuketa-cha Umanse got a piece of waste land from Hendeniye Gammaha, Wagalege Gammaha, and Walpolage Kawrula, and brought it into cultivation, and on his death gave it to his pupil Dumbulpola Umanse. In 1815 Dumbulpola gave the land to Mawatapola Umanse. A man of Marukona went to the Pretender and returning said he had got the land from him (*Jud. Com., 5th and 18th May, 1818*).

In 1859 Tibbotuwawe Sumangala Umanse had been incumbent of the vihare since 1844. He was taken prisoner during the rebellion of 1848.

Pamunuwe Umanse claimed the vihare and raised the action 26,800 against Tibbotuwawe Sumangala and Udupihille Umanse. Both parties claimed under Tibbotuwawe Nayaka Umanse, who died in 1843.

The vihare owns considerable lands.

Aberatna Ratwatte and Senawiratna Ratwatte own a Ninda Panguwa hero (6 acres garden). Tenant: Kuppayame Kottaya Hulawaliya. Services (commutable for Rs. 2) : to supply the Ratwatte Walawwa with two whips and two common ropes for tying cattle or horses every month ; to supply one elephant rope once a year, if required.

WELIGALLA.—A village in Gangapalata korale, Udunuwara, 10 miles from Kandy on the road to Gampola.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Uda Aludeniya, Pallegama, and Polgahanga. Population of Weligalla in 1881, 132 (69 males, 63 females) ; in 1891, 94 (49 males, 45 females).

In the H. L. M. 96 acres (18a. 0p. 17.) of paddy land were registered in the names of Hindazala Rala, Kotakadeniye Gammaha, Hapugoda Umanse, Kawrula, Talunke Rala, Aludeniy Vihare, Dawulkaraya, Temmettaya, Wattuwa Hewaya, Weligalle Mahandirama, Bowalage Vedarala, Mattamagoda Pallo Wahala Gaba la Nilame, Delu-dodan-karaya, Weligalle Arachchila, Weligalle Ganhate Appahani, Palkumbure Arachchila, Weligalle Mudiyanse, Horanekaraya, Kapurula, Bowala Henaya, Matgomuwa, Muddilige Appu, Deldeniy Appu, Nuzawela Muttenge Mahatmaya, Arachchila, Sanduwa Henaya, Kotakadeniye Vihare, Panterukaraya, Dalada Maligawa, Upa-ukage Arachchila, Gal-unge Appu, Polgahanga Arachchila.

In 1878 46 acres (2a. 0p. 34l.) were registered, of which 25 acres paid Rs. 77-80, 17½ acres were redeemed.

The DALADA MALIGAWA has lands here, originally granted to Aladeniya Wattoru Naidu by Sannas Saka 1689 (1767 A.D.). *Vol. I., p. 9*, and a Wattoru Panguwa (2 acres field and 1½ acre garden) held by two Vellala tenants to pay five shillings to the Wattoru Rala. Services commutable for Rs. 2-60 per annum.



WEL—WEL

The Uda ALUDENIYE VIHARE has land here, 37,074 (Vol. I., p. 19).
Mattamagoda Disava owned land here, 3,024 (*Jud. Com. Court*).

Peradeniye Arachchila, of Weligalla, said he went to Colombo in the king's
service and remained there for upwards of twenty years, and returned to Kandy
the same year that Sir John D'Oyly died (1824), 8,637.

Families.—Abesinha Mudiyansse, of Weligalla (Vol. I., p. 422). Amunupure
Walawwe Ukku Amma Menika, daughter of Uda Aludeniye Walawwe Kiri
Banda, 57,382. Arachchillage, 27,826, 31,941. Arambege, 5,697. Chandradas
Brahmana Rallage, 4,136 (N. S.). Deyyanwela Dingiri Banda, 4,136 (N. S.).
Erawwawela Bandara Menika, daughter of Uda Aludeniye Walawwe Kiri
Banda, 57,382. Hapugoda Mahatmeya, widow of Mattamagoda Disava (Talpo-
ta Saka 1524-26 32), 3,024 (*Jud. Com. Court*). Hendeniyege, 27,826. Herat
Mudiyanselage, 31,831, 36,197, 10,926 (N. S.). Hindagala Loku Punchirala,
3,024 (*Jud. Com. Court*). Hiwurallage, 22,410. Kahatapage, 10,926 (N. S.).
Kangara Mudiyanselage, 31,911, 37,324. Low-country Sinhalese, 37,071, 67,498.
Megasuri Mudiyanselage, 1,136 (N. S.). Muhandiramalage, grandsons of
Gallhatara Muhandirama, 22,410. Mudalige, 31,831, 36,197, 17,571. Palkum-
bure Viharage, 7,189 (Talpo Saka 1681). Polgaha-ange Udage Arachchila,
5,697. Siri Mudiyanselage, 16,145. Suriyadas Brahmana Rallage, 1,136
(N. S.). Suriyadas Mudiyanselage, 16,145. Wadugolapitiye Muhandiramalage,
4,017 (N. S.). Weligalle Mudiyanselage, 8,637, 31,041.

(1759 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1681. That Udadeniya 2 pelas and 5 labas
and Kahulkatuwa 16 labas, which amount to 1 amma, and the hena Kotika-ambe
5 pelas being the paraveni property of Medduma Ralahami of Pallegama, in
Gangapalata of Sinduruwanakada Uduuwara, have been granted unto
Punchi Rala *alias* Appahami, the begotten son of the said Medduma Ralahami,
to hold as paraveni. (Imprecations.) Witnesses: Aludeniye Unnase, Mipitiye
Unnase, Niyangandora Unnase, Kotagapitiye Unnase, Baliwangama
Unnase, Aludeniye Bowala Rala, Weligalle Mudiyansse, Kotakedeniye
Siwurala, Meddumurala of this village, and also with the knowledge of all
the persons who assembled at the Godane Pinkame. 7,189.

(1802 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1721, of the month Durutu, on Friday,
the fifth day of the decreasing moon, this Talpo was written and delivered
by me, Hindagala Rala, of Weligalla, in Gangapalata of Sinduruwanakada
Uduuwara, to Arambege Kawrala in paraveni. A part of the field Dewate-
kumbura of 3 pelas, together with its high ground, because the said Hindagala
Rala had no person to perform Rajakariya. Witnesses who know the same
are Weligalle Mudiyansse, Mudalige Mudiyansse, Ambawala Vidane, Gangage
Arachchila, Kotakedeniye Henaya, Lunugama Gurunneche, and Weligalle Baliti-
yanna. (Imprecations.)

(1804 A.D.).—That Hindagala Punchirala, of Weligalla, in Gangapalata of
Uduuwara, in consequence of his great poverty and being unable to perform
Rajakariya at the time of the disturbances, has given to Upasakage Kawrala
of the same village, as paraveni, Dewatekumbura of 1 amma and 5 labas,
Dewatewatta, Dolangastennehena of 6 pelas, that he and his children may reap
the benefit thereof, and he, Punchirala, be free from Rajakariya, which he was
to perform under the Nanayakkara Lekam Muhandiram. That at the time of
the expedition, Hindagala Punchirala was ordered to proceed, he without going
sent Kawrala and took from him 150 riddis, and allowed Kawrala the said
lands to possess as paraveni. This Talpo caused to be written in the year of
Saka 1726, of the month Durutu, the sixth day of the increasing moon.
Witnesses: Aludeniye Rala, Weligalle Siri Mudiyansse, Mudalige Rala, Pera-
deniyege Arachchila, Polgaha-ange Gangage Arachchila, Polgahage Arachchila,
Weligalle Balitiyanna, Karawalkohe Viyanna, Kotakedeniye Henaya. In the
presence of these witnesses Hindagala Punchirala gave as a final transfer the
said lands to Weligalle Upasakage Kawrala. None of Hindagala Punchi-
rala's relations have any claim upon the said lands, but Weligalle Upasakage
Kawrala owns the same.

(1810 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1732, of the month Esala, on Friday,
the thirteenth day of the decreasing moon, this Talpo was written and
delivered by me, Hindagala Punchirala, to Upasakage Kawrala, of Weligalla,
in Gangapalata of Uduuwara, to be held in paraveni, Dewatekumbura
1 amma and 5 labas; and in consequence of the said Kawrala's extreme
poverty he sold a part of that Dewatekumbura (2 pelas) to Mattamagoda
Gaba La Nilame and received 100 riddis. Witnesses for the transaction made by
Kawrala are Weligalle Korala, Uda Weligalle Wattorurala, Polgaha-ange
Gangage Korala, Siri Mudiyanselage Dingirala, and Mudalige Ukkurala.
Kawrala paid the amount to Tokara Muhandirama and settled his debt
in presence of the above witnesses. 3,024 (*Jud. Com., 11th January, 1830*).

WELIGALLA.—A village in Galasiya pattuwa, Hariapattu, next to Dolapihilla, and beyond it are Wewala and Waddeniya.

The village stands high. There is a fine stamba tree near the village boundary.

In olden times this was a degraded village (*Vol. I., p. 17*).

Hills.—Godahenekanda, Rambukewekakunda, Weliketiyekanda.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Medagoda and Doldeniya. Population of Weligalla in 1881, 405 (218 males, 187 females); in 1891, 128 (64 males, 64 females).

In 1878 83½ acres (41a. 2p. 8l.) of paddy land were registered, of which more than half (57½) was redeemed, 23½ acres paid Rs. 113.63. Pleasant open fields, but little water.

Family.—David Van Bergen, of Weligalla, said he was the son of Baburawego Sirala, who died in 1828, when he, Van Bergen, was in Madras, 17,893. Abesinha Mudiyanselage, 3,258, 37,137, 37,491, 53,088, 54,482. Giddawaga, 97,680. Katupullege, 97,680. Matalege, 32,228, 38,306.

WELIGALLE PATTINI DEWALE is said to have been built by Batuwatte Bandara, who dedicated 5 pelas fields at Dolapihilla and Rambukewela, and a garden of 5 kahas in Weligalla. The temple was abandoned for about fifteen or twenty years prior to 1858, until the Kapurala rebuilt it. The claim for exemption of the fields was rejected (*T. L. C. 400; Office 209*).

When I visited the village in March, 1891, I found the dewale in ruins.

The DALADA MALIGAWA has a Mura Panguwa here (1 acre field and one-fourth of an acre garden). Tenant: Teleyattege. Services (commutable for Rs. 4): consists of two mura at the rate of one mura for each pola of paddy land, when on duty, remains at the Maligawa for fifteen days and nights, swoops the digge early in the morning, and again after Udo and Mahalane tewawa; removes the flowers which had been offered at the tewawa, and also does other domestic service at the Maligawa which is not contrary to his caste; while on this duty he is entitled to curry and rice in the morning and forenoon and a hunduwa of raw rice in the evening; he is to be sent on messages to any distance by the Diwa Nilame; when so employed is entitled to three good meals of curry and rice; on the appointment of a Diwa Nilame he is to give a penuma of a pingo of vegetables and 40 leaves of betel.

The MEDAGODA VIHARE has a Horano Panguwa (half an acre field and one-eighth of an acre garden). Tenant: Horanekarage. Services (commutable for Rs. 7.35): to blow the horanewa at the three tewawa on poya days and the four festivals during the year; to weed the maluwa and clean it before each of the festivals; to decorate the front of the vihare with four kumbas and one tender coconut leaf, for the festivals; to supply 50 bundles of straw; to give 40 leaves of betel to the incumbent after the new year; to accompany the incumbent as horane blower on pinkam; on such occasions receives three meals a day, when on duty two meals.

WELIGAMPOLA.—A village in Pasbago korale, Upper Bulatgama.

Stream—Kenda-ganga.

Hill.—Kumbendahaninna.

Population in 1871, 187 (111 males, 76 females); in 1881, 306 (172 males, 134 females); in 1891, 288 (155 males, 133 females).

In 1878 about 53 acres (26a. 2p. 2l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 44½ acres paid Rs. 127.43.

WELIGANWALA.—A village in Asgiri Pallosiya pattuwa, Matale South, in Selagama-wasam.

The legend is that Palabuddana Wirabadda, who accompanied the branch of the bo-tree, stayed at Anuradhapura for some time; he thence went to Dip-pitiya, and after a few days came to this village, and put up a hut on a sandy point between two oyas, hence the name.

Population in 1871, 126 (70 males, 56 females); in 1881, 61 (36 males, 25 females); in 1891, 18 (13 males, 5 females). Burawayo (descendants of Palabuddana Wirabadda), Tamils.

In 1878 40 acres (19a. 3p. 6l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 35½ acres paid Rs. 94.15.

Families.—Migahage, 53,810, Test. 565 and 568.

GANEDEDARA VIHARE founded in the reign of King Bhuwaneka Bahu. A rock inscription.

WELIGODAPOLA.—A village in Pallopalata korale, Tumpane.

Streams.—Hal-ela, Palle-ela, Rambukkan-oya.

Hills.—Etugalakanda, Harankahawekanda, Hunugalakanda, Linibelekanda, Malwattagodakanda, Welikanda.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Nikatenna. Population of Weligodapola in 1881, 160 (92 males, 68 females); in 1891, 147 (74 males, 73 females).

In the H. L. M. little less than 71 acres (33a. 1p. 6l.) of paddy land were registered. Owners: Ganpattu Ruasin Achchila, Loku Naide, Wirasekara Achchila, Atapattu Kuruneka Achchila, Muhandiram Hantanu, Nanayakkara Loku Naide, Nanayakkara Wijesundara Medduma Naide, Atapattu Kalu Honda, Atapattu Imidaha, Atapattu Ratnekala, Nanayakkara Ratnekala, Atapattu Appu, Ganpattu Appu Naide, Atapattu Attaneka Appuwa, Atapattu Komara, Vihare, Atapattu Kolaneka Achchila, Arambegedara, Bini Kuma, Nanayakkara Matu Appu.

In 1878 about 82½ acres (41a. 0p. 3½l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 74½ acres paid Rs. 347-24.

Families.—The lands of Weligoda Rala were forfeited to the Crown in the reign of King Narendra Sinha, since then held for Maduwe service (*Jud. Com., 24th April, 1824*).

Egoda Heratige, son of Rangomuwe Muhandirama, 25,242. Epitige, 25,242. Gamage (*Jud. Com., 23rd October, 1826*). Kobbekaduwege, 32,931. Moormen, 30,332. Nekutge, *Jud. Com., 23rd October, 1826* (produced Talpot Saka 1727), 32,931. Polwattege *alias* Talwattechene Udahage, 31,954, Test. 268. Ratnayakage, 30,332. Weligama Mohottala, grandson of Weligoda Rala, *Jud. Com., 24th April, 1827* (Talpot Saka 1604). Weligodapola Kiri Baiya (*Jud. Com., 24th April, 1827*).

(1682 A.D.).—Saka 1601. I, Weligoda Rala, do hereby grant and assign to my nephew Appuhami my hereditary lands Nekatwellekumbura 5 pelas, Wagollekalalkumbura 2 pelas, Unamuwa 3 pelas, Udakalalkumbura 1 amuna, Palkada 1 pela, Hewandeniya 1 amuna, the coconut garden Hewandeniya, the garden Lindagawa Aramba, Hunnagedaragawa coconut garden, the garden Gulara-mullewatta, together with its high and low grounds, situated at Weligodapola, in the Raddetelgumpalata of Tumpane, to be possessed in paraveni, in consideration of the assistance rendered by him to me, as well as the improvement he made to these lands, in preserving the same and my name, which none of the rest of my heirs did. May the gods of the four dewala as well as the Daladawahanse do justice to whoever renders any assistance to my said nephew; if any of my heirs should take any part of the said lands from my nephew, they will suffer the consequence of the first, second, and third oaths, and it would do no harm to my nephew taking the oath in oil, cowdung, and in the Palle Dewala for the possession of the above lands. Witnesses who know the same are the people of Weligodapola and Dunkumbura. Whoever do justice will inherit heaven. (*Jud. Com., 24th April, 1827*.)

WELIGODAPOLA VIHARE.—In 1858 Mawatagama Sobhita Unnanse said to the Temple Lands Commissioner that he had been incumbent for ten years. The tradition was that the vihare had been built by the villagers in King Rajadhi Raja Sinha's reign. No deeds. Iriyagama Ratamahatmaya dedicated Kalalkumbura of 3 pelas, and the villagers subscribed and purchased two Maligawa fields (Pidawili) and dedicated them, for which the incumbent said he rendered service to the Dalada Maligawa. The claim for exemption from tax rejected (*T. L. C. 344; Office 477*).

The vihare owned land in Kituldora (*Vol. I., p. 451*).

The KANDE VIHARE in Kandy had a field (Kanwela) in this village.

WELIKANDA.—A hamlet of Aludeniya, in Udapalata korale, Tumpane.

Families.—Welikande Udahage Appuhami and Sengurala *cc.* Ratnekge Appu, Malhami, and Sengurala, 31,464.

WELIKETIYA.—A village in Pallegampaha korale, Hariapattu.

Population in 1881, 85 (40 males, 45 females). Not in the Census of 1871 nor of 1891.

WELIKETIYA.—A village in Kohonsiya pattuwa, Matale South. Population in 1871, 114 (61 males, 53 females). Not in the Census of 1881 nor of 1891.

WELIMADA.—A village in Pallepone korale, Kotmale, under the Kadadora Arachchi.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 25 (15 males, 10 females); in 1891, 31 (16 males, 15 females). Vellalas, Blacksmiths, Low-country Sinhalese.

WELIMULLA.—A hamlet of Udattawa, in Kandapahala korale, Upper Dumbura.

WELIWARANAGOLLA.—A village in Gangala Udasiya pattuwa, Matale East, in Kalugala-wasam.

In 1887 there were only twelve inhabitants; in 1891, 38 (18 males, 20 females). Pannayo.

In 1878 17 acres (8*u*. 2*p*. 1*l*.) of paddy land were registered, of which 2½ acres paid Rs. 4.24; the rest were uncommuted.

WELIWITA.—A village in Gan-atapalatakoral, Tumpane, north of the Rambukkan-oya, at its end the junction of the Kalugala-oya. Part of the village is called Siwurupitiya. This is one of the eight villages of Gan-atapalata.

Streams.—Galketiya-ela, Hapugaha-ela, Kolugal-oya, Midille-ela, Nikatenne-ela, Nattaranpota-ela, Rambukkan-oya.

Hills.—Egodakanda or Wahungalakanda, Galwetakanda, Hinkendekanda, Hiwurupitikanda or Dambuwekanda, Iriyagas-elekanda, Millagas-hinne-kanda, Moragollekanda, Tannamerekanda, Unagollekanda.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Siwurupitiya; united population, 471 (230 males, 241 females). Population of Weliwita in 1881, 679 (326 males, 353 females); in 1891, 617 (250 males, 267 females).

In the H. L. M. a little more than 143 acres (71*u*. 2*p*. 3*l*.) of paddy land were registered in the names of Gannile Sudhami, Padi Peja, Gampattu Siriwe-diya, Bini Kadura, Nanayakkara Attanekala, Appu Naide, Muhandiram Hantana, Kulatun Mudali-wa-am, Muhandiram Appu, Subaddara, Lanakara Kaluwa, Atapattu Hamadiya, Sottana, Atapattu Hilda, Atapattu Herat Mudali-wa-am, Atapattu Ekanek Appu, Atapattu Rajapaksa Mudali-wa-am, Appu Naide, Muhandiram Appu, Achariya, Nanayakkara Peruma Appu, Bini Hapuga-pitiya, Bini Lama, Bini Bijjuga, Atapattu Kaluwa, Atapattu Hilda, Atapattu Kapura, Siriwe-diya, Nanayakkara Kadura, Honchibowe Tikkawa, Muhandiram Uttama, Amanduwa, Atapattu Huwanda, Atapattu Herat Achchi, Kalingu Naide, Appu Naide, Nanayakkara Attanek Appu, Gabadagama, Hantani, Patma Appu, Atapattu Hamadi, Bini Hilda, Lanakara Peruma, Wadana-tuwakkukara Peruma, Gannile Padikara Peja, Atapattu Wattuhami, Atapattu Ekanek Appu, Gampattu Kapura, Nanayakkara Alekon Appu, Sangha Raja Unnanse, Hettiya, Bini Hewana, Subadda, Gampattu Muppuwa.

In Weliwita Wattegedara 11 acres (5*u*. 2*p*. 0*l*.) were registered. Owners: Nanayakkara Wije Appu, Nanayakkara Muhandiram Wijaya, Lanakara Wattu Appu, Minigomuwe Vihare, Gannile Arachchi, Gampattu Hamadi.

In 1878 153 acres (76*u*. 1*p*. 8½*l*.) of paddy land were registered, of which 133½ acres paid Rs. 609.93.

Weliwita is renowned as the birthplace of Sangha Raja, who revived Buddhism. The members of his family still hold a good social position in the korale; their is Watte Walawwa.

In the reign of King Narendra Sinha or Kundasale, the Upasampada order of priesthood had become extinct. By the advice of Weliwita Samanera the king exerted himself to prevent the extinction of the religion.

His successor, King Wijaya Raja Sinha, or Hanguranketa (1739–47), by the advice of Weliwita, sent a deputation of chiefs to Siam to bring over learned priests to restore Upasampada. The vessel was wrecked, only one of the chiefs and two of the followers reached their destination; they succeeded

only in bringing back a single book on religion. Weliwita then prepared to go to Siam, but he was dissuaded by the king, who sent Wilbagedara Mudiyanse and Doranagama Mudiyanse. Before they returned the king died. When in King Kirti Sri's reign the Siamese priests arrived (1753 A.D.), Weliwita was placed at the head of the Buddhist priests with the title of Sangha Raja, chief priest of Adam's Peak (*Turnour's Epitome*, pp. 266, 267; *Vol. I.*, pp. X, 69, 493). His body was cremated at Dalugale Vihare in Ampitiya (*Vol. I.*, pp. 46, 48).

In 1805 the King gave the following Saunas to Weliwita Saranankara Unnanse :—

"Sri."—The edict made and published by the most illustrious Sri Wikrama Raja Sinha, our Sovereign Lord, the Emperor of the three divisions of Sinhala, in the city of Sriwardhana, otherwise called Senkhanda-sila, a city possessing all the requisites for the prosperity of its inhabitants, is as follows :—

In consideration of the faithfulness and attachment shown to the sovereign by Weliwita Saranankara, officiating priest, endowed with all good qualities, such as sila, &c., at a time rendered critical by the disturbance of enemies, and in consideration of his having removed the Tooth-Relic to places of security and kept it in safety, reverentially offering to it the usual worship, this copper sheet is written and given to him, and hereby the following lands are granted to his elder brother, Kulatunga Mudaliya, his children, grandchildren, and descendants, to be possessed by them without disturbance from any one, to wit, out of the village Weliwita, in the Gan-atapalata of Tumpane, Budianga of 1 amuna, Aswedduwa of 3 pelas and 6 lahas, Kandekumbura of 16 lahas, Naranliyadda of 2 pelas, Kohowila Aramba of 1 pela, Gramuduliyadde Mandawela of 6 pelas; from, Kolugala, Kaluhondakumbura of 1 pela, Harankahawela of 1 pela, muddy lands, these 5 amuna; at Godawelpitiya, Kondattahena of 2 pelas, Saramedillehena of 3 pelas, Pinnagollehena of 1 pela, Ukkandekotuwhena of 2 pelas, Kahumbiliyapahurehena of 1 pela, Arambagawahena of 1 pela, Kurunduwatte-ellehena of 1 pela, Gallettehena of 8 lahas, Moragollehena of 1 pela, Tilakchena of 1 pela, Bandentyagchena of 1 pela, Dahanekegchena of 2 pelas, Madugedara-appugehena of 1 pela, Mabopitiyehena of 6 lahas, Gangegodahena of 2 pelas, Eturatchena of 2 pelas, Polpitigodahena of 3 pelas, Oyapahalahena of 1 pela, Godegollehena of 3 pelas, Katarchena of 2 pelas, Gan-inchena of 2 pelas, Hatpilhena of 2 pelas, Barandaremegodahena of 3 amuna, Egodahena of 3 pelas, Dandagollehena of 2 pelas, Kumburagawahena of 1 pela, Niharawehena of 2 pelas, Gedaragawahena of 2 pelas, Pallawalahena of 1 pela—all these high lands of 15 amuna; Kaluhondakumburewatta, Egodawatta, Yapawayewatta, Gedarawatta, Dambagahapitiyewatta, Kandannawewatta, Katukongahagodawatta, Yajawewatta, Gedarawatta, Dambagahapitiyewatta, Katukongahagodawatta, Welawatta, Udagelara Mudiyansegewatta, Bodimaluwewatta, Liyanagewatta, Budiyanagewatta, Pahala-kebbe-marak-kayahitiyewatta, Bogomuwanagewatta, and Hirangeyaye-aramba. Dated on this Thursday, the tenth day after the full moon in the month Wak, of the year of Saka 1727. This edict is an edict issued by command.

On 10th March, 1815, Weliwita Unnanse was appointed Anu Nayaka Unnanse of Malwatto Vihare.

In 1820 he was appointed by the Crown, High Priest of Poya Maluwa in Kandy and Adam's Peak in the room of Kobbekaduwa Maha Nayaka Unnanse deceased (*Rev. Com.*, 10th May, 1820; *Vol. I.*, pp. 111, 152).

Weliwita Ralahami Rate Atapattu of Tumpane witness to a Poholiyadda deed, dated 1716 A.D., drawn at the Hanguranketa palace.

Weliwita Kuttala Lekam heard a case in conjunction with other chiefs in the Mudra Maduwa in the last king's reign (*Vol. I.*, p. 278).

Weliwita Ratemahatmaya, witness to a deed dated 1807 A.D. (*ante*, p. 707). He was also a witness to the Minigomuwa Vihare deed, dated 1792 A.D. (*ante*, p. 797). He dedicated land to the Elhelagasyaye Vihare in Polwatta.

In June, 1819, the lands of Weliwita Ratemahatmaya *alias* Labukoho-ange Ratenahatmaya were confiscated in consequence of his adherence to the rebellion of 1818.

In 1820 he was imprisoned at Jaffna (*Rev. Com.*, 30th May, 1820).

Weliwita Kuda Ratemahatmaya having no children adopted his nephew Mattamagoda Banda. Before his death, about four months after the accession, the Ratemahatmaya entrusted the care and charge of the Banda, who was then three years old, and his lands, on a Talpot, to the latter's father Mattamagoda Nanayakkara Lekam and to his mother's uncle Mattamagoda Disava, both

of whom, having joined the rebellion of 1818, were banished, the former to Galle and the latter to the Isle of Franco (1,022, D. C. Mad.).

Weliwita Watte Korala's lands were confiscated in the rebellion of 1818 (*Vol. I., p. 341*).

Wibadde Kankanama seized the lands of a woman Lama Etana; she came to Kandy and was twenty-three years complaining. Case heard in the Maha Maduwa in the time of Samankodi Adigar. Lama Etana is said to have got judgment after swearing in hot oil (*Jud. Com., 22nd, 25th, and 27th May, 1819*).

Families.—Arukkanmanage, 1,022, D. C. Mad. Asweddumege, 678, D. C. Mad. Gonadeniyege, 21,952. Gurumohelage, 67,916. Haladeniyege, 67,918. Henegge, 27,988. Heratge (*Jud. Com., 22nd, 25th, and 27th May, 1818*). Jawiragge Arachchi, 678, D. C. Mad. Koralege, 27,984. Mattamagoda Banda, 1,022, D. C. Mad. Polpittigodage, 93,964, 96,068. Taldewege, 32,867, 72,396. Weliwita Mudiyansege (*Vol. I., p. 357*). Wibaddege (*Jud. Com., 22nd, 25th, and 27th May, 1819; Vol. I., p. 462*).

WEGOLLE VIHARE *alias* WELEPANSALE VIHARE was built by the villagers in the reign of King Kirti Sri, and small pieces of land were dedicated. The vihare was claimed by the Padawiya.

SANGHIKA VIHARE was built by the villagers in the reign of King Kirti Sri. Jayasekara Panikkirala and Egoda Arachchila dedicated lands. In 1800 the king confirmed the dedication by Panikkirala by this Sittu :—

On Monday, the day before the new moon of the month Esala, in the year of King Saka 1722. The field Ambagahamulathenna of 1 pela, situated in Weliwita within the Gar-atapulata of Tumpane, was purchased by Jayasekara Panikkirala and was dedicated to the vihare by him. And after seven years one Menik Emma, who gave the said field, raised a dispute to the same. But when it was brought to the notice of the Great Gate, he, after duly inquiring into the matter, and on reference to the Talpota deed, gave the royal command that the said 1 pela be given over to Weliwita Vihare without any dispute for its use, and Pusselle Maha Guboda Nilame and the Ratemahatmaya of Weliwita were intrusted with the execution of the said Royal Edict.

In 1858 there was no incumbent. The vihare was claimed by the Malwatte Vihare or by Parakumbure Nayaka Umanse. Land in Bowala of Yatinuwara was claimed as the vihare property, but it was not registered.

The vihare is registered as owner of half an acre field and one acre garden possessed by it, having no tenant.

WELIWITA PATTINI DEWALE is said to have been built in the Kandyan times at the request of Tumpane Itala, and abandoned for some time. Lands were dedicated by Bandara Mahatmaya, but no Talpots were granted. All the lands are Nila Pangu.

A na tree fell on the dewale about 1856 and destroyed it. A new dewale was built about 1860. At the present day mulden offerings are made twice a year for a period of eight days each. A Nanumura festival is also held, when the halamba and gilt mango and other things are anointed with oil. There is a Pattini Amma in charge of the temple.

The dewale and lands were dedicated to the Kandy Pattini Dewale by King Narendra Sinha (Kundasale). It owns two pangu here :—

1. Kapu.—Tenant : Kapuge. Holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre field, half an acre garden, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 17-65) : to perform the duties of a Kapurala at the Weliwita Dewale ; to maintain it in proper repair, including thatching and supplying straw, and to assist in cooking the mulden ; to supply bamba for the mulden ; to give eight tattu yearly as pandurumila to the Kandy Pattini Dewale, and to attend the perahera in Kandy and pay Re. 1 to the Kandy Pattini Dewale.

2. Nila.—Tenant : Gonadeniyege. Holds 1 acre field, half an acre garden, and 2 acres hen. Service (commutable for Rs. 23-50) : to perform the same as No. 1, except serving the office of Kapurala.

The dewale is registered as having owned land in Kituldora (*Vol. I., p. 451*).

WELIWITA.—A village in Laggala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, in Akarabediye-wusam. It is about half a mile west of Amunewela.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1861, 10 (4 males, 6 females); in 1891, 23 (14 males, 9 females). Vellalas.

In 1878 21½ acres (10a. 3p. 5l.) of uncommuted paddy land were registered. Dullewe Disava owned land here (*Vol. I., p. 187*).

WELLAGIRIYA.—A village in Udagampaha of Maturata korale, Upper Hewaheta, along the Maturata road, on the right bank of the Bilibul-oya, opposite Manakola. The wassam includes Metibembiya.

Streams.—Kirabedde-ela, Maha-ela, Ottenne-ela.

Hill.—Kodi-erapugala.

Boutiques along the road to Mandaranuwara. An ambalama. Minor road to Padiyapelella. Village path to Manakola. Church Missionary Society's school and a school in Udupitiya Pansala.

Population in 1871, 604 (337 males, 267 females); in 1881, 490 (275 males, 215 females); in 1891, 402 (220 males, 182 females). Vellalas, Smiths, Dhobies, Tom-tom Beaters, Moormen, Low-country Sinhalese.

In 1878 32½ acres (16a. 1p. 6l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 309½ acres paid Rs. 748.38; the rest were uncommuted.

Estates.—Mandaranuwara, Goodwood, Gonapattiya, and Marguerita.

Families.—Alawatupitiyoge, 35,933, 39,057, 74,589 (*Vol. I., p. 375*). Arachchillage (*Jud. Com., January, 1822*). Aramudalege, 406, D. C. N. E. (Talpots Saka 1593, 1716). Idamege, 1,021, D. C. N. E. (Talpots Saka 1729, 1730), 6,718 (N. S.). Paluwattage, 1,021, D. C. N. E. Rambukwelle Loku Banda leased lands to Kandyan and Moormen, 79,863, 79,891. Talakumburege, 406, D. C. N. E. Udawelage, 32,351. Waduge, 97,695.

(1807 A.D.).—Saka 1729. I, Subehami, of Wellagiriya, in Udagampaha Maturata korale of Hewaheta, have granted to my daughter Kalu Etana the lower 1 pela of Malitukumbura, 2 pelas of Ottennekumbura, the garden appertaining to it, two rooms of the dwelling house, a granary, a piece of Diyanubulehena, a piece of Adikarattennehena, a piece of Nilagolahena, and a piece of Athalimnehena, to possess in paraveni. Witnesses who know the same are Pusalamankada Mudiyanse, Alutpitiye Dingirala, Udagammedde Korala, Idamege Rammalhami, Uda-arawe Wairambu Gammahe, Gan-achariya, Medage Duraya, Gam-berakaraya, and Henaya. This was granted in the knowledge of so many persons. (Imprecations.)

(1808 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1730, on Wednesday, the seventh day of the increasing moon of the month Navan, under the constellation Uturupal, I, Paluwattage Kalu Etana, of Wellagiriya in the Udagampaha of Maturata Korala, attached to Megodatiho of Hewaheta, have granted the field Ottenna 2 pelas, the garden lying above the field, and all the high and low grounds to Idamege Ungurula, and received from him 30 amunu of paddy, 40 ridis in cash, and 7 tuppotti cloths. I, the said Kalu Etana, in consideration of assistance, granted this portion of land upon this Talpot to Ungurula to possess in paraveni. (Imprecations.) Witnesses who know the same are Pusalamankada Mudiyanse, Walahene Korala, Idamege Rammalhami, Hel-arawe Dingirala, Disanayakage Appahami, Puwakgolle Arachchila, Gan-achariya, Henaya, Berakaraya, Medage Kalu Duraya, Fussellege Migonpatti Duraya, and Godakumbure Duraya. In the knowledge of these witnesses this was written by me, Kalu Duraya. 1,021, D. C. N. E.

WELLAGIRIYE *alias* **UDUPITIYA VIHARE**, with a dagoba about 5 ft. in height, contains three images in ruins; a priest in charge; has about 2 pelas of paddy.

WELLAGIRIYE *alias* **ETAMBAGODA DEWALE.**—In good condition, containing weapons.

WEWATENNA-WEWA.—Abandoned.

AWUDA GALLENA in the middle of the forest, in which hunters offer knives, spears, &c., to propitiate the god of the chase.

WELLETOTA-KADEWIDIYA.—A hamlet of Rambukwella, in Palispattu East, Lower Dumbura.

WELPAHALA.—A hamlet of Pamunuwa, in Asgiri Udasiya pattuwa, Matale South.

In the Census of 1871 it was grouped with Unaweruwa.

Families.—Pamunuwe Wattuwa Duraya *vs.* Girambe Hapawa Duraya, 4,468, D. O. M.

The plaintiff produced the following Talpot, dated 1808 A.D. :—

In the year of Saka 1730, of the month Wak, on the tenth day of the decreasing moon, on Monday. On this day I, Lanka-mulle Mancha Duraya, of Balde Pamunuwa in Udasiya pattuwa of Asgiri korala, do give unto Surangani, my wife, Talgas-liyadda of 3 lahas, being my paraveni property. The witnesses hereto are Pamunuwe Rato Ralahami, Paragahakotuwe Haragamage Dugganna Ralahami, Tumpat-liyaddege Dugganna Ralahami of this village, Alutge Ralahami of this village, Ihahage Ukku-ajja. This Talpot, granted with the knowledge of the above persons, was written by Hewanetenne Siwurala.

WENDARUWA KORALE.—A small korale in Lower Dumbura, consisting of two villages, Uda and Palle Gammedda and Welapahala.

The korale is bounded on the west by the Ma-oya, on the south by the Mahaweli-ganga, and on the east and north by Medasiya pattuwa. The stream that flows through it rises in Dunuwila and flows southward into the Mahaweli-ganga.

It is reached by a bridle road from Galmal-oya.

From the main road at Moragahamulla wooden bridge to Nitulgaba-arawe-oya 12 mile; Watuliyadde Ambalama 32; Ambala 150; Dunuwila 143; Wendaru-oya, 10 ft. wide ford, 2; Wendaruwa junction of road from Guru-oya 50.

It is also reached by a bridle road leaving the Galmal-oya road at Siyambalgastonna at the 17th milepost, at a rocky stream 88 yards wide, an unsafe ford, 50 mile; Galiwala-oya 2; Tavalantenna 156; Dawulagala 150; Wendaruwa junction of road from Moragahamulla 118; Kimbulgantota ferry across Mahaweli-ganga 226.

Hills.—Bandigala-hela, Gurugala-hela, Lunu-ekiriye-hela, Miyan-paye-hela.

Population in 1881, 616 (309 males, 307 females); in 1891, 405 (217 males, 188 females). The majority of the people are Vellalas, there are some Durayo and Washermen.

In 1878 there were 2204 acres of paddy land registered in Welapahala.

It was after the English troops from Batticaloa had marched through Wendaruwa that the king ordered the Moormen of Dumbura to be removed from the district (*Jud. Com., 18th October, 1823*).

Two days after the last king was captured, Gerondigolle Arachehi, acting as guide to English troops, came to the village and found a quantity of the king's property in the jungle (*Jud. Com., 18th May, 1824*).

A Wendaruwa man married Alutgama Dugganna Unnanse's sister's daughter, whose son was the Arachehi of Wendaruwa (*Vol. I., p. 26*).

Families.—Alutge, 19,816, 17,973. Ambaga-pitiye Walawwa, 26,889. Bannekge, 32,835. Batagollege, 5,588, 6,815, 32,596 (*Jud. Com., 12th June and 27th July, 1822, and 27th March 1835*). Denikege, 33,264. Ekanayakage, 30,159. Galahitiyawe Walawwa, 67,375. Ganegolage, 29,801. Hangidige, 36,392. Harage, 32,835, 48,638. Henagehuwela Walawwa, 17,973. Heratage, 19,816 (*Jud. Com., 4th and 15th January, 1822, and 5th and 6th February, 1822*). Jayasundara Mudiyansege Punchimala, Korala, 39,323. Kalewelage, 33,264. Kankanamalage, 5,588 (*Jud. Com., 27th March, 1835*). Lankahaluge Henaya, 32,596. Maduwege, 8,661. Mana Patirannehe: it is said of one of this family that he obtained a grant of Wendaruwa for shooting a Portuguese who spoke insultingly of the King of Kandy. Marukonege, 18,667, 41,382. Paliheharallage, 37,783, 47,514. Pallege, 39,323. Panditige, 32,026. Unhangallege, 32,625, 73,555. Walawwege, 37,783, 47,514. Welapahaluge (*Jud. Com., 12th June and 27th July, 1822*). Wendaruwege (*Vol. I., p. 158*). Wira-ekarage, 18,667. Yatuwatte Walawwa, 6,815.

(1771 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1693. I, Welapahala Kankaniyalage Aloka Mahage, and my son, Punchi Appu, of Wendaruwa, adjoining Palispattuwa of Dumbura, do declare to have given our own property, Godaliyadde Jambugahayatakumbura of 1 pala below the jambu tree, the mi tree in the lower part of the field, and 2 houses, 4 coconut trees, 1 jak tree, and the hena Pitupurahena, to Batagollege Korala, that he may take the same into his own paraveni and

possessors. Witnesses: Palihenarala, Dahanayaka, Nandu Naide, Mantrihani, Tettuhani, Kande Rala, all living in this village. (Imprecations.) This Talpot was written by Welapahala Medage Rala. 5,588.

(1780 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1702, of the month Unduwak, the third day of the increasing moon. The paraveni lands belonging to me, Kaluhani, of Wendaruwa, in Palispattuwa of Dumbura, to wit, Godapannekumbura of 2 pelas has been transferred in paraveni to Wissege Kalingu Arachchila, because he paid me the sum of 30 ridsi. The witnesses to this are Dehipege Panikkirala, Ekunayakage Korala, Medage Rala, Batagolle Korala, Uhangalle Arachchila, Palleha Kammale Gurunuche and Peliya, Maddapoluwe Hitihani of Wendaruwa, in Palispattuwa of Dumbura.

My paraveni land Godapannekumbura of 3 pelas, 2 mi trees, and the dwelling house and garden. The aforementioned individual called Hitihani gave these lands unto Kaluhani.

(1783 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1705, of the month Wak, the eleventh day of the increasing moon, being Sunday. On this day were given to Yatawatte Wellase Disava, for his paraveni possession, the following paraveni lands of Wendaruwe Heratge Kankannana, consisting of Udachchiwalakumbura of 1 annua and 3 bena lands belonging thereto at Hurigala and 3 bena lands at Kubuktemma, with the house and garden belonging to the said field. The things received in consideration of the said portion of land are as follows:—20 ridsi in money, 1 annua and 2 pelas of paddy, 16 yoke of cattle, all these things were given to me, Heratge Kankannana. Witnesses: Batagolle Korala, Kahala-ela Udage Vidane, Hunuttiya Gammukhe, Kindigoda Vidane, Munkotuwe Sirala. In the presence of many other persons of Bintenna, besides the persons above-mentioned, this land was given at the granary of Handaganawa. Let not any of my descendants contest this. 6,845.

(1813 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1735, of the month, on Wednesday, under the constellation Anura. The land belonging to me, Wirasekarage Dingirala, of Wendaruwa, in Palispattuwa of Dumbura, to wit, Godapannekumbura of 2 pelas has been finally granted unto Punchi Etana. Witnesses: Medage Rala, Nannayaka Rala, Ekunayakage Arachchila, Rambukwelle Koralege Kirala, Adikarange Rala, Heratge Dingirala, and all the people of the place being witnesses, this was given. In money 100 ridsi was given for the land and thus the aforementioned Dingirala granted in paraveni unto Punchi Etana. 18,667.

THE WENDARUWE VIHARE, PAN-SALA, AND BO-TREE are attached to the **Agiri Vihara** (8,664).

The vihare stands in the middle of a tract of fields between the two hamlets, Uda and Palle Gammedda.

A **KOVIL** is dedicated to the twelve Dewiyos:—Waliyakku, Wediyakku, Kohomba, Wira Manla, Wanniya Bandara, Alut, Kirti Bandara, Menik Bandara, Dowata Bandara, Mangara, Kumara, Irugal Bandara.

The **KUNDASALE VIHARE** owns land here (*Vol. I., p. 494*).

WEPATANA.—A hamlet of Gomagoda, in Palispattu west, Lower Dumbura.

Families.—Kuru-ambege (*Vol. I., p. 203*), 41,811, 64,753.

WERAGALAWATTA.—A village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North, in Nambadagahawatte-wasam.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Nambadagahawatta; united population, 194. Population of Weragalawatta in 1881, 32 (15 males, 17 females); in 1891, 18 (8 males, 10 females). Moormen.

In 1878 6½ acres (*3a. 1p. 2l.*) of paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 3-14.

Families. Mohidin Abdul Kadar Mira Saibu *rs.* Muttu Kandu Arachchi and Ismail Pillai, 38,398.

WERAGAMA.—A village in Kandapahala korale, Upper Dumbura, 45-25 miles from Kandy, opposite Alutnuwara. Formerly a Gabadagama.

Stream.—Oyana-elle-oya.

Hill.—Wetalakanda.

Population in 1871, 400 (216 males, 184 females); in 1881, 129 (71 males, 58 females); in 1891, 86 (38 males, 48 females). Inferior Vellalas, Washers, Hangarammu, Panuayo

In 1878 359 acres (179a. 1p. 8l.) of paddy land were registered as belonging to the Maiyangane Vihare.

There is a rethouse under the Provincial Road Committee, and a toll-house and a ferry across the Mahaweli-ganga.

A three-foot road passes through the jungle on the upper side of the village, quarter of a mile south of the inhabited portion.

There is an old bo-meda, but no vihare nor pansala.

An ambalama and a few boutiques border the road.

Tank.—Dallewela-wewa, though broken, supplies some irrigation; in ancient times it was fed by the Yakundawe-ela.

The MAIYANGANE VIHARE is registered as owner of two Paraveni Pangu here :—

1. Multen. — Tenants : Werawalage, Siyambalagahage, Kohombahage, Kogahage, and Wattege (Vellahs) ; Megahage and Bulatwel-kandurage (Low-caste). Hold 39 acres field, half an acre garden, and 10 acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 123 40) : to supply 50 bundles of straw yearly per pela of mud land and with it to thatch the vihare and atuwa ; to attend the festivals (thirteen men) and to decorate the vihare ; one to cook the multen daily ; to cultivate, reap, thresh, and garner the crop of 3 annam of the muttettu once a year, all implements, buffaloes, &c., being supplied by the vihare ; to give thirteen new year penum of vegetables (or sweetmeats according to caste) and betel to the incumbent at Kandy, and similar penum to the Vihare Vidane. The tenant on multen duty receives meals.

2. Piduruwahanu. — Tenants : Ala-otu-kotuwa Punchi Menika and Balagolle Appuhani. Hold 17 acres field. Services (commutable for Rs. 49 95) : Punchi Menika to thatch the pansala with 100 bundles of straw and Appuhani the hall of the vihare with 600 bundles yearly ; to give two new year penum of sweetmeats and betel.

Two Maruwana Pangu : Vidana and Ganwasam.

WERAGAMA AND PALLE WERAGAMA. — Villages in Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, forming one group. The wasam includes Kumburegammedda, Dambo, Kayneke.

The tradition is that a Vedda of Weragama in Bintenna shot an elk, which after receiving the wound ran as far as the swamp Iriyagolla and fell down there. The Vedda followed in the track of the elk and secured it. The Vedda, seeing the mire was capable of being asweddlumized, mentioned it to the King of Sitawaka, who said, "Thou had'st better asweddlumize it and settle there." He did so.

Population of Weragama in 1871, 297 (157 males, 140 females) ; in 1881, 401 (210 males, 191 females) ; in 1891, 441 (214 males, 227 females). Of Palle Weragama in 1881, 316 (165 males, 151 females) ; in 1891, 238 (115 males, 123 females). Vellahs, Nilamakkarayo, Potters, Smiths, Washers, Paduwa, Berawayo, Coast Moormen, Hunno, Tamils.

In 1878 161½ acres (82a. 0p. 6l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 64 acres paid Rs. 155 30 ; 67½ acres were redeemed.

WERAGAMA KAHANDE WALAWWA.—This family is of high rank.

Kahande Mudiyanse in 1755 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 210*).

Kahande Disava married a sister of the Migastenne Adigar. They left no children (*Vol. I., p. 50*).

Weragama Adikarama, a witness to a deed in 1801 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 94*).

Weragama Rala, grandson of Ellepola Kodituwakku Mohottala's brother (*Vol. I., p. 216*).

Kahande Disava, Weragama Disava, and other members of the family (*Vol. I., pp. 210, 425*).

Kahande Mahanto Navaratna Wikramasinha Mudiyanse Ralahami held the offices of Muhandirama of the Maha Hetapennege and Lekama of the Swarna Yudda Mandappe in the deposed king's reign (*Vol. I., p. 331*).

Kahande Walawwe Lekam, grandson of Kahande Muhandiram Nilame (*Vol. I., p. 115*).

Kahande Kumarihami, daughter of Galagoda Bintenne Disava, married Weragoda Ratemahatmaya (*Vol. I., p. 240*).

Kahande Disava and Wibadde Disava were brothers. The former married the or of Hakmana Rala and had a son, Weragama Lokam (11 and 574, D. C. M.). Weragama Gabada Nilame, Korala of Pallosiyapattuwa, died 1860 (43,533). Action 75,216 for a partition of the family estate. Actions by the Weragama Bandas for land at Kumburegamuudda (223, 53,849). Amunugama Gabada Nilame of Weragama married Urapola Monika in bina. litigated with Weragama Lokam, Urapola Banda, and Hakmana Rala, for da which his wife transferred to him, 11, 574, 2,141, D. C. M., 20,627 (Vol. I., 50, 51). He held office in Matala (52,709).

Families. — Adikarige, 28,488. Dambage, 52,031. Dedigama Mudiyansele Appuhami, Korala of Weragama (Vol. I., p. 400). Dedigamaga, 20,190. Deniyekumbure Mudiyansele, 65,876. De Silva, P. D. A., 9,334 (N. 8.). Doratiyawe Banda, 81,568. Galkadulle, 2,167, D. C. M., 39,282. Hettibowage, 28,488. Hulanbullege, 2,167, D. C. M., 39,282, 44,862, 16,256, C. R., Matala. Induruwege, 42,722. Migastenne Abekon Mudiyansele, 41,850. Moornen, 42,722. Mudiyansele, 52,031. Mullegama Walawwa, 55,808. Ollange, 52,223. Owille Nilame Rala, 20,190 (Talpot Saka 1710). Panditige, 11,257 (Talpot Saka 1729 filed in 1,612, C. R., Matala). Pelchamal Pindiya Prathapa Mudiyansele, 79,286. Pitiyege alias Pihanage, 1,750 D. C. M., 21,974, 35,115. Talawinne Vidanage, 52,031, 23,816, C. R., Matala. Wannsinha Wanninayaka Wasala Pandita Mudiyansele Mudalihami, Korala of Weragama (Vol. I., p. 130). Weragama Kahande Walawwa, 11, 574, 2,141, 2,710, 2,733, 3,561, D. C. M., 1,375, D. C. Mad., 17,018, 20,627, 43,533, 52,223, 52,709, 53,849, 55,808, 75,216, 9,334 (N. 8.). Yapa Mudiyansele, 52,031, 23,816, C. R., Matala.

(1818 A.D.)—C. This is Dedigamaga Ukkurula's signature. S. This is Dedigamaga Tikiri Etana's signature. On Wednesday, the fifteenth day of the increasing moon of the month Esula, under the constellation of Uthuruala, in the 1710th year of Saka. I, Dedigamaga Ukkurula, and my sister, Tikiri Etana, of Weragama of Udasiva pattuwa in Matala, do acknowledge to have received from Owille Nilame Rala the sum of 200 Ralis and to have transferred to him, in paraveti, our paraveti field Wanizekumbura of 2 pelas and 5 lahna and the high and low ground appertaining thereto. (Imprecations). Witnesses to this are: De-sakarage Punchirala of Weragama, Kumburege Ukkurula of the same village, Wirakankande Punchirala of the same village, Elkaduwe Pihanarala of the same village, Nekattalaye Ukkurula, Butawattege Gamarala of the same village, Liyangolle Menikrala of Owilla. With the knowledge of these witnesses this deed of land was written and granted. This deed was written by me, Medawala Unnanse. Signed by all the witnesses. 20,190.

MAKULETENNE VIHARE.—King Kirti Sri built the vihare, and in 1787 A.D. a brother and successor, King Rajadhi Raja Sinha, gave this Sannas to it:—

In the year of Buddha 2290, the King Kirti Sri Raja Sinha built many dagobas, vihara, pansala, and made priests to reside in them, and patronized Buddhism in divers ways.

He caused about 10 amunu extent of the field Makuletenna to be saweddu-mized at Polkiriya, in Udasiva pattuwa of Matala, and he built a pansala there and gave the lands to Sobhita Sami of Upasatarama and his pupillary descendants to be possessed by them as Sanghika property, provided they conduct themselves conformably to the rules of Buddha.

In the seventh year of the reign of King Rajadhi Raja Sinha, he, with the intention of carrying out the wishes of King Kirti Sri towards the propagation of religion, granted a copper Sannas for the 10 amunu: bounded on the east by Nagolle-cha and a bulu tree, on the south by the dry stream in Gulduruppetenna and from this side of the jak tree mulpegukoegaha, on the west the village limit of Kiwula and Parnzaha-anga and the anthill in Ambalantenna, and on the north by the hapu tree and gonna tree, to be possessed as long as the Buddhist faith exists.

This command was given by the king in the presence of his ministers to write the copper Sannas at Kandy on Thursday, the seventh day of the waxing moon of the month Unduwak, in the year of Saka 1709.

Any one taking a stick of firewood, a blade of grass, a flower, or a fruit from the temple land will be born a pretaya.

Action by the incumbent against Pitiyege Pihanarala for a field. 1,750, D. C. M. Action against the incumbent for diverting a water-course. 65,876.

Action against Doratiyawe Banda by Polgolle Sumangala Unnanse for the vihare. 81,568.

WERAGODATENNA.—A village in Udasiya pattuwa, Upper Dumbara.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Kurukohogama. Population of Weragodatenna in 1881, 91 (50 males, 41 females); in 1891, 93 (47 males, 46 females).

In 1878 35 acres of paddy land were registered, of which 29 acres paid Rs. 105-85.

Families.—Retiayagama Unnanse *vs.* Pallego Kawrala (*Jud. Com., 25th November, 1833*), 174.

Plaintiff produced the following Talpots:—

(1789 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1711, of the month Wak, on Friday of the increasing moon, under the constellation Uthruputupa. That the field Weragodatenne Asweduma of 2 pelas belonging to Pallego Rala of Kurukohogama, in Udasiya pattuwa of Pan-ya pattuwa, Dumbara, has been transferred to Tennewatte Mudiyanse. Witnesses who know the same are Hakmana Punchirala, Kurukohogama Arachchila, Kiribatalawe Appurala, Helagalle Dingirala, Kahawatte Dingirala, Gomagoda Cinnama, Henagchuwela Kankanamarala, Badalge Gurunnehe, and Miyampaho Ganitaya. (Imprecations.)

(1791 A.D.).—Saka 1713. I, Pallego Tikirala *alias* Pallego Rala, of Kurukohogama in Udasiya pattuwa of Dumbara, being reduced to poverty, have transferred the field Weragodatennakumbura of 2 pelas to my nephew Naranpanawe Arachchila, to possess the same as hereditary property, he having paid 23 ridis in copper for the victuals furnished by Tennewatte Mudiyanse. Witnesses who know the same are Tennewatte Mudiyanse, Hakmana Punchirala, Badala Appu, Mawideniye Appu, Pallego Punchirala, Mindage Ukkubami, Hakmana Appurala, Agalawattege Duggannarala, and Karalliyadde Nekatrala. This Talpot has been granted with the knowledge of the above-mentioned witnesses. 174, D. C. K.

(1808 A.D.).—Saka 1730. I, Hantaupitiye Arachchila, having received 85 ridis from Retiayagama Unnanse, have transferred the field Weragodatenne Asweduma of 2 pelas lying in the Udasiya pattuwa of Dumbara to him in paraventi, on Friday, the thirteenth day of the month Bak, under the constellation Puvupalgama. Witnesses for the same are Tennewatte Mimuro Ratemahatmaya, Kiri Banda of the same village, Ganage Duggannarala, Weragodatenne Pallego Punchirala, Migastenne Loku Korala, Madugallege Meddumarala, Arachchela Siralurala, Denapitiye Punchirala, Weragodatenne Kalu Naide, Moragapitiye Naide Henaya, and Angara Duraya. This Talpot has been granted with the knowledge of these witnesses. (Imprecations.)

WERALANDA.—A village in Kandapallā korale, Matale North, in Beligamuwe-wasam.

Stream.—Beligamuwe-oya, Galeyya-ela.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 32 (16 males, 16 females); in 1891, 30 (14 males, 16 females). Jaggery estate.

There was a dagoba here built by the descendants of the minister Upatissa.

A ruined dagoba.

Woralande Durayalage, Ninda tenant of Dullewe Adigar (*Vol. I., pp. 100-1*).

WERALU-ANGA.—A hamlet of Giddawa, in Palispattu East, Lower Dumbara. Population in 1891, 39 (19 males, 20 females).

WERALUGASTENNA.—A village in Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, in Dandakande-wasam.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Madakumbura. Population of Weralugastenna in 1881, 112 (66 males, 46 females); in 1891, 86 (46 males, 40 females). Vellalas, Nilamakkarayya.

Families. Nilame Rala, son of Kiri Etana and grandson of Naide Rala, 2876, D. C. M.

Weralugastenne Nilame (*Vol. I., p. 260*).

WERAPITIYA.—A village in Palispattu East, Lower Dumbara.

PUNCHUPANAWA is a hamlet.

Stream.—Gurukanduru-oya.

Hill.—Kurukudohola.

Population in 1871, 432 (228 males, 204 females). In 1881, 418 (218 males, 200 females). In 1891: of Werapitiya, 198 (97 males, 101 females); of Werapitiya Pahakagammudda, 210 (103 males, 107 females); total, 408 (200 males, 208 females).

In the H. L. M. 58 acres (284. 0p. 0l.) of paddy land were registered.

In 1878 92½ acres (46a. 0p. 9½l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 89½ acres paid Rs. 271.52.

Families.—Maratugodage, 51,186. Werapitiya Walana Tuwakkukara Lokama, 1,160. D. C. M. Werapitiya Kotawalamulle Durayalage Ilawadiya, a witness in 1800 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 282*).

WERAWALA.—A village in Medapalata korala, Uduuwara.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Watupola. Population of Werawala in 1881, 143 (79 males, 64 females); in 1891, 117 (65 males, 52 females).

In the H. L. M. 37½ acres (18a. 3p. 6l.) of paddy land were registered in the names of Bini Subaddara, Appu, Pihanarala, Vidane, Kuruppage Appu, Ganekumbure Arachchila, Kaluwa Badahelaya, Hindagallage Arachchila, Panabokke Appuhani, Wallumunige Appu, Hendeniye Arachchila, Nillegoda Undiyarala, Tikiri Naide.

In 1878 41½ acres (20a. 3p. 6l.) were registered, of which the greater part (39 acres) was redeemed; only 2½ acres paid Rs. 6.83.

In the H. L. M. of Palle Aludeniya, Werawala (Gabadagama Bandas were registered as owners of land (*Vol. I., p. 17*). In that of Galgepitiya, Werawala Pihanarala (*Vol. I., p. 250*).

Werawala Battanage of the Ketakumbure Walawwa family (*Vol. I., pp. 432-3*). Werawala Anu Nayaka Unnanse, incumbent of the Daskara and Ganhata Vihara (*Vol. I., pp. 134, 274-75*).

Families.—Arambege, 28,102 (Talpot Saka 1709). Battanage, 22,216, 22,478 (Talpot Saka 1686), 31,010. Dambalandege, 22,216. Elawwawela Banda, 67,823. Gangege, 10,000 (Talpot Saka 1614). Gurugalgodage, 56,529. Heratage, 31,010. Kuruppage, 10,000. Munamalgahage, 67,823. Nehiniwala Herat Mudiyanselage, 67,823. Nekattalage, 97,571. Panabokke Tikiri Banda, 67,823. Udangollege, 56,529. Udahage (*Ind. Com., 27th September, 1830*), 59,074. Welikumburege, 97,574.

(1722 A.D.). In the year of Saka 1644, on Thursday, the fifteenth day of the month Medindima, under the constellation Revatiya. We, Ganakumburege Kiri Menika, of Werawala, in Medapalata of Uduuwara, and Dunukebedde Gangaboda Koralege Punchirala, of Maturata, have granted Dunukekumbura of 3 pelas, together with all its appurtenances and high and low grounds, to the above-mentioned Kiri Menika's sister's begotten son, Kuruppage Kada Undiyarala, in consideration of assistance received by us. Witnesses who know the same are Walimunige Sirala, Bokumburege Ukkurala, Butennege Kiri Banda, Sirala, Appurala, Palle-kanimale Gurunnehe, Uda-kanimale Gurunnehe, Panditaya, Appuwa Panditaya, Kondeniye Kapurala, Rahugoda Mohota Duraya, Bajjalage Kiri Banda, Daharuppe Dingirala, Gomagoda Heratge Korala of Pali-pattuwa, and Naide. Written by Damunugahakumbure Dawulkaraya. 19,009.

(1764 A.D.).—Saka 1686. That the paraveni lands which I, Battanarallage Madappu Nilame, of Werawala, in the Medapalata of Uduuwara, have inherited from my grandfather, Pahnalage Mudiyane, namely, the field Godapola of 2 pelas, Ulsatdeniya of 2 pelas, Erakidawela of 3 pelas, also the land I obtained from my father, Warakiranga of 1 pela, as also the lands I obtained by rendering assistance to my grandmother, Gielarakumbure Mutwakkada of 2 pelas, its appurtenances Udahawatta of 2 pelas, Pitakotuwa of 1 pela, the dwelling garden, Galpokunchena of 1 pela, Mindenpitiya of 1 pelas, Dombagahakotuwechena of 3 pelas, Bogahagoda of 5 pelas, Asweddumetenna of 3 pelas, Totaragoda of 15 lhas, Godamuditta of 2 amunu, Legaululakotuwa of 3 pelas, Diyawankana of 2 pelas and 6 lhas, Boslanmedalalena of 5 pelas, these high and low grounds, houses, gardens, and trees I have made over to Andawala Punchi Etana, who was conducted by me to my brother, she having rendered assistance to us; she may take freely the five oaths. Whoever dispute this will suffer the vengeance of oath. Witnesses: Bambaradeniye Liyanarala, Werawala Ganekumbure Arachchila, Kaluwa Panditaya of the same village, Subaddara, Appurala, Kiribatumbure Arachchila, Suriyagoda Unnanse. In

the presence of these witnesses this was given. This Talpot was written by Watabarage Vedarala of Four Korales. 22,473.

(1787 A.D.).—On Sunday, the seventh day of the waning moon of the month Esala, under the constellation Aswida in the year of Saka 1709, this Talpot was written and granted to the following purport. 1. Arambuge Kaluwa Panditaya, of Werawala, in the Medapalata, within the Sindurawanabada Udunuwara, being sick, the property belonging to me, to wit, the lowest 1 pela of Gal-elanda, 5 pelas of Medabitturapela towards the lower side, these 15 labas, together with the thereunto appertaining houses, gardens, and plantations, all these being my paravendi property, possessed by me up to this day undisturbedly, continuing to perform the Maha Multenge Rajakariya, have made over in paravendi to my younger brother Unguwa's son Appuwa, whom I adopted. Witnesses who know this are Kurupuge Loku Undiyarala of Werawala, Kuda Arachchila of the same house, Battanuge Kiri Banda, Ginitillawela Unnanse of Werawala Vihare, Molagoda Panditaya of Hariapattuwa, Pincha Panditaya of Werawala. In presence of these witnesses this Talpot was given to Appuwa on the day of Godane. Talpot written by Ganekumburege Arachchila. (Imprecations.) 28,102.

WERAWALA VIHARE.—It has land here (56,529) and in Kuradeniya.

The DALADA MALIGAWA has land here (*Jud. Com., 27th September, 1850*), 59,074.

WERELLAGAMA.—A village in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, Hariapattu.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Nugawela. Population of Werellagama in 1881, 167 (82 males, 85 females); in 1891, 139 (63 males, 76 females).

In 1878 21 acres (10a. 1p. 9l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 4½ acres paid Rs. 38-13; the rest were redeemed.

Grant by Yalingsaya to his nephew Kaluwa in 1765 A.D. for having performed service "without intermission at the military post of Werellagama" (*Vol. I., p. 83*).

Families.—Hangidige, 32,505. Korallage, 29,774. Nugawela Walawwa, 17,521, 20,337. Wattege Mahatmeya, 17,521, 20,337 (*Vol. I., p. 141*). Werellagama Gurunneche, a witness in 1722 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 95*). Werellagama Hangidiga, a witness in 1721 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 95*). Werellagama Kankunama, a witness in 1722 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 95*). Werellagama Mudiyanse, a witness in 1722 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 95*). Werellagama Ratneka Appu, a witness in 1721 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 95*). Werellagama Wattegama Ralahani (*Vol. I., p. 487*). Werellagamago (*Vol. I., p. 349*).

The DALADA MALIGAWA has a Mura Panguwa here of a field of 1½ acre held by the Banneke people, for which they pay twelve shillings annually to the Maligawa before the new year.

WETAGEPOTA.—A village in Pallegampaha of Maturata korale. Upper Hewa-beta, close to the Maturata Fort. It is in the Ukutule-wasam.

Streams.—Demodara-ela, Dimbulgahakumbure-ela, Kurundu-oya-ela, Marabedde-ela, Mahapibille-ela.

Village path to Ukutule.

It is not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 443 (235 males, 208 females); in 1891, 350 (177 males, 173 females). Vellalas, Low-country Sinhalese, Moormen, Tamils.

Under paddy cultivation, 180 acres (90 amunu).

Families.—Adappakumbure Gammahelage, 28,718. Andawalage, 45,662. Banagalage, 31,638. Bulakotuwege, 95,584. Galpottege, 31,638. Gorakaduwa Gamage, 47,582. Kobbawalage, 28,718. Miga-wattege, 45,662. Moormen, 44,835, 51,872, 55,584. Ottennege, 31,638. Tamils, 17,582, 51,872. Udage, 57,831. Wakkumburege, 47,582.

KIRIMADITTE-WEWA.—Abandoned.

ALAKOTA-WEWA, which is 1 acre, could, Mr. Hartshorne reported in 1872, if repaired, irrigate 50 acres.

WETAKEDENIYA.—A village in Ganga Ihala korale, Udalapata, under the Velvidane of Yatapana and Ampitiya.

Rills.—Rahalagala, Wetakedenigala.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Ambalapitiya. Population of Wetakedeniya in 1881, 82 (39 males, 43 females); in 1891, 78 (36 males, 42 females).

Duraya.

In 1878 35½ acres (17a. 2p. 4l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 31½ acres paid Rs. 155.46; the rest were abandoned.

Families.—Jamunige, 2,228 (N. S.). Rewul Durayalage, 42,095, 56,365, 2,228 (N. S.). Watupolage, 44,237.

WETAKEPOTA.—A hamlet of Pattiyagama, in Hewawissa korale, Lower Hewaheta.

WETAKOLUWEWA.—A village in Kaudapalla korale, Matale North.

Not in any of the Census returns.

In 1878 18 acres (9 amunu) of uncommuted paddy land were registered.

WETASSEYAYA.—A village in Udasiya pattuwa, Matale South, in Muwandeniyewasum.

King Raja Sinha kept his ploughing buffaloes here.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Muwandeniya. Population of Wetasseyaya in 1881, 55 (28 males, 27 females); in 1891, 56 (28 males, 28 females). Juggery estate.

Families.—Hettihewage, 72,808 Moormen, 72,944. Wahal-muni Dewayalage, 72,808, 72,944.

WETASTENNA.—A hamlet of Banbaragama, in Gannewe korale, Upper Hewaheta.

Stream.—Dara-oya-ela.

Population in 1891, 41 (28 males, 13 females). Vellalas, Tamils, and Low-country Sinhalese.

Extent under paddy cultivation 12 acres (6 amunu).

Dara-oya estate.

WETEGAMA.—A village in Pallegampaha of Maturata korale, Upper Hewaheta, near Landupita, 27 miles from Kandy on the Lower Maturata road. A stone quarry and a large cave on the roadside. It is under the Napotawela Arachchi.

Streams.—Baggulakumbura-ela, Uda-amuna-ela, Bulatwatte-ela, Waralliyaye-ela.

Village paths to Landupita and Kohoka.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Landupita. Population of Wetekgama in 1881, 139 (75 males, 64 females); in 1891, 121 (61 males, 60 females). Vellalas.

Under paddy cultivation 98 acres (49 amunu)

Families.—Imihamillage Dingirala of Wetekgama in 1776 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 259*). Panikki Henaynalage *ex* Batagala Walawwa, 7,905 (N. S.).

MAKUL GALLENA.—Makul (magnesite) is largely obtained here.

WETTEWA.—A village in Udapalata korale, Tumpane.

Streams.—Bogambara-ela, Kebellawala-ela, Ratambe-ela, Udubogawe-ela.

Hills.—Hapukandawekanda, Kalugolakanda, Pihillagodakanda, Ratambekanda

In the H. L. M. about 26½ acres (13a. 0p. 8l.) of paddy land were registered in

the names of Wirasekara Mudali-wasum, Atapattu Lama Appu, Paranagama Tennakon Mudali-wasum, Wadama-tuwakkukara Kona, Wadana-tuwakku Rankota.

Population in 1871, 147 (88 males, 59 females); in 1881, 110 (58 males, 52 females); in 1891, 127 (69 males, 58 females).

In 1878 32½ acres (16a. 1p. 7l.) of paddy land were registered, of which more than half (19½ acres) was redeemed, 14½ acres paid Rs. 57.93.

WETTEWE WALAWWA.—The family name is Wirasekara.

Wirasekara Rala, witness to a Galagedara deed in 1699 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 246*).

In 1772 A.D. Wirasekara Mudiyanse gave this deed :—

In the year of Saka 1694, on Monday, the fifth day of the increasing moon of the month Kala, under the constellation Hata. I, Wirasekara Mudiyanse, of Wettewa in Narawwenipalata of Tumpane, do hereby make over to Medduma Appuhami *alias* Dingirala the herein-mentioned portions of land which I purchased for the sum of 80 (ridis) in silver, cloth, and paddy, viz., the field Kapuru-anga of 3 pelas, with the high grounds appertaining thereto, namely, Sundarahitiyawatta and Hunnahitiyawatta, Balagolahena, Ratambehena, Udalandehena, Bogamkarahena, Kalugahawattehena, Edandukota-ela-hena, Gan-ime Kalugahamulahena, Talupelasse Siyambalamulahena, and Kalugala-koneghamulahena. Witnesses: Udage Punchirala, Gunadage Kalurala, Kahapatwalgae Arachchila, Nagahawatte Arachchila, Pataya Henaya, and Udubogawa Hunu Duraya. With the knowledge of these witnesses I give to Medduma Appuhami *alias* Dingirala the above-mentioned portions of land. (Imprecations.) Known to all the gentlemen of the Great Court and to the two Adigars, this was given to Medduma Appuhami *alias* Dingirala, saying that he can safely take the five oaths. 1,321, D. C. Mad.

Wettewe Banda *alias* Hapugoda: Rahaham married Paranagama Menika and had two sons. The elder, Ratemahatmaya of Tumpane, afterwards became a Disava, having distinguished himself in war. He died about 1800 leaving four sons: (a) Wettewe Ratemahatmaya, who was transported in 1823 for treason and returned, living in Tumpane in 1835; (b) Wettewe Basanayaka Nilame; (c) Wettewe Kuda Banda; and (d) Wettewe Lekam Mahatmaya, known as Yatawatte Lekam Mahatmaya, married the daughter of Yatawatte Disava. All these were plaintiffs in 558, 896, and 1,321, D. C. Mad., and 17,527.

The younger son Paranagama Loku Mudiyanse had two sons, Paranagama Mudiyanse and Paranagama, Marriage Registrar of Tumpane.

Mudiyanse having in 1835 thrown off robes which he had put on when young, (425 and 558, D. C. Mad.), was a Notary and Proctor, and afterwards Ratemahatmaya of Matala South. By his first wife he left two sons: Paranagama, Police Magistrate of Galagedara; and Paranagama, Chief Interpreter and Mudaliyar of the Kandy Kachcheri; and by his second wife, Ratwatte Kumarihami, two sons, who assumed the name of their mother. The elder is Ratwatte Basanayaka Nilame of the Kandy Maha Dewale, and the younger Ratwatte Ratemahatmaya of Lower Dumbura and Hiyawadana Nilame.

WILBAGEDARA WALAWWA.—Wilbagedara Herat Mudiyanse was sent to Siam in the reign of King Wijaya Sinha (1739–47 A.D.). On his return in King Kirti Sri's time he got this Sannas, dated 1754 A.D. :—

"SRI."—The edict made by the most profound mercy and the glorious forethought of His Peerless and Most Excellent Majesty the Lord of Lanka.

Because Wilbagedara Herat Mudaliya went to Siam and brought the Maha Sanghaya, the following high and low lands, houses, gardens, trees, rills, and ponds, without any interruption, are hereby made over for possession by him for his maintenance, namely, Wilbagedara of 15 amunu in the Dewamedikorale, Seven Korales, the village Ganhata of 60 amunu in Tumpanaka, the middle 2 pelas of Wattawaleleniya, Kohoweleleniya, Hewanemada-bogahakumbura, We-uda-welikumbura, altogether of 3 amunu and 3 pelas, in the village Kumburugomuwa, of the Sabaragamuwa Dewamedikorale. On Monday, the eleventh day of the decreasing moon of the month Nikini, the year of Saka 1676, being the happy year in which this grant was made. This grant is one for office.

Wilbawe Ratemahatmaya had two sons, Duggannarala and Kuda Punchirala, and a daughter, Ran Menika, who married Kobbekaduwe Ratemahatmaya, his nephew, and who had issue: a daughter married to Ganegoda Duggannarala (*Jud. Com.*, 7th October, 1826), 251 and 1,314, D. C. Mad., 17,318.

Familia.—Agalawattege (*Jud. Com.*, 14th July and 17th October, 1827), 40,435. Ewariyagoda Unnanse, 425, D. C. Mad. Ganage, 29,692, Test. 242. Ganegoda Duggannarala, 1,314, D. C. Mad. Godapalage, 1,321, D. C. Mad. Gunalabege, 40,435. Hettige, 29,692, Test. 242. Kahapota Wirasekara Mudiyanse, 73,210. Moormen (*Jud. Com.*, 7th October, 1826), 17,318. Nagahawattege, 29,692, Test. 242. Nekatze, 29,692, Test. 242. Palalage (*Jud. Com.*, 14th July and 17th October, 1827), 17,527. Pallege Duggannarala, 425, D. C. Mad. Paranagama Dinga, 558, D. C. Mad. Wettewe Pallege Mudiyanse, a witness in 1740 A.D. (*Vol. I.*, p. 358). Wettewe Walawwe Hewanepola Kumarihami (*Vol. I.*, p. 348). Wettewe Walawwa, 10,172, N. S. (*Vol. I.*, p. 246). Willage Walawwa, 10,172, N. S. (*Vol. I.*, p. 376).

(1813 A.D.).—In this year of Saka 1733. I, Pallege Duggannarala, of Wettewa in Naranwenipulata of Tumpane, have assigned and granted in paraveni right the field Urakota 1 pola, belonging to me, to Ewariyagoda Unnanse, receiving from him 60 ridis, and the witnesses who know the same are Paranagama Kirala, Paranagama Dinga, Wattuwa, Hapuwa Duraya, Hijjoda Puncha, and for writing the same Paranagama Duggannarala. With the knowledge of these persons this land voucher has been written and granted. (Imprecations.) 425, D. C. Mad.

WETTEWE VIHARE.—Talambuwe Unnanse and the villagers built the vihare and dedicated a lala.

In 1809 a field was dedicated to the vihare on this Talpot :—

In the year of Saka 1731. That as much land as may be saweddumized from Wadaleniyamaditta, belonging to Mitugal Duraya of Paranagama in Naranwenipulata in Tumpane, is hereby dedicated to Wettewe Vihare. Witnesses hereto are Wettewe Banda, Pallege Banda, Upasaka Durayalaye Dinga of Paranagama, Kira Durayalaye Nekatta of the same village, Mitugalayalaye Ran Kira. With the knowledge of these it is dedicated to Wettewe Vihare.

WEWAGAMMEDDA.—A village in Udasiya pattuwa, Matale South, in Ratwatto-wasam.

Stream.—Gerandi-ela.

Hill.—Pattampayekanda.

In the Census of 1871 it is grouped with Ratwatta, Niyarepola, and Dibburu-wela. Population of Wewagammedda in 1881, 60 (32 males, 28 females); in 1891, 42 (21 males, 21 females). Vellalas, Washers.

Families.—Ambagahawattege, 36,982. Dahnuckge, 3,998, D. C. M. (Talpot Saka 1715). Hanzelige, 35,460. Kambura-murage, 35,460. Oligamage, 30,909. Palhalage, 30,909. Wahakottege, 30,909. Weligalage, 30,909.

(1793 A.D.).—On Friday, the fifth day of the increasing moon of the month We-sak, in the year of Saka 1715. I, Kalu Etana, being destitute and helpless, transferred to Halliyadda Muhandiram Rala my landed property, being 2 pelas of Kahattekakumbura, the garden and house in which I reside, and Saluwetennechena of 2 pelas, and received the sum of 160 ridis. Witnesses to this are Dahanayakage Vidane, Gunamalrula, Ganage Vidane, Kiribatkumbure Mudiyansa of Maha Nuwara (Kandy town), Kaluwala Dugzanua Nilame, Kowatte Muhandirana, Kataragama Dewale Madappuliya, Golegammuna Arachchila, Sellappu. These persons know this. 3,998, D. C. M.

WEWALA.—A village in Galasiya pattuwa, Hariapattu, stands high next to Waldeniya; the land descends to the Molagoda valley.

Hills.—Hettigepolakanda, Morankanda.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Hingulwala. Population of Wewala in 1881, 358 (172 males, 186 females); in 1891, 385 (192 males, 193 females).

In 1878 59 acres (29a. 2p. 23l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 22 acres paid Rs. 105.09; 30 were redeemed.

The Asgiri Vihare owns land here (22,523, 36,953).

In 1807 A.D. some of the people of this village dedicated land to the Kondadeniye Vihare (*Vol. I., p. 465*)

Families. Dambaranage, 91,239, 97,267. Gandurage, 94,239. Gonnagahadeniyege, 68,118, 5,907, 9,063, 10,746 (N. S.). Hingodapitiye Upasakayalage, 41,081, 43,145. Kalutara Mudiyanselage, 68,118. Tennakon Mudiyanselage, 94,239, 97,267. Tennege, 1,021, D. C. Mad. (Talpot Saka 1714), 9,063, 10,746 (N. S.). Udawewalage, 41,081, 43,145, 70,250. Uda-walatangege, 1,021, D. C. Mad. Wewala Mahatmeyo (*Vol. I., p. 356*).

(1792 A.D.).—Saka 1714. Sundara Duraya and his sons Kawisa and Dingitta having refused to perform the "Rajakariya" for the field Walatanga at Wewala, in Hari-pattuwa, under Yatiyagoda Vidane and Watugoda Duraya, and Sundara Duraya having no means of maintenance, transferred the same to Tennege Dingiriya to possess in paraveni. Witnesses: Watugoda Aruma Duraya, Dolaphille Hawadiya Duraya, Wewala Nanduwa Duraya, Waldeniye Kiri Duraya, Kosgolle Kula Duraya, Henegamage Sundara Duraya, Gonnagahadeniye Yaklessa. In the presence of these witnesses this land voucher has been given. 1,021, D. C. Mad.

WEWATENNA.—A village in Kandukara Pahala korale, Udapalata, under the Naranwita Arachchi.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Ududeniya, Tundeniya, and Kahawatta. Population of Wewatenna in 1881, 48 (26 males, 22 females); in 1891, 49 (20 males, 29 females).

Families.—Ratnayaka Mudiyanse, 46,743. Wewatenne Mudalibami, Korale (Vol. I., p. 389). Wewatenne Sattambi (Vol. I., p. 383).

WEWATENNA (LOWER PART).—A village in Udagampaha of Maturata korale, Upper Hewaheta, in Ketayapatana Arachchi-wasam.

Boutiques on the road to Nuwara Eliya. Not in the Census of 1871 nor of 1881. Population in 1891, 35 (18 males, 17 females).

WEWATENNA (UPPER PART).—A village in Pallegampaha of Maturata korale, Upper Hewaheta, in Ukutule Arachchi-wasam.

Minor road to Halgarannawa.

Not in Census of 1871 nor of 1881. Population in 1891, 53 (29 males, 24 females).

WEWEGAMA *alias* **WEWA.**—A village in Palispattu West, Lower Dumbura, close to Teldeniya. On the Huluganga.

Hill.—Bambaragale-kanda.

Population in 1871, 264 (143 males, 121 females); in 1881, 418 (221 males, 197 females); in 1891, 285 (140 males, 145 females).

In 1878 111½ acres (55a. 2p. 7l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 34½ acres paid Rs. 142.76.

A Government vernacular school.

Families.—Kiriwana Mudiyanse, *vs.* Medage, 8,763 (N. S.).

WEWELBAMBE.—A village in Gandeke korale, Upper Dumbura.

Not in Census of 1871 nor of 1881. Population in 1891, 13 (8 males, 5 females).

WIGUHUMPOLA.—A village in Medasiya pattuwa, Harispattu. The wasam includes Hedeniya, Beragama, and Aladeniya.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Beragama. Population of Wiguhumpola in 1881, 265 (137 males, 128 females); in 1891, 247 (123 males, 124 females).

In 1878 40 acres (19a. 3p. 8l.) of paddy land were registered, of which more than half (25 acres) was redeemed; 7 acres paid Rs. 34.63.

Families.—Alakeswara, 685. D. C. Mad. (Talpot Saka 1693), 28,697, 55,306. Apullanage, 62,431, 97,607. Bargodage, 28,697, 37,527, 69,232. Disanekke, 28,697. Epitaba-henege, 11,125 (N. S.). Henege, 9,586 (N. S.). Madampe Mulacharige, 685. D. C. Mad. Maturatage, 28,697, 69,232. Randiligama Mudiyanse, 28,697. Rangama Naidelage, 55,306. Ratnayakage, 39,409, 44,478.

(1771 A.D.)—Saka 1693. I, Alakeswara Wattu Naide Mulachariya, of Aladeniya in Medasiya pattuwa of Harispattuwa, do hereby declare to have granted and made over to my sons Dingitta Appu, Kalingu Naide, and Ukku Naide the following paraveni lands which have been in my possession, the same having devolved upon me from generation to generation of my family, namely, Welekumbura of 3 pelas, Elamalpota Aswedduma of 3 pelas, Hinguruwanaya of 12 labas, and the hena grounds appertaining thereto, namely, Moragollehena of 2 pelas, Delkoghahamulahena of 2 amunu, &c., together with the following lands situate at Palipana in Pallegampaha, namely, the upper 2 pelas of Paspelakumbura, &c. (Imprecations.) Witnesses who know the same are Raudiligama Mudiyanse, Medapolage Mudiyanse, Wiguhumpola Nekatrala, Dukdeniye Gamarala, Arambo Rala, Upenge Medage, Panditaya, Kumara Panditaya, Pancha Panditaya, Welekumbure Naide, Pulingu Naide, and Dingawa. With the knowledge of the above witnesses this Talpot was granted. 663, D. C. Mad.

The DALADA MALIGAWA owns four Pangu here.—

1. Minum.—Tenants: Manannalage, Naidabadaturuge, Girihagama Dingiri Banda, Panchi Hewage, heirs of Harmanis Soya, and three Moormen. Held 2½ acres field, 1 acre garden, and 2 acres ben. Services (commutable for Rs. 30.25): to measure the crop of the muttetu fields at the threshing-floor and at the granary; monthly to measure 3 amunu of paddy issued to the Nilakarayo to be pounded and to order them to take the rice to the Maligawa for the four festivals, for five days of the perahera, and for the two puja in

Weak, and to perform any service required ; at the new year to appear before the Diwa Nilame and present him with 40 betel leaves and a kerawala of vegetables, and also a kerawala of vegetables at each of the four festivals ; to perform the duties of Payindakaraya when the Duraya is sick.

2, 3, 4. Nila.—Tenants : Magulliyaddege, Mudalidewage, Aladeniye Kariyakaranarala, Galapitige, Watapattennoge, and two Moormen. Held 4 acres field, $3\frac{3}{4}$ acres garden, and $5\frac{1}{4}$ acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 55-70) : to carry to the Maligawa the mahekat supplied by the Gammabala and Duraya, also the kat given to the Maligawa and the Diwa Nilame for the four festivals ; to attend at the Maligawa for the four festivals, for five days of the perahera, and for the puja in Wesak, and to perform any service required when so attending ; to pound 3 annam 2 pelas and 4 kurunis of paddy issued from the atuwa in the village and to deliver the rice at the Maligawa ; to give monthly one hunduwa of oil, or threepence instead, for the mahekat ; yearly to give six pingolada of firewood to the Maligawa ; to accompany the Diwa Nilame for two journeys of five days each in the year, carrying baggage ; to put up decorations in the Maligawa for the four festivals, supplying the necessary materials ; for the Awurudu Mangallaya to assist in constructing and in decorating the arch in front of the Maligawa, finding the materials ; to cultivate 12 kurunis of the muttettuwa from beginning to end and thresh and store the crop, receiving hi-mila, yakada-mila, seed paddy, and nelun-wi from the Maligawa ; to dry and tie the muttettu straw and carry it to the atuwa ; to assist in thatching the atuwa, supplying 100 bundles of straw ; to perform any special service required by the Maligawa or the Diwa Nilame not exceeding fifteen days in the year, also to work for the Vidane for two days a year.

Note.—The fields of Pangu 1 and 2 are in this village and the remaining lands in Aladeniya. Of Pangu 3 and 4, one field of 2 pelas in Walgama, the other field in this village, one hena of 2 pelas in Hedeniya, and the remaining in Aladeniya. There are two Maruwena Pangu : Payinda and Mahana Pattale, 2 acres field.

WIHAREGAMA. — A hamlet of Malgammana, in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, Hariapattu.

Population in 1891, 32 (15 males, 17 females).

WIHAREGAMA. — A hamlet of Nawangama, in Pallepone korale, Kotmale (*ante*, p. 637).

WIJEPAHUKANDA. — A hamlet of Udagama, in Udapone korale, Kotmale (*Vol. I., p. 164*).

WILANA.—A large village in Udagampaha korale, Hariapattu.

In 1871 it was subdivided into Wilane Pallegama, population 295 (143 males, 152 females) ; Wilane Udagama, 254 (134 males, 120 females) ; total, 549 (277 males, 272 females). In 1881 : Wilana, 531 (245 males, 286 females) ; Wilane Medillatenna, 20 (10 males, 10 females) ; Wilane Rambuke-ela, 49 (27 males, 22 females) ; total, 600 (282 males, 318 females). In 1891 : Wilane Medillatenna, 8 (3 males, 5 females) ; Wilane Pallegama, 288 (141 males, 147 females) ; Wilane Rambuke-ela, 15 (9 males, 6 females) ; Wilane Udagama, 159 (82 males, 77 females) ; Wilane Wahugetenna, 22 (11 males, 11 females) ; total, 492 (246 males, 246 females).

In the Census of 1871 Rambuke-ela and Wahugetenna are mentioned as separate villages and are grouped together. In that of 1881 Wahugetenna is enumerated as a single village containing a population of 40 (20 males, 20 females).

In 1878 1394 acres (69a. 3p. 3l.) of paddy land were registered, of which the greater part (834 acres) was redeemed ; 53 acres paid Rs. 266-02.

The last king of Kandy gave lands to people who performed the Ilangame service (*Jud. Com., 10th September, 1819*).

Moormen held land here of the Natha Dewale to furnish buffaloes to plough its muttettu fields (997, D. C. Mad.).

Families.—Apullanage, 58,280 (*Talpot Saka 1690*). Egodawattege, 29,224. Gabadawo Kiri Baiya (*Jud. Com., 14th January, 1822*). Godaliyaddege, 21,150. K-howilage, 29,224. Moormen, 40,079, 58,280, 61,442, 61,644, 64,888, 64,006 (*N. S.*). Nugalandege (*Jud. Com., 14th January, 1822*). *Sumara*

paksage, 85,793, 88,234, 53,850, 58,280. Pallege, 21,150, 33,323. Pantiyere, 64,814. Polgaha-angoge, 40,079. Rajapaksa, 6,406 (N. S.). Wedikkarage, 83,323.

(1768 A.D.).—Under the constellation Anura, on Wednesday, the first day of the full moon of the month in the year of Saka 1690, 4 lahass extent out of Telhawadigedara Durayagekumbura, 4 lahass out of Abadda Durayagekumbura, and 2 lahass out of Rantilakapeli Durayagekumbura, all situate at Wilana in Harispattuwa, making in all 1 pela in extent called Kattalipela, has been granted by the three persons, viz., Telhawadige Duraya, Abadda Duraya, and Rantilakapeli Duraya, to Setuwa Apullanna of the said village in consideration of washing cloths. Witnesses who know the same are Tikiri Peli Duraya and Dingitta Duraya, both of this village. With the knowledge of these two persons as well as all the other villagers this Talpot was written and granted to Setuwa Apullanna by the said three landowners. (Imprecations.) This Talpot was written by me, Polgalapitiye Angurupanguwa Maha Duraya. 58,280.

(1816 A.D.).—On Saturday, the eighteenth day of the month Wak, under the constellation Pusa, in the year of Saka 1738, I, Sinhala Pedityalage Tikirajja, of Wilana in Sarasiya pattuwa, for and in consideration of the sum of 58 ridis, 4 amun and 2 pela- of paddy, and 1 ketta, have finally transferred Degama of 5 lahass, and the garden appertaining thereto, to Nuwana Pasayalage Kirajja that he may possess them in paraveni. (Imprecations.) Witnesses who know the granting of this Talpot are Samagama Pantiya, Ponna, Apullanna, Medilattenne Nandya, Medagammedeyalage Naisa, Sama-a Kira, and Suddalaja. This land Talpot was granted with the knowledge of the above witnesses. You shall bear witness to this. 21,150.

The DALADA MALIGAWA has an Angurudena Panguwa here, the service of which is recorded in Watagoda, Harispattu.

WILGOMUWA—A village in Laggala Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East, about 7 miles east of Guruwela, near Bintenna. The Mahaweli-ganga runs about 2 miles to the east. The wasam includes Moragaha-ulpota, Maraka, Talakolawela, Himbiliyakada, Uduwelwala, Oggamuwa.

Stream.—Kiyamana-ela.

In the Census of 1871 it was grouped with Oggamuwa and Uduwelwala. Population of Wilgomuwa in 1881, 34 (16 males, 18 females). It is not in the Census of 1891. Veddo, who live by hunting.

In 1878 27½ acres (13a. 2p. 8l.) of uncommuted paddy land were registered. Many abandoned fields.

WILWALA.—A village in Kohoka korale, Uppor Howaheta. The wasam includes Godagama, Ehelamalpe, and Korahagoda.

Streams.—Meda-arawe-ela, Uda-arawe-ela, Dodangaskumbure-ela.

Boutiques on the road to Karandagolla. Minor roads to Konkada, Dehipe, and Wadawala.

Population in 1871, 224 (115 males, 109 females); in 1881, 162 (81 males, 81 females); in 1891, 179 (87 males, 92 females). Vellalas.

In 1878 108½ acres (54a. 1p. 4l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 107½ acres paid Rs. 206 09½; the rest were abandoned.

Mr. Hartshorne in 1872, in his report on paddy cultivation, complained that Wilwala-wewa or Ganchedda-wewa, which covers nearly 2 acres, and is capable of supplying water to 24 acres of land in Wilwala, had been sold by Government to the owner of Amunumulla estate, and was planted with coffee.

Families.—Grant by Medage Menik Etana of Wilwala to her son in 1797 A.D. (Vol. I., p. 469).

Transfer by Uda-arawege Naidappu of Wilwala in 1776 A.D. (Vol. I., p. 259).

Ambagaspitiyege, 275, D. C. N. E. (Talpot Saka 1719, 1724), 21,565. Deniyage Korala, 21,565. Heratage, 21,565 (Talpot Saka 1721). Kuruppuge, 275, D. C. N. E. Rajamitta Terunnanselage Punchirala's estate, Test. 989.

(1797 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1719, the fifteenth day of the month Wak, I, Kosruppege Komala Etana, do hereby declare that the fields Uda Kosruppe of 3 pelas and Palle Kosruppe of 3 pelas, the dwelling garden, the lower house with the garden above it, and Linnuwattetenehena, with all their other appurtenances belonging to the Atapattu-wasam Department of Kosruppe, in Udagalata of Hewaheta, have been granted to Sirala, my grandson. Witnesses who know the same are Millapitiye Pihamarala, Wewala-ange Appu, Brahmanage Pkkurula, Medage Dingirala, Nekatge Monikrula, Uda-arawege Tikirala, and Ratninde Kalurala.

(1799 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1721, on Wednesday, the fourth day of the increasing moon of the month Po-on, under the constellation Revatiya. I, Heratge Ungurala, Korala of Wilwala, in the Kohoka korale of Megodatihe Hewaheta, declare as follows:—That my paraveni fields Totapola-arawa of 3 pelas, Heratgedarakumbura of 5 pelas, Katupele Aswedduwa of 2 pelas, Medde Illiyadda of 3 pelas, Tennekumbura of 1 amuna, Hewapihana, Kahatagahamulahena, Getakogahamulahena, Galkotugehena, Kehelwattegehena, a piece of land near the ruk-attana tree, a piece of land near Kosruppe, Illiyaddewatta, Lindagawawatta, Heratgedarawatta, and two houses, all these high and low grounds, houses, gardens, and trees standing thereon, have been granted to my begotten son Danturala. Those that disturb this shall suffer the calamities, but my son Danturala, although he take his oath upon oil and cowdung and swear at Maha Kataragama the seven ordeal oaths, he shall not suffer the calamities thereof. Thus having declared, granted this land voucher with the knowledge of these witnesses, namely, Nekatge Korala, Godagama Korala, Uda-arawe Tikirala, Hettiliyaddege Arachchila, Menikrala, and Galugedara Arachchila. This was written by Dohipo Veda Henaya. May it prosper. 51,565.

(1802 A.D.).—Saka 1724. I, Kosruppege Komala Etana, of Kohoka korale of Hewaheta, do hereby declare to have granted the following lands, which are my paraveni property, to my grandson Naidehami, viz., Puwakgahamulakumbura of 3 pelas and its appurtenant garden Yatalawatta, including 2 kina trees, 2 jak trees, and one house 7 cubits long, half of the garden, and half of the hena to be held by him, the said Naidehami, my grandson, in paraveni. Witnesses who know the same are Heratge Arachchila, Himmuraliyadde Appu, Ran Naide, Menika, Kosruppege Dingirala, Sirala of this village, Hapuhinne Appu, Yatiwalage Appu, Nugayayege Menik Appu.

(1824 A.D.).—On Thursday, the fourteenth day of the month Wak, in the year of Saka 1746. I, Ambagaspiitiyege Naidehami, of Idampitiya of Egodatihe Hewaheta, do hereby declare to have granted the following lands to Menikrala, the son of my brother, viz., Puwakgahakumbura of 2 pelas in Kohoka korale, a piece of ground at Yatalamedda, half of the dwelling garden, including a house, half of the hena above the same, and the 30 ridis which was lent to Sirala, to be held and recovered by the said Menikrala and be enjoyed as his own lawful property. Witnesses who know the same are Hapuhinne Korala of Idampitiya, Arachchila of the same village, Yatiwala Korala, Nekatge Punchirala, Mape Hani, Kirala, Uktutule Vada Vidane, Manikkalingedakumbure Duraya.

(1824 A.D.).—Saka 1746. I, Ambagaspiitiyege Naidehami, of Idampitiya in Megodatihe Hewaheta, do hereby declare to have granted the following lands to my brother's son Sirala, viz., Nugayaya of 1 pela and 1 pela of Puwakgahakumbura in Kohoka korale, half of the hena Nikaketiya, and the house near the jak tree, to be held by him, the said Sirala, in paraveni. Witnesses who know the same are Haputeune Arachchila, Korala of the same house, Kapukotuwege Arachchila, Yatiwelle Menikrala, Palgedara Kalu Rala, Makapage Menikrala, and Nekatge Punchirala. 275, D. O. N. E.

The WILWALA VIHARE has two priests, and owns an acre of high land and amunu of field; it has three large and about thirty or forty smaller images of *iy*. A very ancient vihare appearing in the fifteenth century list of temples.

The WILWALA DEWALE contains weapons; a Kapurala performs the dewale remonies.

Both the vihare and dewale are in caves, and there is a rock inscription in the bare.

3AKONKANDA.—A village in Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale East.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 109 (46 males, 63 females); 1891, 90 (36 males, 54 females).

3ALEWELLA-GAMMEDDA.—A hamlet of Paranagama, in Pallegampaha korale, Lower Dumbura.

Population in 1891, 75 (40 males, 35 females).

3ANAMULLA.—A hamlet of Migammana, in Pallegampaha korale, Lower dumbura.

Population in 1891, 124 (56 males, 68 females).

YAHALA.—A village in Kandapahala korale, Upper Dumbura, 5 miles from Weragama and a mile from the Binteuna road, on a height gradually sloping to the east. It is under the Handaganawe Arachchi and a Duraya.

Hill.—Kowgollekanda.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 200 (111 males, 89 females); in 1891, 211 (115 males, 96 females). Tom-tom Beaters of the Anila-badde class.

In 1878 44 acres (21a. 3p. 8l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 37 acres were temple lands; and the rest, 7 acres, were rented for one-fourth share.

There is more forest than field and more kurakkan than paddy. Cotton grows.

The MAIYANGANE VIHARE has two Service Pangu here:—

1. Piduruwahana. — Tenants: Pallotennege, Ellapitige, Siyambalagahage, Koswattege, and Alutge. Hold 9 acres field and 3½ acres garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 21·85): to supply 320 bundles of straw and thatch the vihare at Alutnuwara; to weed half a mile of the petuaga once a year; to supply domestic labour of one man; to carry baggage or palanquin of the incumbent of one man, when on journeys tenants are fed; to give four new year's penum of vegetables and betel to the incumbent at Kandy.

2. Uliyan. — Tenants: Epitige, Pallotennege, Migahage, Alutge, Dimbulgahage, Udage, and Siyambalagahage. Hold 7½ acres field and 2½ acres garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 26·20): to supply 400 bundles of straw and to thatch the vihare once a year; to weed the petuaga half a mile three times a year; to give labour of a man for domestic work; to carry baggage or palanquin of the incumbent, tenants on journeys receive food; to give to the incumbent at Kandy ten new year's penum of vegetables and betel.

YAHALETENNA.—A village in Gangapalata korale, Yatinuwara.

Stream.—Yahaletenne-oya.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 122 (60 males, 62 females); in 1891, 114 (59 males, 55 females).

In 1878 34½ acres (17a. 1p. 3l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 18½ acres paid Rs. 54·43; 15 acres were redeemed.

Families.—Seiyadu Haydar Ali Maulana &c. Vedarallage Ukkuwa Appu, 42,544.

YAKADAGODA.—A village in Gannewe korale, Upper Hewaheta, under the Bambaragama Arachchi.

Streams.—Dara-oya-ela, Pussala-oya-ela.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 38 (16 males, 22 females); in 1891, 51 (19 males, 32 females). Jaggery caste.

Under paddy cultivation, 18 acres (9 amunu).

YAKARILPOTA.—A village in Gangala Udasiya pattuwa, Matale East.

Not in any of the Census returns.

In 1878 18 acres (9 amunu) of uncommuted paddy land were registered.

YAKGALA.—A village in Pallepatala korale, Tumpane.

In the Census of 1871 it is grouped with Rangomuwa, Uda-mulla, and Yattnawa. Not returned in the Census of 1881. Population in 1891, 63 (28 males, 35 females).

YAKUNDAWA.—The place where the dam in the Mahaweli-ganga for the *Minipe-ela* is placed. 14 miles from Weragama in Upper Dumbura.

YAK-URAGALA.—A village in Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North, in Ero-ula-wasam.

Stream.—Tannana-ola.

Hill.—Kandalame-kanda.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 80 (18 males, 12 females); in 1891, 51 (41 males, 10 females). Vellalas, Washers.

In 1878 about 7 acres (3a. 1p. 7l.) of paddy land were registered, of which an acre paid Re. 1.02; the rest were redeemed.

YALEGODA.—A village in Gangapulata korale, Udunuwara.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Hendeniya and Handessa. Population of Yalgoda in 1881, 313 (176 males, 137 females); in 1891, 226 (115 males, 111 females).

In 1878 87½ acres (43a. 3p. 3l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 39½ acres paid Rs. 104.72, and 42½ acres were redeemed.

Moormen hold land here subject to service to the Natha Dewale (78,207).

Yalgoda Basnayaka Nilame married a daughter of Molligoda Adigar, Disava of Four Korales, by his wife Mampitiye Kumarihami. She had no children and died 19th April, 1859. She left her land by will (Test. 821) to Yalgoda Ratamahatmaya, a son of Golahela Basnayaka Nilame, by his wife Unambuwe Kumarihami.

Yalgoda Muhandiram Nilame had four children: (1) Loku Banda; (2) Medduma Banda, who married Mahagedara Kaluwala Dingiri Menika; (3) Kalu Banda; and (4) Nuwara Banda, who had a son, Saranankara Unnanse, incumbent of the Matgomuwe Vihare (23,483, 58,355, 60,026, 65,302).

The Nilame had held lands under the Maha Lekame and Ratewasam Departments.

Action by Hetapannago Appuhami against Unambuwe Mahatmeyo (*Jud. Com., 25th September, 1819*).

Yalgoda Basnayaka Nilame married Yattakulo Walawwe Loku Menika in bina (*Vol. I., pp. 297, 367*).

Yalgoda Adigar, a brother of Unambuwe Ratamahatmaya in the last king's reign (*Jud. Com., 10th July, 1817*).

Yalgoda Rala, a witness to a grant in 1602 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 106*).

A sister of the Migastenne Adigars, who married Kahande Disava; lived in Yalgoda (*Vol. I., p. 50 ante p. 917*).

Actions by Keppitipola Ratamahatmaya against his son-in-law, William Basil Bandaranayaka, for lands here (5,312, 6,585, N. S.).

Erasawwala Tikiri Kumarihami *vs.* Unambuwe, late Ratamahatmaya, 6,066 (N. S.).

The DALADA MALIGAWA owns a panguwa here of half an acre of field, the service of which is commutable for Rs. 8.20.

The NATHA DEWALE also has a panguwa of 2½ acres of field and an acre of garden. The service is commutable for Rs. 6.

The Basnayaka Nilame *vs.* a Moorman tenant (78,207).

YAMANMULLA.—A village in Udugoda Udasiya pattuwa, Matale North, in Akuramboda-wasam. Originally settled by iron smelters.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 86 (43 males, 43 females); in 1891, 68 (32 males, 36 females). Jaggery caste.

YAMANUNNEGAMA.—A village in Udapone korale, Kotmale, under the Kalapitiye Arachchi.

Stream.—Haliyale-ola.

Not in any of the Census returns.

In 1887 there were twelve Durayo inhabitants.

Under paddy cultivation 14 acres (7 amunu).

YAPAGAMA.—A Dambulu Vihare village in Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North. In the reign of King Wimala Dharma Suriya II, the priest Taubankura II. constructed the tank here (*Vol. I., p. 137*).

Not in the Census returns.

The vihare has nine Service Pangu : -

1. Yapagamawela Yaparalago Panguwa. — Tenant: Yaparalago. Holds 4 acres field, half an acre garden, and 30½ acres hen. Services (commutable for Rs. 15.50): to give 2 kumba and a haraskada to the torana put up for the Nanumura Mangallaya in the month of Wesak; to decorate the torana; to clear the malu-petmo; to repair and whitewash with makul a part of the pansala wall; to give a kevilikada to the Nanumura Mangallaya and a neliya of oil to the Katti Mangallaya and a kevilikada to the Alutsal Mangallaya; to repair a part of the wahakada; to maintain in proper repair a room in the pansala; to appear twice before the Nayaka Unnanse and present 2 penumkat; to give contributions to the dankat during the *vasa* for fifteen days and to give fourpence as *aiwuro-mila*; to be in *mura* at the vihare for two nights at a time four times a year.
2. Yapagamawela Wiyannale Panguwa. — Tenants: Wiyannalego and Balitiyannalego. Hold 2½ acres field, one-eighth of an acre garden, and 13½ acres hen. Same service as that of Panguwa No. 1, except that no kevilikada or dankada is given, and the penum at both the old and new year is a Tuwaya-tundama. Commutable for Rs. 10.45.
3. Vidanele Panguwa. — Tenants: Tittaweligolle Pahalage, Pahalage, and Ihalaawattege. Hold 3½ acres field and 8 acres hen. Same service as Panguwa No. 1. Commutable for Rs. 11.60.
4. Wibadderatage. — Tenant: Embul-ambo Nekatge. Holds 1½ acre field and 10 acres hen. Same service as No. 1. Commutable for Rs. 9.30.
5. Palugollewele Panguwa. — Tenant: Alutge. Holds half an acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 2.30): to supply three sorts of vegetables for the multenge for two days out of every fourteen; to appear twice before the officiating priest at the Dewaraja Vihare and to contribute to the penumkata of vegetables given at each appearance by the tenants of this and the four following pangu; once a year to accompany the Nayaka Unnanse on a journey to Kandy.
6. Kongahamula Panguwa. — Tenant: Akurambodage. Holds half an acre field. Same service as No. 5. Commutable for Rs. 2.30.
7. Diwulgete Panguwa. — Tenant: Dewatege. Holds half an acre field. Same service as No. 5. Commutable for Rs. 3.20.
8. Mahuniwalaye Panguwa. — Tenant: Padeniye Medage. Holds half an acre field. Same service as No. 1. Commutable for Rs. 2.30.
9. Palugollewele Panguwa. — Tenant: Dewatege. Holds 1½ acre field. Same service as No. 5, except that this panguwa supplies vegetables for six days out of the fourteen and contributes three shares to each penumkata. Commutable for Rs. 7.10.

YATALA.—A village in Udapalata korale, Tumpano, in Aludeniyi Arachchi-wasam.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Aludeniya. Population of Yatala in 1881, 58 (32 males, 26 females); in 1891, 49 (22 males, 27 females).

YATAPANA.—A village in Ganga Ihala korale, Udapalata.

AMPITIYA (*Vol. I., p. 48*), **PADUWALA**, and **PITAKANDA** (*ante., p. 731*) are hamlets.

Stream.—Ruwanakuru-oya.

Hills.—Kulugalgoda-kanda, Pattinikanda.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 255 (120 males, 135 females); in 1891, 280 (142 males, 138 females).

In 1878 56½ acres (28a. 1p. 6l.) of paddy land were registered, which paid Rs. 245.06.

Families.—Nagabharakkaryalage *vs.* Epitakaduwe Lokugamaga, 37,857. Watte Durayalage, 5,873 (N. S.). Wattuwa Duraya and Wela Duraya, both of Yatapana, witnesses to a deed in 1760 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 37*).

YATAPANA PATTINI DEWALE.—When the Temple Lands Commissioner made inquiry he found a Kapurala in charge.

There were some endowments, small fields—a few lahass—dedicated from each panguwa, which had been long in the possession of the dewala.

The claim for registration was rejected, because there were no deeds (*T. L. C. 415; Office 202*).

YATATNAWA.—A village in Pallepatala korale, Tumpane.

Stream.—Yatatnaww-ela.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Rangomuwa, Udamulla, and Yakgala. Population of Yatatnawa in 1881, 172 (86 males, 86 females); in 1891, 16 (7 males, 9 females).

In the H. L. M. little less than 10 acres (4a. 3p. 8l.) of paddy land were registered in the names of Nanayakkara Dotu, Nanayakkara Abadda Hami, Nanayakkara Achariya, Dalada Maligawa, Nanayakkarage Naide, Nanayakkara Hami, Nanayakkara Yapa Hami, Nanayakkara Kulasekara Arachchi, Abekkon Mudali-wasam, Nanayakkara Tanga Naide.

In 1878 about 21 acres (10a. 2p. 3½l.) of paddy land were registered.

YATAWARA RATEGAMA; YATAWARA PANNAGAMA (PALLEGAMA AND UDAGAMA).—Villages in Pallegampaha korale, Lower Dumbura, on the Dun-oya and Galimbura-oya.

The Dun-oya from Hunnagiriya flows through the valley; the railway from Wattagama to Matale is carried along the side of the valley and overlooks the Yatawara fields.

Population in 1871, 520 (248 males, 272 females). In 1881, Rategama, 308 (153 males, 155 females). Vellalas and Low-caste. Pannagama, 245 (119 males, 126 females). In 1891, 246 (112 males, 134 females). Pannayo.

Pannagama was an ethnage village. The service of the villagers, during the Kandyan Government, was to supply the royal elephants with food.

Rategama is registered in the H. L. M. as containing 111 acres (55a. 1p. 9l.) of paddy land. In 1878 about 148 acres (73a. 3p. 6½l.) were registered, of which 110 acres paid Rs. 590.48.

In the H. L. M. the acreage of Pannagama was 72½ acres (36a. 0p. 4l.). In 1878 there were 189 acres (34a. 2p. 2½l.), of which 32½ acres paid Rs. 175.74.

Yatawara Kōittuwakkukara Lekam Mahatmaya, witness to deed dated Saka 1732 (1810 A.D.), by Pilima Talawwe Disava, to Maha Nayakar Abuswami of Gampola (*Vol. I. pp. 63, 437*).

Yatawara Arambige Kiranage Mudiyanse's daughter married Henego Hiralu Banda (*Vol. I. p. 50*).

Yatawara (senior) Ratamahatmaya's daughter married Senewiratna Banda of Galageda Walawwa (*Vol. I. p. 249*).

Dunuwilage Ewadu Hangidiya's family make painted sticks.

The largest proprietor of land is the Gamarallage family; own 7 amunu. Twenty-five acres forest claimed by the Crown.

Families.—Agnakotuwege, 75,590, 88,675. Alutgamage, 92,295, 828 (N. S.). Amunugama Hiralu Banda, 30,773. Angarandeniye Uku Banda, grandson of Arambige Muhandiram Nilame, nephew of Yatiwawala Mahatmeyo, 17,779. 18,067. Arambige Dingiri Amma, granddaughter of Arambige Muhandiram Nilame, nephew of Yatiwawala Mahatmeyo, 17,779. 18,067. Brahmkmanage, 23,197. Dahanayaka Mudiyanse, 52,637. Dandeniye Walawwa, 23,197. Deldeniyege Siyatu Banda, son of Hapugoda Kuda Multenge Mahatmeyo, 17,183. Deniyege, 36,012, 58,831, 59,926. Deniye Pallegage, 50,629. Dissanayaka Mudiyanse, 35,964, 40,342, 41,115. Dugganna Hangidige, 89,965, 91,298. Ellapitige, 4,797, 6,059 (N. S.). Gamage, 17,039 (Talpot Saka 1727). Halu-apullana Henayalage, 43,631. Hangidige, 75,590, 88,675. Hapugoda Kuda Multenge Mahatmeyo, 17,183. Kandage, 17,039. Kervulgamage, 38,101. Kurundupota Nekatrana, 23,197. Mackelvie, J. A. F., 52,637. Medage, 52,204. Molagolage, 6,059 (N. S.). Moormen, 75,590, 88,675. Nika-attege, 30,773, 3,612, 9,055 (N. S.). Nikatennege, 52,204. Pallege, 35,964. Pittiyege, 26,885. Podi Marakkalage, 92,295, 828 (N. S.). Ratnekege, 23,197. Tikira Henayalage, 43,631. Udahage, 30,773. Undiyage, 4,797 (N. S.). Wattagama Gama Walawwa of Kiribatkumbura, 89,965, 91,398. Wattege, 26,885. Watte Hangidige, 36,012, 38,101. Yamanalage, 36,012, 58,833. Yatawara Abesinha Mudiyanse (*Vol. I. p. 246*). Yatawara Arachchillage, 75,075, 92,295, 91,317. Yatawara Deniyege Appuhani Muhandiramralla's estate, Test. 770. Yatawara Imaluwa (*Vol. I. p. 250*). Yatawara Mudiyanse (*Vol. I. p. 491*). Yatawara Umanase of Ankumbure Vihare (*Vol. I. pp. 60, 61*). Yatawarage, 52,204 (*Vol. I. p. 390*).

(1777 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1699, on Saturday, the second day of the month Poson. Katapallekumbura of 1 amuna and Magalkumbura of 1 pelae together with their high lands, houses, and 11 cocoanut trees, have been granted to Naida Henaya by his father, Wannī Henaya, to be held in indisputable possession. The witnesses are Sirimalwatte Arachchila, Napana Maha Lekam Arachchila, Walala Maha Lekam Arachchila, Wedikkara Arachchila, Gunnepana Wedikkara Arachchila, Degaldoruwe Wadanatuwakku Arachchila, Hurikaduwa Maha Lekam Arachchila, Udagampaha Korala, Pallegampaha Korala, Talawinna Wedikkara Arachchila, Kodituwakku Arachchila, Palispattuwe Korala, Kumburege Wedikkara Arachchila, Poddalgoda Wanisandara Mudiyanse, Ellapitakumbure Mudiyanse, Wendaruwa Atapattu Arachchila, Wendaruwa Korala, Denapitiye Mudiyanse, Gandek Korala, Yatawara Arachchila, Ratnuge Jangu, Migammuna Bannekge Tetturala, Upasaka Gammaha, Nagodage Tikiri Naide, Maduge Kiriya Naide, Udalapala Kodituwakku Duraya, Pallepatala Hewa Duraya, and Pallepatala Gan Duraya. With the knowledge of these persons this Talpot was granted.

(1803 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1725, of the month Nikini, on Thursday, the seventh day of the increasing moon. I, Ran Menika, niece of Degaldoruwe Eta-uda Mudiyanse of Yatawara, in the Pallegampaha of Dumbura, have transferred to Punchi Menika, one of my three daughters, who is settled in my house in bina, the following landed property, which was possessed in paraveni by me:—Dorakumbura of 2 pelae to be possessed by her in the same manner. Witnesses: Dambulwelage Kirala and Vidana Henaya of Yatawara, Hangidiya, Kinnare Arachchila, and Arambege Punchirala, all of the same village, Uda-ambatenne Duraya, and Nekatta Duraya. Should either of my other two daughters or a child or grandchild of theirs contend for the lands thus bestowed, they shall suffer by the oath, but my daughter Punchi Menika and her descendants shall be exempt from all danger, even were they to swear by the five ordeals; and with this declaration have I granted this Talpot. Written by Sirimalwatte Abekonge Mudiyanse.

(1805 A.D.).—Saka 1727, on the third day of the increasing moon, in the month of Wak. I, Gamage Lat Etana, of Yatawara, in Pallegampaha of Dumbura, give in paraveni to my granddaughter Kalu Menika and grandson Banda the field Halgahamulle A-wedduma of 8 lahas and its appurtenances which I obtained from my father, Loku Appuhani, to be possessed by them in indisputable ownership. The witnesses are Veldage Kula Menikala, Gamage Lekam Mahatunaya, Karaliyadda Pihanarala, and Pahakumbure Dingirala. (Imprecations.) This was written by Kandage Vedarala. 17,039.

YATAWARA VIHARE is a small building in the middle of a field, raised on piles with a mandappo (covered court and verandah) in front. It was built about 1840 by the villagers. About an amuna of land is dedicated to the bo-tree. The Temple Lands Commissioner rejected the claim, but the anda share is still offered. The villagers select an incumbent; the succession is not pupillary. The present incumbent teaches lay pupils. Near the vihare, on another high land in the field, are three bo-trees and a malkaunge.

Grant to Gunaratna Blikshu of Yatawara from his tutor Gal-ange Ratanaajoti Teruunanse of Talawinna, in Saka 1702 (17,460).

DEWALE.—In a jungle at the foot of the hills stood a small Kataragama Dewale with a bo-tree near it. The dewale had an endowment of 1½ amuna of land, but the Temple Lands Commissioner rejected the claim for exemption from tax. The tenants neglected the dewale, which has fallen down.

It is said to have been built by Prince Wijayapala, a brother of King Raja Sinha II. When tracing an ela (*Vol. I., p. 20*) the Prince is said to have come to a large rock which stood in the line of the proposed water-course. A Brahmin performed ceremonies and removed the rock. The Prince founded a dewale there. The family name of the Kapurala is Brahmanagedara.

ETGALA FORT.—Formerly stood between Yatawara and Dunuwila (in Hariapattu). Mr. Rutherford of the Railway had a bungalow on its site (*Vol. I., p. 52*).

Extracts from a letter written by Lieutenant William Lewis 19th Regiment, to the Adjutant-General, Ceylon, in 1818. Lieutenant Lewis commanded the Fort of Etgala for upwards of two years, with a force of from two to three hundred men:—

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that about 2 P.M. on Sunday, the 10th instant, a large body of Kandyans, about 2,000 in number, chiefly of the

YAT—YAT

Province of Dumbura, accompanied by Amunugama Disava, with many other headmen, assembled before this post, having about 300 firelocks amongst them.

Under the impression that they were assembling with pacific intentions, I gave them every possible encouragement, by keeping the soldiers from the works and allowing them to pass and re-pass within musket shot without even appearing to notice them, thinking to gain their confidence. At about 3.30 P.M., evincing an evident inclination to enter into conversation with me, I consequently interrogated them as to what their intentions were, and for what purpose they had assembled; they replied, to see the officer, and if he came down they would speak to him, which I accordingly did, accompanied by an interpreter. From the reluctance and caution with which they advanced I could clearly perceive that they were greatly influenced by the presence of the Disava, and who, I regret to say, caused a vast alteration in their disposition towards us.

However, after a great many assurances, I prevailed on four of them, attended by a headman of inferior rank, to advance to meet me, with whom I had the conversation which I shall now endeavour to detail to you for the information of His Excellency.

He said that the people who were with me the day before had consulted their Disava relative to the existence of a Kandyan monarch. That he had assured them such a person is actually in being, and before one month more they would be convinced of its truth by seeing him on the throne of Kandy. That they themselves most ardently hoped for the speedy success either of the British or Kandyan arms. That their country had been totally ruined by the war, their homes burned over their heads, their property destroyed, and that they have now nothing more to lose but their lives, which they do not value. If they join the English cause, they can only expect to be massacred by the king's people and *vice versa*. They then remarked that little reliance can be placed on the English, adducing the following circumstance as an instance. On the morning of the 9th they said that the people of Dumbura had, as a signal of peace and submission, displayed a white flag to Captain Blunkingling's party when marching into their country, to which he paid no attention, but without the slightest provocation fired on them, and early in the day had shot two men, one through the jaw, the other in the shoulder. I then told them that I had sent a letter to the Governor explanatory of their conduct on the 9th and the disposition which they had evinced, and fully assured them that if they were inclined to come over troops would be immediately sent into their country to protect them from the incursions of the king's people. To which they said, in order to end the conference, that sickness must prevail amongst the English, and in one month more they would be obliged to fly the country and give up with immense loss the eighteen military posts which they now retain in the interior. They then declared, in rather a violent manner, that they were determined never to make peace, and seemed quite frantic with rage on perceiving the smoke which issued from the direction of Captain Blunkingling's encampment, and pointing to it, exclaimed, "That alone would even make us more hostile to the English." And then they said that they suspected the white flag which we hoisted was from fear, that they were well aware we had sent a party in the morning to the river; the garrison was weak in consequence, and that, most probably, we were out of ammunition. From the tenor of their conduct I now thought it prudent to withdraw, and, perceiving that I was determined with them, they begged that I would not betray them by making an attack on them unprepared. I assured them not; that I only wished to divest them of the very erroneous idea which they seemed to entertain relative to the real intention of the flag, that I would myself immediately take it down to convince them, and that I should afterwards be most happy to meet them (be their numbers ever so great) either as friends or enemies. Whilst in the act of taking down the flag two shots were discharged at me from behind a bush about thirty yards distant. Having had my men previously prepared, I then discharged a volley into the centre of a multitude of them on the opposite hill, which I conceive must have wounded many, although I saw none actually fall. A general and warm attack then ensued, which continued until it became perfectly dark, when, finding their attempts fruitless, they dispersed in various directions vowing vengeance. I have seen nothing of them since, neither have they made their appearance at their usual volleying point, a tree about two miles from hence. I have now explained to you, as circumstantially and as distinctly as I possibly could, everything relating to the affair of yesterday, and hope my conduct on the occasion will not merit the censure of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

I have, &c.,

W. LEWIS,

Bégalle, 12th May, 1818.

Lieutenant, 19th Regiment, Commanding Troops.

YATAWATTA.—A village in Asgiri Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale South (*Vol. I., p. 244*). The wasam includes Galagama, Karagahalanda, Urulewatta, Mediypola, and Malhewa.

The Queen of Wira Prakrama Bahu was concealed here in Horagala-rahassuwaru for fear of the enemy.

At Horagala-rahassuwaru there is a pond with stone steps surrounded by a stone fence.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Malhewa, Urulewatta, and Alawatta. Population of Yatawatta in 1881, 499 (271 males, 228 females); in 1891, 433 (230 males, 203 females). Vellalas, descendants of Suriyasekara Mudiyanse, Smiths, Hangarammu, Moormen, Tamils, Fishers.

In 1878 about 129½ acres (64a. 3p. 6l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 76 acres paid Rs. 203.06.

YATAWATTE WALAWWA.—This family was of recognized rank in the king's time. On the occasion of Yatawatte Disava going on an embassy to Batavia King Kirti Sri gave this Sannas (1763 A.D.) :—

SHI.—The order emanating from the Majesty of the Divine Light of the great, most deep, incomparable goodness of our Lord God, High Lord of the distinguished Lanka. Whereas Idirisekara Wikramasinha Mudaliya, of Yatawatta, served the Great Gate faithfully, the following property, from the village Yatawatta in Asgiri korale of Matale Diavane, the field Galahitiyawa of 1½ amuna sowing extent, in Walpola a field of 3 pelas, in Urulewatta a field of 2 pelas, and Tumpole Ira of 3 pelas, in Waradammuna a field of 3 pelas, in Golahenwatta a field of 2 pelas, in Galboda-Dammantenna a field of 3 amunu, Hiyakumbura of 2 pelas, and another field of 2 amunu, in Uduwawala, Haripattawa, fields of 1 amuna and 2½ pelas, in Mullegama, Kaluwanekekumbura of 1 amuna, all these 13 amunu 2 pelas and 5 lahass, with houses, gardens, plantations, high and mud lands thereto appertaining, in order that Idirisekara Wikramasinha Mudaliya, his children, grandchildren, and all his race while it lasts, may possess indisputably, this Sannas is granted on this Sunday, the day of the tenth phase of the waning moon of the month Navan, in the year of Saka 1685. This is by command.

After the Disava's return and death the lands were given to his younger brother Kuda Disa Mahatmaya with the Sannas and other vouchers. The latter on his death gave them to his son, who was Disava of Wellassa, and the Disava of Wellassa left them to his widow (who afterwards married Mullegama Disava) and his daughter, who possessed until Rambukwelle Punchirala, by orders of Ehelepola Maha Nilame, ordered Dammantenna to be added to the king's village, put a bola, and lived there (*Vol. I., pp. 106, 130*).

It is noticed that there were three Disavas of this name: one is said to have died in 1802 (*Jud. Com., 17th February, 1817; 10th November, 1818; 4th March, 1820*). 33, D. C. Mud., 2,585 and 3,882, D. C. M. (*Vol. I., p. 106*).

Yatawatte Disava of Wellassa witness to a dedication in 1766 A.D. by Pilima Talawwe, Disava to the Asgiri Parama Vihare (*Vol. I., p. 74*).

A Sittu dated 1775 A.D. given by the elder Disava was produced in the Judicial Commissioner's Court on the 21st August, 1823.

Yatawatte Wellasse Disava purchased land in Wondaruwa in 1783 A.D. (*ante, p. 946*).

In 1809 Wellasse Disava wrote a deed filed in 55,647 (*ante, pp. 370-71*). His daughter Yatawatte Walawwe Kumarihami, plaintiff in 2,585, D. C. M., and 6,845, D. C. K.

Yatawatte Walawwe Medduma Banda, son of Yatawatte Walawwe Lekama, brought action against Sirimalwatte Dingiri Amuna and Punchirala, for a garden in Mullegama (43,770).

In 1809 Yatawattege Punchirala and others, on representation to Etipola Disava, obtained lands which had been confiscated for the disloyalty of Werawala Panda, son-in-law of Galhingura Mudiyanse. They produced a Talpot, dated Saka 1542 (1620 A.D.), by Viharege Duggannarala to his son Appuhami; a Sannas, Saka 1645 (1723 A.D.), by King Narendra Sinha to Iddagoda Jayawardana Bandaranayaka Mudiyanse; and a Sittu, Saka 1738 (1816 A.D.), by Ratwatte Disava (2,950, D. C. M.).

Ambokke Raterala, defendant in 2,585, D. C. M.

Ihala Alakola-ange Walawwa family of Bokalawola, descendants of Yatawatte Disava (*Vol. I., p. 106*).

Yatawatte Chandajoti Unnanse of Asgiri Vihare in 1788 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 304*). He built the Dambarawe Vihare in Matale and got a Sannas for it in 1806 (*Vol. I., p. 121*). In 1822 the offices of Maha Nayaka and Anu Nayaka of the Asgiri Vihare were combined and were by Government conferred on his pupil Yatawatte Unnanse (*Vol. I., pp. 70, 121*).

Yatawatte Swarnajoti Anu Nayaka was appointed Maha Nayaka Unnanse of the Asgiri Vihare in 1853 (*Vol. I., p. 71*).

Families. — Alawatte Mohottallage, 20,968. Alutge, 54,859. Bibilege, 54,859. Kandapallege, 63,962. Kunammaduwege, 54,859. Pahala Alakola-ange Walawwa, 54,859. Yatawatte Watturala (*Vol. I., p. 111*). Yatawattege (*Vol. I., p. 398*).

YATAWATTE VIHARE was built by King Kirti Sri. In 1859 Paragahakotuwe Unnanse was incumbent (*Vol. I., p. 187*).

MEDAGAMA DAGODA, near Yatawatta, on the way to Selagama.

Two bo-trees and a bo-maduwa.

THE SELAGAMA PARANA VIHARE owns two pangu here, Vihare and Hewisi. Tenants: Panditage and Tenege. Hold three-fourths of an acre field and a very small garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 8): to give once a year a walankada; to beat tom-tom every poya day and at pinkam.

Akuraiboda Thalage Herat Mudiyansege owns two Ninda Pangu ($7\frac{1}{2}$ acres field) held by Vedakarayalage, Kiriajjalage, Maduragoddayalage, Horanekarage, Kalawattege, and Hangidige. Services (commutable for Rs. 50'85): the first five tenants to give one penunkada, consisting of one bunch of plantains and five piriweli of vegetables at the old year and sometimes one at the new year; to give 40 leaves of betel at the new year at the walawwa; to carry the proprietor's rice to him at Kandy when he is doing service at the Dalada Maligawa; to carry messages for the proprietor not more than six times in the year within the Kandyan Districts, the tenant being provided with food by the proprietor; the last-named tenant to give a kitchen knife and a cocoanut scraper and either a small knife, an arcanut cutter, or a small ring once a year in lieu of betel leaves.

Pusselando Mohottala Arachchi and Punchirala own a Ninda Panguwa (Atapattu-wasama), half an acre garden, held by Panditage. Services (commutable for Rs. 1'50): to give one pingolod of pots and chatties a year to the proprietors.

Galange Ukku Banda and Ran Menika own a Ninda Panguwa (Ganpattu-wasama), one-fourth of an acre garden, held by Panditage. Services (commutable for Rs. 1): to give one penunkada of pots and chatties to the proprietors every year.

YATIGALPOTTA.—A village in Kandapalla korale, Matale North, in Galewela-wasama.

Population in 1871, 137 (71 males, 66 females); in 1881, 138 (71 males, 67 females); in 1891, 108 (54 males, 54 females). Vellalas and Tamils.

In 1878 13 acres (6a. 2p. 17.) of paddy land were registered, of which $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre paid Rs. 2'24; the rest were uncommuted.

YATIGAMMANA.—A village in Kandupalata korale, Yatinuwara.

Stream.—Hapugaha-ela.

Hill.—Hapugaha-ela-kandureliya.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Pottepetiya. Population of Yatigammana in 1881, 201 (103 males, 98 females); in 1891, 212 (110 males, 102 females).

The Yatigammana Gannile of 61½ acres (30a. 2p. 47.) was registered in the H. L. M. in the names of Kulatun Achchila, Ambagoda Ekaneka Achchila, Atajuttu Konaru, Atajuttu Wattu, Gampattu Tikira, Atapattu Tikkawa, Bini Kalu Etana, Atapattu Kornala, and Atajuttu Huwanda.

In 1878 93 acres (46a. 2p. 31.) of paddy land were registered, of which 43½ acres paid Rs. 123'05, and 42½ acres were redeemed.

Families. — Galapitage, 26,426, 36,561. Kumbal Gamarallage, 26,426, 36,561. Muhandirange, 14,883, 15,239, 41,867. Pallege, 32,103. Totagodawatte Mudiyansege, 32,103. Wadiyerallage Pallowattege, 32,103. Yatigammanage (*Vol. I., p. 210*).

YATIGANHULAH.—A village in Ambagamuwa korale, Upper Bulatgama.

Streams.—Delpat-oya, Gurahitikandura, Ingurugala-oya, Padupola-oya, Pariyagala-oya, Pitawala-oya, Puwak-atte-oya, Rambukpiti-oya.

Hills.—Bogalkanda, Ingurugalakanda, Kalugalakanda, Mudupenagalakanda, Nidangalakanda, Pariyagalakanda, Pitawalakanda, Udaweraniyakanda.

Population in 1871, 394 (216 males, 178 females); in 1881, 480 (246 males, 234 females); in 1891, 595 (322 males, 273 females). The following are the divisions of the village, with their respective population :—

In 1881 : Dagampitiya, 53 (23 males, 30 females); in 1891, 53 (28 males 25 female). In 1881 : Gonawala, 63 (31 males, 32 females); in 1891, 52 (29 males, 23 females). In 1881 : Medilla, 83 (41 males, 42 females); in 1891, 170 (88 males, 82 females). In 1881 : Padupola, 281 (151 males, 130 females); in 1891, 189 (108 males, 81 females). Pitawala in 1891, 131 (69 males, 62 females).

YATIGANWELA.—A hamlet of Giddawa, in Palispattu East, Lower Dumbura.

Population in 1891, 33 (14 males, 19 females).

YATIHALAGALA.—A village in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, Harispattu, to the north of Gannoruwa, and bordering the Mahaweli-ganga.

It has two divisions :—

UDAGAMA.—Population in 1871, 314 (202 males, 112 females); in 1881, 423 (201 males, 222 females); in 1891, 392 (191 males, 201 females).

PALLEGAMA.—Population in 1871, 432 (217 males, 215 females); in 1881, 429 (206 males, 223 females); in 1891, 409 (200 males, 209 females). The inhabitants are Duraya.

In 1878 118½ acres (59a. 1p. 4½l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 47 acres paid Rs. 225.35, and 70 were redeemed; half an acre belongs to the Dalada Maligawa.

Families.—Ampitige, 33,846. Attaragallege, 54,355, 62,036, 3,824 (N. S.). Batugodage, 7,237 (N. S.). Depakurage, 32,147, 34,263, 68,676. Dunnunalege, 642, D. C. Mad. 30,472, 41,952. Edandage, 31,461. Galpelege, 32,318, 65,383, 67,094, 598, 8,867 (N. S.). Gambodapitiyege, 31,050. Gohagoda Unnanne, 3,824 (N. S.). Halmalupelege, 31,461. Hiriyalagannmanage, 70,051, 7,104 (N. S.). Idange, 47,535. Kangaramullege, 31,830. Kotika-ambege, tenants of the Kotika-ambe Vihare, 31,105, 32,814, 46,415. Kudurange, 32,315, 65,383, 598 (N. S.). Kumburege, 70,384. Lindege, 642, D. C. Mad. (Talpot Saka 1705), 30,472, 41,952. Mahawattege, 17,013 (Talpot Saka 1706), 47,535. Medagammeddege, 7,104 (N. S.). Mubandiramalage, 7,316 (N. S.). Nawaragodage, 170, D. C. Mad. (Talpot Saka 1725), 33,846, 54,355, 8,791 (N. S.). Nekatage, 8,824 (N. S.). Pahala Durayalage, 30,472. Pahala Medagammeddege, 8,867 (N. S.). Pallege, 7,316 (N. S.). Pantiyage, 68,676. Udaha Welkarage, 8,791 (N. S.). Udatennege, 31,421. Velage, 17,013. Waduge, 32,318, 65,383. Waratenne Loku Nilame had land here (*C.D. I., p. 464*). Waratenne Nilame, 721, 66,981. Welkarage, 30,091. Yakdebigge, 7,237 (N. S.). Yamanalage, 721, 54,355, 66,981.

(1783 A.D.).—The field Liyangaspela of 1 pela, belonging to Kuda Denimulla, was mortgaged to Lindege Meddumaya for the sum of 10 riddis and 8 amunu of paddy, and for the interest thereof the above field was to be cultivated. The field was to be redeemed whenever the money was paid, even after a hundred years. Witnesses who know the same are Yatihalagala Achari Naide, Biliada Yamana of the same village, Kobaubamulle Horatula, Yamana of the same village, Gawara Maditta, Medagala Duraya of the same village, Aswedduma of the same village, Hewa Duraya of the same village, Lewula, and Dambala Pentiya. The amount of paddy which was given afterwards is 2 amunu. This 8 amunu of paddy with the interest come to 12 amunu. In the year of Saka 1705. The liquidated sum is 7 riddis. As there was no money to pay, the garden and aramba appertaining to Liyangaspela were given in paraveni to Lindege Duraya. Witnesses who know the same are Mamakujja, Waratenne Nilame, Pahala Duraya, Katugabapillile Duraya, and Wirudukaraya. 642, D. C. Mad.

(1784 A.D.). Saka 1706. I, Yatihalagala Kalunda Duraya, having become much indebted and being in want of support, transferred in paraveni the field that belongs to me, being 3 pelas of extent, with the chena appertaining to it and the two gardens, to Mahawattege Naide Duraya, in consideration of assistance received, to wit, 2 taluppu tuppottis, 11 lahas of paddy, and paid to

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Udapambe Duraya 5 amunu of paddy in lieu of 20 ridis. That after receiving assistance during six years I and my son Menika got 18 labas of paddy each, besides 2½ amunu of paddy, 1 ridi in money, and paid to Gammeddege Duraya 2 polas of paddy and 4½ ridis in money, and many other things were given. Witnesses to this are Gaware Maditta, Galpela, the two Gurunnches, the wauher, Udapambe Duraya, Dingiriya Yamana, Kohombamulle Horatala Yamana, Menika, Ihala Aaweduma, Hawadiya, all of this village. 17,043.

(1803 A.D.).—In the year of Saka 1723, on Friday, the twelfth day of the increasing moon of the month Durutu, the constellation being Revatiya. Whereas Medagammeddege Kiri Duraya and his mother residing at Yatihahagala, in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa of Harispattuwa, being involved in debt, borrowed a sum of 60 ridis, 18 balls of iron, and 5 amunu of paddy from Gedarakumbure Kalunda Duraya, and gave in mortgage the field Rahatana of 2 polas and the field Rattuwa, in order that he may take the produce of the fields in lieu of interest. Witnesses who know the same are Henegama Ambakotewalage Korala, Galwadu Gurunnehe, Watuwaladeniye Yakdessa, Hinduwakura, Waratenne Nilame of Yatihahagala, Veda Duraya, Edandage Duraya, Gonigale Duraya, Pahala Duraya, Lindege Duraya, Depakara Hulawaliya. With the knowledge of the above witnesses this Talpot was caused to be written and given. 170, D. C. Mad.

KOTIKA-AMBE VIHARE AND BO-MALUWA.—Kotika-ambekumbura and garden are dedicated to the vihare by Dingira Duraya in the time of King Narendrasinha. No deeds. Land held by the Duraya's descendants for the service of giving two pingas of vegetables yearly to the incumbent. Claim for exemption from tax rejected (*T. L. C. 280*).

PALLEGAMA VIHARE is said to have been built about 1796 A.D. by the villagers.

(1804 A.D.).—Tuesday, the fifteenth day of the increasing moon of the month Wesak (the constellation being Wisa), the year of Saka 1726. The highground to the extent of 2 polas in which the sacred bo-tree was planted (being the property of Gambodapitiye Mananna and situated at Gambodapitiya of the village Yatihahagala, in the Kulugammanasiya pattuwa of Harispattuwa), viz., the garden Gambodapitiyewatta, within the following limits:—The muruta, jalahatta, and iriya trees, was, including the two jak trees standing thereon, purchased by us, Waratenne Nilame and Kuda Duraya of the Muhandiram-wasam Department, in conjunction with all the people of the said Department and Wadu Duraya of the Vidana village, and also the people of that Department, for a sum of 15 ridis. We have made an offering of it by our goodwill to the priest Palipana Buddharakkhita Ummase (to the intent) that he, his pupils, and sub-pupils may possess the same, observing the usual ceremonies to the said sacred bo-tree. This Talpot has, therefore, been granted as evidence. Witnesses: Waratenne Nilame and the above-mentioned two Duraya and people of the villages.

On a dispute for the vihare, the following award was made in 1829 A.D. :—

Signed, Yatanwala Maha Nayaka Ummase; Kottagama Anu Nayaka Ummase. Friday,..... of the month Navan, the year of Saka 1751, in the temple of Asgiri Vihare, Kandy. The temple situate at the village Yatihahagala, in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa of Harispattuwa, was claimed by Kalwane Ummase against Palipana Ummase before the high priests and all the senior priests of the Asgiri Vihare. When the pleadings and witnesses of both parties had been heard according to the rules of the religion, it appeared that twenty-two years previous to this the defendant resided one *was* only, in the said temple, but that he neither improved nor possessed it for any length of time. The temple, after some years, being in a state of decay, the people of the village gave it in charge of the plaintiff, who has ever since, for fifteen years, resided in and made many improvements with regard to it: all which (statement) the plaintiff has proved most satisfactorily. Therefore, the said Yatihahagala Pallegama Vihare is decreed to the plaintiff, Kalwane Ummase. Witnesses: Pattipola Gotama Ummase, Pepole Ummase, Warriyapola Ummase, Erulewatte Ummase, Dhammasiddhi Ummase, Bowala Ummase, and Potuhara Ummase. 728, D. C. Mad.

The vihare has about 3 polas muddy land and about 4½ amunu of high land, which was subject to taxation (*T. L. C. 284*).

UDAGAMA VIHARE was built by Urulewatte Dhammasiddi Unnanse, who in 1833 A.D. gave this deed :—

Signed, Urulewatte Dhammasiddi. In the year of Saka 1735, on the tenth day of the sun in Kataka, the seventh day of the moon's age, in the constellation Sita, Tuesday. On this day I, Urulewatte Dhammasiddi Unnanse, considering that the disease under which I am labouring at present is incurable, and inasmuch as I had heretofore made an absolute gift of all things belonging to me, sentient and insentient, to Yatawatte Kuda Tena, including the Yatibhalagala Vihare in Harispattuwa, being my own property, the field Galhingama of 3 annuna, being my paraveni property, situate in the Asgiri korale of Matale, the Hunbuluwe Vihare which Wattegedara Unnanse had given to me upon a Talpot, and the piece of garden at Asgiri Vihare which was given to me by Kanangomuwa Unnanse, and likewise all the property which belonged to my tutor Yatawatte Nayaka Hamuduruwo, and which he had consigned to my charge along with the said Yatawatte Kuda Tena, and because he is now rendering much assistance to me in my infirmity, therefore have I, the above-named Urulewatte Unnanse, caused this Talpot to be written, and setting my usual signature hereto have granted the same, with all the things above-stated, unto the afore-said Yatawatte Swarnajoti Tena, pronouncing the words "*Demu Dinu*." The fact that this Talpot is thus caused to be written and is granted to Yatawatte Swarnajoti Unnanse is known to Ellepola Unnanse of Asgiri Vihare, Lenawala Unnanse, and Bowala Dugganna Rala. Known to these witnesses this Talpot is written by me, Ratunale Unnanse. (*Jud. Com. Court, 6, 108 November, 1834*).

Urulewatte purchased Bogahamulakumbura of 2 polas and dedicated it to the vihare.

The vihare paid tax for most of its muddy land ($1\frac{1}{2}$ annuna), and it has a good many high lands. The claim for exemption from tax of the field Bogahamula was rejected (*T. L. C. 285*).

The DALADA MALIGAWA has two panga here :—

1. Suduhakurudena.—Tenant : Labukolatennege. Holds about one-fourth of an acre field and one-fourth of an acre garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 2-95) : to supply to the Maligawa 200 keta of white jaggery in the year; to give 50 keta of jaggery and 40 leaves of betel to the Diwa Nilame after the new year.

2. Penidema.—Tenant : Labukolatennege. Holds half an acre field. Services (commutable for Rs. 5-85) : to deliver at the Maligawa 2 pattara of kital syrup per mensem, or 6 mulu of jaggery; to give 40 leaves of betel to the Diwa Nilame.

YATINUWARA.—A division of the Kandyan country, containing 33½ square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Mahaweli-ganga and Harispattu, south by Udapalata and Udunuwara, east by the Mahaweli-ganga and Lower Hewaheta, and on the west by Tumpane and the Four Korales.

Knox (*p. 3*) says :—

Yattanour (the lower city), in which stands the royal and chief city, Candy. These two counties (Oudanour and Yattanour) I last named have the pre-eminence of all the rest in the land. They are most populous and fruitful. The inhabitants thereof are the chief and principal men : inasmuch that it is an usual saying among them, that if they want a king, they may take any man, of either of these two counties, from the plough, and wash the dirt off him, and he by reason of his quality and descent is fit to be a king. And they have this peculiar privilege, that none may be their governor but one born in their own country.

RATEMAHATMAYAS OF YATINUWARA.—Deligama, senior, in the reign of the last King of Kandy and from 1835 to 1857; Paranatala from 1858 to 1875; Giragama; J. R. Paramagama; Kobbekaduwe, junior.

It is divided into four korales : Gangawata, Medapalata, Gangapalata, and Kandupalata.

THE TOWN OF KANDY is in this district.

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Population exclusive of the Municipality of Kandy :—

		In 1881.	In 1891.
Gangawata Korale	...	1,123	1,059
Modapalata Korale	...	4,782	4,334
Gangapalata Korale	...	5,010	4,745
Kandupalata Korale	...	4,484	4,498
Estates	...	2,549	2,884
Total	...	17,948	17,520
Europeans	...	49	59
Burghers	...	60	120
Sinhalese	...	13,548	13,458
Tamils	...	3,421	2,978
Moorimen	...	793	806
Malays	...	39	48
Others	...	38	51
Total	...	17,948	17,520
<i>Religion.</i>			
Christians	...	675	673
Buddhists	...	13,304	13,364
Hindus	...	3,110	2,589
Mohammedans	...	859	893
Others	...	—	1
Total	...	17,948	17,520
<i>Education.</i>			
Men able to read	...	2,357	2,861
Women able to read	...	187	320
Men unable to read	...	7,271	6,256
Women unable to read	...	8,133	8,083
Total	...	17,948	17,520

In 1878 a little less than 4,558 acres of paddy land were registered, of which imputed 746a. 1p. 5l. (paid tithe Rs. 5,602-75); redeemed 1,118a. 0p. 7l.; temple lands 297a. 0p. 9l.; Crown fields 4a. 2p. 5l.; sold by Crown 25a. 0p. 6l.; abandoned 45a. 1p. 5l.; taken for railway 41a. 3p. 9l.; total 2,278a. 3p. 8l.

SINDURUWANA RATA KADA-IM-POTA.—After the wars waged against the Sakya Princes to exterminate them, because they had made it a rule of conduct always to maintain dharma, Uruvel, Anura, and Rohana were three of the wiser Princes who made their escape and landed in Ceylon in the reign of King Panduwa.

Uruvel Kumara resided near Gampola, selecting a good place near the Mahaweliganga. Nagaralipati, Bhupatiswara, also called Rambagamuwa, Ambagamuwa, Gangapala, and Gangawiriya. The city of Gampola has been seven times neglected and restored, completing each restoration with golden pinnacles. Anura established himself at Anuradhapura, and Rohana resided at Ruhuna. Thus, Ruhuna, Maya, Pihiti became the three kingdoms. In these three kingdoms there were 114 districts (ratawal).

Sinduruwana Rata, so named because of its olagam, tanks and ponds, and other advantages, between Gangula and Kasagula-tota, the boundaries between it and Ruhuna, is 20 gows in length and 4 gows in breadth. Between Rajageswara and Andacela in the four directions are twenty-four gruvets. In order to make Sindurawana Rata the chief rata in his kingdom and to extend his dominion with Rambagampura, twenty-eight cities were built in Maya. The five ratawal, Sinduruwanaya, Balawita, Matale, Bogambara, and Dumbara, were chiefly fortified; that is to say those of high caste established villages and cultivated

fields, and those villages remain to the present day as Bandara family villages. In Sinduruwana Rata there are eighteen Bandara families and an equal number of them in Balawita, and all these Bandaras had umbrellas and shields.

On account of caste Uduwala Bandara killed Danture Bandara, and the Bandaras of Sinduruwana Rata threatened the Bandaras of Balawita to take their district if they did not make amends for the loss. The Balawita Bandaras declined to do so even at the risk of losing their district. Complaint was therefore made, and the Balawita Bandaras were ordered to make amends, giving a golden pumpkin made of 175 grains of gold (kalan) with a stem to it made of 25 kalan or grains of gold. But before the stem was made King Bhuwaneka Bahu of Kurunegala got the pumpkin to the palace, and he was satisfied with it, and it was kept in the treasury. It was further decreed that no kings should ever pass through Uduwala, and that in futuro Pusulkeliya should be played instead of Mutukeliya. After that honours were conferred, first for Sinduruwana Rata, and second for Balawita.

Sinduruwana Rata Bandaras are Wijesundara Biso wahan-e of Urulewatta Gampaha, Gangoda Yapa Bandara, Rammungoda Kumara Bandara, Danture Tunaya Bandara, Kiribatkumbure Panikki Bandara, Piligama Kandure Bandara, Hidda-ulle Seneviratna Bandara, Mampitiye Abasin Bandara, Aludeniyi Mayim Bandara, Piligalle Kumara Bandara, Yalgoda Maha Bandara, Hindagala Nilawat Bandara, Payingomuwe Irugal Bandara, Kalugomuwe Patiraja Bandara, Unambuwe Yapa Bandara, Welamboda Wijayarama Brahmanarala, Okewaka Suriyadasa Brahmanarala.

After some time two Bandaras fought a battle on account of two Biso Bandaras of Urulewatta Gampaha, but neither being defeated the two sisters separated, dividing Sinduruwana Rata of 7,600 into Uduwara and Yatinuwara, each of 3,800. The elder sister resided at Kottagala in Uduwara, and the younger sister at Rammungoda in Yatinuwara, in the Kumara lama. Her daughter and Irugal Bandara fled to Kiribatkumbure Panikki Bandara for help in the battle between Uduwara and Yatinuwara. Panikki Bandara won the battle at the place since known as Wattaragoda. Because sumptuous feasts were given on account of that victory and because the quantity of rice increased after it was boiled, the place where the Kumari resided became known as Kiribatkumbura. One of her brothers resided at Rammungoda, another at Yalgoda, and another at Erawawela, depositing his treasure. He, fearing wars, learnt the art of war, and teaching it to thirty-one Vellalas and thirty-three lower caste people travelled through Uduwara and Yatinuwara terrifying people. He was so distinguished for about fifty-four years. His son also was a chief of like distinction till his death from drunkenness. His son, also versed in the art of war, received 33 amunu of fields from the King of Gampola. A Bandara who had descended from Uduwara Maha Biso was a priest. He disrobed and became Seneviratna Adigar of the King of Gampola. Afterwards he became King Lanka Seneviratna and built Lakkitilaka Maha Vihare with the temples of the four deities, 32 cubits high, and completed its work with seven golden pinnacles. Hemakanda Biso Bandara of Matgomuwa built Embekke Dewale, and, lastly, became the goddess of Kataragama deity of that temple. Obige Kumara Bandara of Piligalla became the deity of that temple. Payingomuwe Irugal Bandara became the presiding deity of Sandanumudala of Hantann rock, the Udyana Vimana produced by Sakra Dewendra for Malaya Raja. Aludeniyi Mayim Bandara built Aludeniyi Vihare and offered that village. He built also Wegiriye Dewale and vihare, and afterwards robed himself. He stayed at Palabajjala and went away. Kalugomuwe Bandara was despatched because he was licentious at Gampola. Adahasin of Deliwala, Alapalawela, and Naranwala built Bodikotuwe Vihare, and from the three villages offered 3 amunu, and while her son Alapalawela Abasin Bandara was treating her King Bhuwaneka Bahu of Gampola wanted a high caste chief to deliver the crown to him, and Alapalawela Bandara was selected. After the ceremony, according to his request, he received help and aid to cultivate fields in Alapalawela and Mampitiya, on the condition that the very first field as well tumbled should be called Otunukawa.

King Wikrama Bahu came from Gampola to Peradeniya and then to Kandy and built the city on the Vijayabhumbhaga, and he was the king who reduced the Bandaras, taking their umbrellas and shields and giving them Mudali titles, lands, presents, &c.

YATIRAWANA.—A village in Udagampaha korale, Lower Dumbura, near Udagama and Pihilladeniya.

Population in 1871, 328 (178 males, 150 females); in 1881, 300 (154 males, 146 females); in 1891, 265 (142 males, 123 females).

In the H. L. M. 16 acres (7a, 3p, 7l.) of paddy land were registered.

In 1878 32½ acres (16a. 1p. 1l.) were registered, of which 16½ acres paid Rs. 71-65, 15½ acres were redeemed.

Families.—Alupotakumburege, 72,804, 82,373, 2,393 (N. S.). Apullanage, 42,178. Aswedlumage, 38,597. Chetties, 47,296, 62,643. Galagawa-kumburege, 50,738. Gurage, 39,120. Hewa Durage, 17,377. Mudunkotage, 69,259, 72,804, 72,897, 82,373, 2,393 (N. S.). Pallakumburege, 86,174, 4,212 (N. S.). Ruwangalage, 38,597. Udatennege, 42,178, 42,254, 73,051, 86,174, 4,212 (N. S.). Waldeniyege, 38,597.

YAHALETENNE VIHARE.—Contest for the vihare between Dewarakkhita Unnanse and Pitiyegodara Unnanse (80,128).

The DALADA MALIGAWA has a Mura Panguwa here. Tenant : Ruwangalage. Holds three-fourths of an acre field and 2½ acres garden. Services (commutable for Rs. 880) : to be on duty for fifteen days and nights at the Maligawa and to draw water for the gul-oruwa ; to clean lamps and sweep the maluwa, when so employed the tenant gets meals.

YATIVEHERA.—A village in Udugoda Pallesiya pattuwa, Matale North, in Lenawala-wasam.

In the Census of 1871 grouped with Hewanewela. Population of Yativehera in 1881, 79 (41 males, 38 females) ; in 1891, 69 (34 males, 35 females). Vellalas, Blacksmiths, Oliyo, Borawayo, Guruwo.

Makulas-wewayalage Naida Duraya of this village in 1863 took a mortgage from Kallugomuwa Banda (54,274).

A ruined dagoba.

YATIWAWALA.—A village in Kulugammanasiya pattuwa, Harispattu, on the Harispattu side of the Katugastota bridge. Toll station and boutiques.

River.—Mahaweli-ganga.

Stream.—Pinga-oya.

Hill.—Moragirikanda.

Population in 1871, 596 (369 males, 227 females ; in 1881, 970 (597 males, 373 females) ; in 1891, 398 (206 males, 192 females).

In 1878 7½ acres (35a. 2p. 9l.) of paddy land were registered, of which 31 acres paid Rs. 146-44 ; 38 acres were redeemed.

The corpse of Yatiwawala Nilame lay two days unburied for want of the means to perform the ceremonies (*Jud. Com., 14th November, 1830*). The day before his death Iriyagama Mahatimeyo, with her children, left the house at Iriyagama (*Vol. I., p. 385*). He was a witness to a dedication to the Gedige Vihare in 1812 A.D. (*Vol. I., p. 72*). Dunuwila, junior, Dinava of Wellasa, said that the Nilame was his father (*Vol. I., p. 196*).

Yatiwawala Mahatimeyo's nephew Arambege Muhandiram Nilame (17,779, 18,067). *ante*, p. 962.

Yatiwawala (Amunugama) Basnayaka Nilame of the Ganegoda Dewale (*Vol. I., p. 168*). He married the daughter of Arawe Ratamahatmaya of Hewabeta (*Vol. I., p. 67*).

The chief inhabitants are Yatiwawala Moladande Walawwe Basnayaka Nilame, who owns land here through his wife (48,357, 57,506), Viharego Nilames, Kandage Korala, Danango Ranaraja Mudiyanseage, Lindagawage, Korakabagodage, Nagahakotuwege, Pahala Madamoge, Diwulgahakotuwege, and Dewayalage.

The Mullegama family owned land here, which they sold to Warakagoda Rajakaruna Nawaratna Atapattu Mudiyanse *alias* Hettigedara Ranhami, Proctor, and others (25,439, 50,135).

Case about the row of boutiques close to Katugastota toll station (57,506).

Families.—Botota Toradaniyege, 30,150. Danange Ranaraja Mudiyanseage, 59,126, 92,275. Diwulgahakotuwege, 67,740. Elkaduwege, 25,139, 50,135. Girihagama Punchirala's children, 59,426. Gonamaditte Vedarallage, 30,450. Heratge Muhandiram Nilame, 47,160. Kandage, children of Kandage Dugannarala, 10,620. Korakabagodage, 47,420. Koralege, 47,160, 58,085. Low-country Sinhalese, 46,239, 47,160, 61,161, 5,811 (N. S.). Millamadittege (Washers), 42,065. Moormen, 18,357, 56,725, 59,372, 91,986, 3,683 (N. S.).

Ranawana Walawwa, 47,160. Samarappuli Dewayalage, 68,830. Tamil 56,725, 58,083, 59,372. Viharege, 30,450, 47,420. Wattage, 47,160. Waraka goda Mudiyanse *alias* Hettigalara Ranhami *vs.* Elkaduwa Banda and Mullegama Banda, for land purchased from the Mullegama family, 25,439, 50,135. Yapa Mudiyanseage, 5,811 (N.S.). Yatiwawalage (*Vol. I., pp. 162, 297, 328, 464*).

YATIWAWALA VIHARE.—The tradition is that it was built in the reign of King Raja Sinha by the villagers, who dedicated small pieces of nine fields and four gardens. The king is said to have given an ivory image of Buddha and a karanduwa to the vihare on its erection. The claim for exemption from tax of small pieces of nine fields and of four gardens was rejected (*T. L. C. 449; Office 305*).

In 62,688 I decided that the incumbency did not descend in pupillary succession, but was in the gift of the villagers.

The chief men in the village forced the incumbent to sign a deed of resignation, and they made the following rules for the new incumbent:—

- (1) To repeat banna to those people who resort to this place without breaking the poya.
- (2) To behave according to the rules in the vihare.
- (3) To go away from this when any crime is seen to have been committed.
- (4) To take care of the vihare and pansala.
- (5) Not to go away from the pansala on poya days on any account, except it is very necessary.

These rules are to be observed.

The duties which are to be observed by the thirteen chief men of the village are:—

- (1) Should any sickness happen to the priest who is in this place, to see the same and to do what is necessary with the least delay possible.
- (2) To improve the vihare.
- (3) Should any dispute arise with regard to lands belonging to the vihare, to do the necessary without leaving it only to the priest who lives there.
- (4) If the priest is unable to go and beg for rice, to give the expenses and alms to him.
- (5) If the priest requires to perform any meritorious act in the vihare, to come with all the necessary things.
- (6) To place the priest in *roos* annually.
- (7) To perform the last ceremony of giving robes in a very good manner.

Parusselle Dhammajoti Unnanse before the Temple Lands Commissioner claimed Menikkumbura of 3 amunu and Egoda and Megoda watta of 4½ amunu, situate in this village, on the following Sannas granted by King Rajadhi Raja Sinha to Moratota Nayaka Unnanse, dated 1795 A.D.:—

SRI.—In the fifteenth year of the reign of Rajadhi Raja Sinha of the race of King Mannu. His Majesty, in view of the great merits of offerings made for the personal use of priests, desiring to make such an offering as Buddha hath ordained, convened an assemblage of hundreds of the resident priests in town and country, and made them offerings of robes, and at the close of the ceremony His Majesty was pleased to grant to Moratota Dharmakanda, High Priest of Uposatharamaya, for his maintenance, the field Menikkumbura at Yatiwawala in Kulagammana-ya pattuwa, Harispattuwa of 3 amunu in extent, with the two appurtenant gardens on either side of it, to be held and possessed by him and his pupillary successors as long as Buddhism existed. This copper Sanna was granted (while the king was personally present, like unto Sakra on his throne set with gems) on Thursday, the full moon day of the month II, in the year of Saka 1717.

Nothing is said in the Sanna about the lands being held free from tax. It is given as Kathina Pinkama and is muttettu. Moratota cultivated it as his private paraveni property.

The Temple Lands Commissioners held that lands given as Kathina were not exempt from tax (*T. L. C. 506*).

Parusselle was the pupil's pupil of Moratota. The Nayaka Unnanse litigated for lands close to the Katugastota bridge with some Moormen and Moladande Banda Lekam (48,357).

The DALADA MALIGAWA owns a Hakgodi Panguwa here, of a field and garden of an acre each, held by Madamege. Services (commutable for Rs. 11.75): one to attend at the Maligawa for the four festivals and ten days of the perahera and to blow the hakgodiya in the Maligawa procession.

YATIWELLA.—A village in Pallegampaha of Maturata korale, Upper Hewaheta, on the road between Padiyapololla and Maturata Fort, and adjoins Uduwella. It is in the Ukutulo-wasam.

Streams.—Waduwwala-ola, fed by the Bilihul-oya.

Population in 1871, 314 (144 males, 170 females); in 1881, 238 (173 males, 65 females); in 1891, 72 (39 males, 33 females). Vellalas, Low-country Sinhalese, Tom-tom Beaters.

There are 50 acres (25 amunu) under paddy cultivation.

A large acreage under tea.

Families.—Udage *vs.* Arawege, 57,831, 93,727 (*Vol. I., pp. 11, 43, 81*).

YATTAKULE.—A village in Gangapalata korale, Uduuwara, between Ullakkonde and Delipagoda.

Not in the Census of 1871. Population in 1881, 48 (24 males, 24 females); in 1891, 40 (20 males, 20 females).

In the H. L. M. 11½ acres (7*a.* 1*p.* 0*l.*) of paddy land were registered, 2½ acres in the name of Welate Rala, the rest in that of Yattakule Gonigoda Mahatmeyo. All Duggenawili lands.

In 1878 28½ acres (14*a.* 1*p.* 3*l.*) were registered, of which 19 acres were redeemed; 8 acres paid Rs. 21.08.

WALAWWA.—Gonigoda Ratamahatmaya married Hulangomuwe Mahatmeyo of Yattakule. They had a daughter Gonigoda Menika, who married Polgoda Lekam. They had a daughter, Yattakule Walawwe Loku Menika, who married Yalgoda Basnayaka Nilame in bina (*Vol. I., pp. 297, 367*).

Litigation between Urulewatte Punchi Kumarihami and Yattakule Banda, for the estate of their great-grandmother Hulangomuwe Kumarihami (17,051).

Yattakule Walawwe Modduna Kumarihami, widow of Dawulagala Meda Walawwe Tikiri Banda (*Vol. I., p. 130*).

